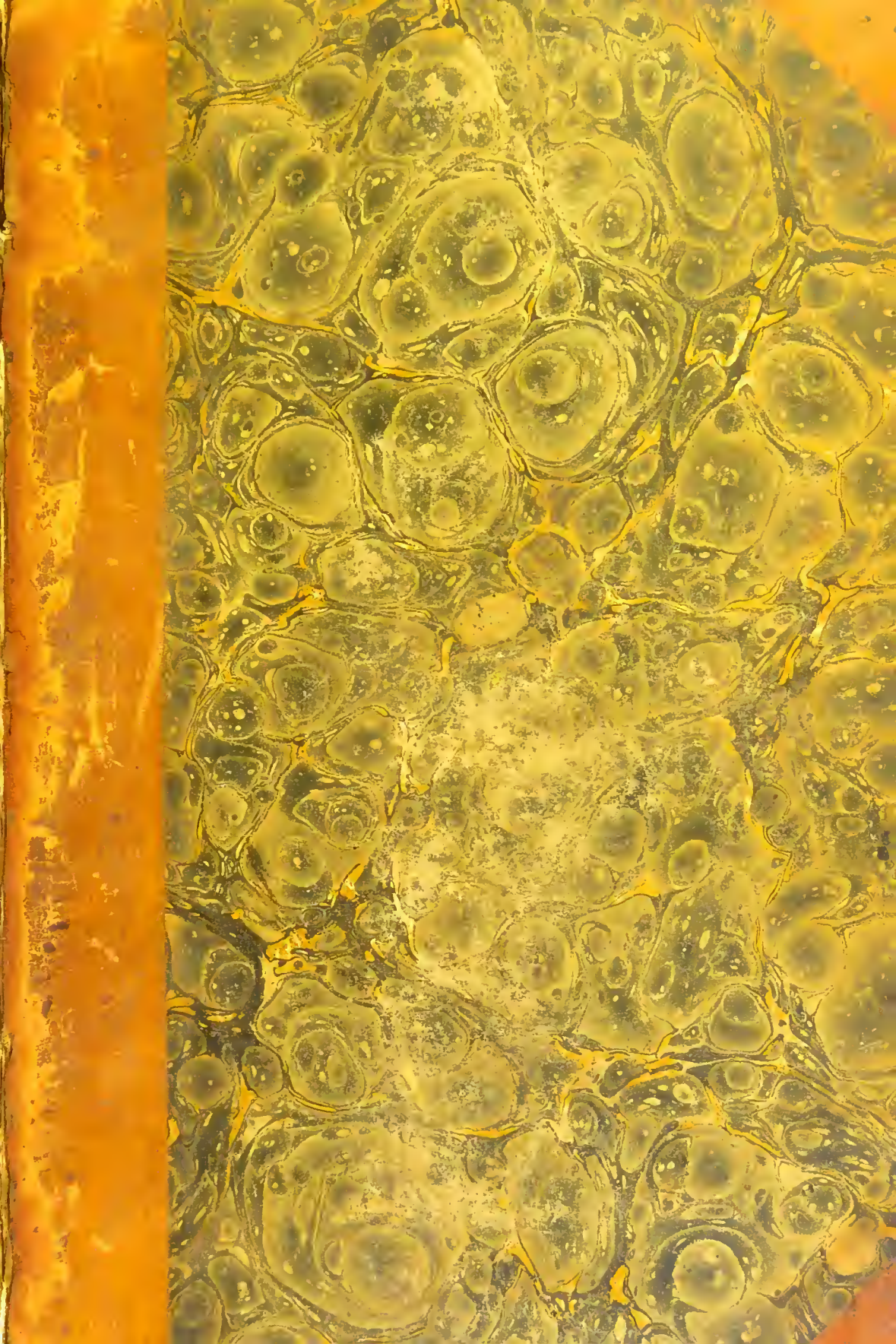

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PENN'S

Pharmacology;

OR,

MEDICAL AND CHEMICAL

COMPENDIUM.

PENN'S

PHARMACOLOGY;

OR,

MEDICAL AND CHEMICAL

COMPENDIUM.

By THOMAS PENN,

Apothecary, Chemist, and Druggist, Sidmouth.

"MILLE MALA—MILLE ETIAM REMEDIA."

SIDMOUTH:

PRINTED BY G. DENNER, FOR THE AUTHOR, WHERE IT MAY BE PURCHASED;
ALSO OF ALL MEDICAL BOOKSELLERS.

Entered at Stationers Hall.

1822.

Denner, Printer, Sidmouth.

PENN'S PHARMACOLOGY:

OR,

Medical and Chemical Compendium.

In which the various names of every article now in use are distinguished medicinally at one view. First, the English name of the medicinal article followed by the several Latin names; next to the English the last new name the article bears according to the last new edition of the London Pharmacopæia of 1816; next the dose of the article; proper vehicle for taking, its effects, or medicinal quality; the diseases proper for; also a blank space to mark the wholesale and retail prices; to which is added an explanation of the most familiar terms used in medicine. The author has also subjoined to the name of each article used abroad, its synonemes in the French, the German, the Italian, and the Spanish tongues, an addition which, he hopes, will render his work more extensively useful; also specifications of approved Patent Medicines extracted from the records of the Patent Office; with a variety of other useful information in Physic, adapted for the use of students in Pharmacy, Chemistry, &c. previous to the required examination at the Apothecaries'-Hall; and strongly recommended to be kept on the counter

of every Apothecary, Chemist, Druggist, &c. who entrust young men or apprentices to retail or dispence, by referring to which it will prevent the possibility of mistakes which frequently occur from the confusion caused by the names of the medicines being changed every few years. The initial letters placed after the names of the articles, denote the Pharmacopœia, in which they are found.--By THOMAS PENN, Apothecary, Chemist and Druggist, Sidmouth; where a regular assortment of the choicest and most genuine Chemicals and Drugs that can possibly be procured, are constantly kept on sale at prices so as to preclude the possibility of any one (by comparison) selling on lower terms, and which, on inspection, will ensure their future confidence in a matter so important.

PREFACE.

—o—o—o—

The advantages of a publication of this kind to the practitioner in medicine, wholesale and retailing Apothecaries, Chemists, Druggists, &c. are ('tis presumed) too obvious to need enumeration. This work was drawn up originally for my own use, and in the course of a very extensive practice, I have found it very convenient to refer to occasionally; it was the opinion of those medical gentlemen who saw the MSS. that it would be equally useful to others, and this was my motive for making it public; it will assist the practitioner, or compounder of medicines memory, at least till he has leisure to consult larger works when needful: where it could conveniently be done, I have mentioned the intervals at which the medicines are to be repeated; but these may be varied at the prescribers discretion, as the limits assigned to this work would not admit of formulæ. I have endeavoured to bring together as much useful information as possible, and I will not suppose that there is any medical practitioner who cannot give directions for making them into draughts, bolusses, or other forms that may be required; and if two articles of the same virtue (aperients for example) are employed, it scarce need be mentioned, that the dose of each must be proportionally less; it may be added,

that ingredients of a volatile nature should be given in a liquid form lest their virtues exhale; very nauseous ones should, if convenient, be given in the form of pills or bolusses. If this work assists the Apothecary, Chemist, or Druggist; or meet with acceptance among the students in our Hospitals; or prevents mistakes, which so frequently happen in shops, and prove fatal, (from the numerous names each article bears,) my design is fully answered, and I shall think myself well rewarded for my trouble.

THOMAS PENN,
Apothecary, Operative Chemist and Druggist

Sidmouth, 1822.

PENN'S

CATALOGUE

OF THE NAMES OF THE

VARIOUS MEDICINAL ARTICLES

TREATED OF IN THE

LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN,

PHARMACOPOEIAS,

Alphabetically arranged, to assist the Memory of the Compounder of Medicines, and to answer the purpose of

A DRUGGIST'S PRICE-BOOK.

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Arabic, Gum Acacia, Gum Acacia, gummi. Phar. L Gummi, arabicum. D. Gummi, mimosæ niloticæ, E.	ad Libitum.		water
Acacia Mucilage Mucilago acacia, L. Mucil, gummi arabici D Mucil, mimosæ niloticæ E.	1 dram to 1 ounce		
Acetate of Iron Acetas ferri, D.	30 to 60 drops		water
Acetate of Potash Potassæ acetatis, L. Acetis Potassæ, E. Acetas Kali, D. Sal Diureticus	10grains to2 drams	5 to 20 grains	3 times a day
Acetate of Quicksilver Hydrargyri acetas L. Hydrargyri acetis E.	1 grain to 10		
Acetated Cerusse Super-acetate of lead Plumbi super-acetatis Plumbi acetas, D.(acetis, E.) Saccharum Saturni, (sugar of lead.) Cerussa acetata	half a grain to 2 grains		
Acetic Acid (distilled vinegar) Acidum Aceticum Acidum acetosum distillatum, E. Acetum distillatum, D.	1 dram to 1 ounce and a half		
Acetic, or strong acetous acid Acidum acetosum forte E. Acidum aceticum, D.	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Acetic, or strong acetons acid camphorated Acidum acetosum camphor. E. Acid, acetic, camphoratum, D.			
Aconite leaves (monkshood.) Aconiti folia, L. D. Aconitum napellus, E. Aconitum neomontanum, D.	half a grain to 4 grains		

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
diuretic and emollient	Given in hoarseness and thin acrimonious state of the fluids, and where the natural mucus of the intestines are abraded. - - - - - -		
ditto	Very useful in many Pharmaceutical operations, its effect as above; of all the gums it seems the purest. - -		
tonic	A mild and efficacious chalybeate. - - - - - - -		
cathartic and diuretic	Dropsy, &c. and in the anasarca succeeding scarlatina in children.		
astringent	Used as a styptic, in hæmorrhages, profuse colliquative sweats, seminal fluxes. The fluor albus, &c. externally employed in the passive ophthalmia. In superficial inflammations, &c. - -		
cooling, antalkalin, antiseptic.	Excellent in all kinds of inflammatory and putrid diseases, either internal or external.		
analeptic, stimulant, and rubefaciant.	Used as an analeptic remedy in syncope, asphyxia, hysteric affections, and head-achs; applied to the skin it acts as stimulant and rubefacient.		
analeptic			
stimulant	Glandular swellings, venereal nodes, anchylosis, spina ventosa, itch, amaurosis, gouty and rheumatic pains intermittent fevers, and convulsive disorders. -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Æthiops, mineral Hydrargyri sulphuretum nig, E. D. Hydrargyrus cum sulphure Black sulphuret of Quicksilver	10 grains to 30	5 grains to 10	Honey twice a day
Agaric (Touchwood boletus) Agaricus, E. Boletus iguiarius, E.			
Agrimony Agrimonia, E. Agrimoniæ enpatoria E	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Alcohol, L.D. Alcohol, (deaqucated spirit) [rit)	half dram to 1 dram		
Alcohol (rectified spi- Spiritus Rectificatus L. Spiritus Vinosus Rectificatus, D. Alcohol, E. [spirit)	half dram to1 dram		
Alcohol diluted (proof Spiritus Tenuior, L. Sp. Vin. Ten. D. Alcohol dilutum, E.	1 dram to half an ounce		
Alkanet root (Dyers Bugloss) Anchusæ Radix, D. Anchusa Tinctoria, E.			
Allspice,(Jamaica pepper. Pimentæ baccæ, L. Myrtus pimentæ, E. Pimento, D.	5 grains to 1 scruple.		
Almonds Amygdala dulces (sweet) L. D. Amygdala amaroe (bitter) L. D. [E.	1 ounce to 2 ounces		
Amygdalus communis, Almond Confection Confectio amygdalœ, L	1 dram to half an ounce		
Almond Emulsion(mixture, lac) Mistura amygdalœ L. Emulsio amygdalœ, com. E. Lac amygdalœ, D.	a wine glass full	1 to 2 table spoons	every two hour
Almonds, oil of Oleum amygdalarum L. D. Ol. amygd. communis L. A,	half an ounce to 1 ounce	half a dram to 1 dram	ditto in honey

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pound. or Pint.
alterative	Glandular swellings and cutaneous diseases, scald head, &c. - - - - - - - -		
styptic	Veneous and arterial hæmorrhagies.		
tonic and deobstruent astringent			
stimulant	Passive hæmorrhagies applied externally. - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - -		
	Employed for making Tinctures - - - - - - -		
	Used for the coloring of oils, ointments, &c.		
aromatic stimulant			
	Sweet almonds are supposed to obtund acrimonious juices in the prima via taken 6 or 8 times a day they give present relief to the heartburn.		
demulcent	Used internally for tickling coughs, strangury, heat of urine, pain and inflammation.		
ditto relaxing	Ditto obtunds acrimonious humours. - - - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Aloes, common, hepatic, or Barb Aloes vulgaris extractum, L. Aloe hepatica Aloe barbadensis	half a scruple to half a dram	3 to 6 grains	in pills
Aloes socotorine, or spiked extract Aloe socotorina Aloes spicata extract	half a scruple to half a dram	3 to 6 grains	dittto
Aloes, compound decoction [L. Decoctum, aloes comp.	2 to 3 tea-spoons full		
Aloes, (watery) purified extract Extractum aloes, L.	5 grains to 15	1 to 4 grains	
Aloes, compound powder Pulvis aloes cum guaiaco D.	10 grains to 1 scruple	2 to 5 grains	pills
Aloes powder, with canella [D. Pulv. aloes c canella, Hiera picra	10 grains to 1 scruple	4 to 8 grains	mint water
Aloes, tincture Tinctura aloes, L. D T R. Aloes, socotorinae, E.	half an ounce to 1 ounce	1 to 2 drams	
Aloes, compound tincture Tinctura aloes comp L. D. ——————c myrrhae, E. Elixir aloes	half a dram to 2 drams		
Aloes, Ethereal tincture, E Tinctura aloes etherea, E	half a dram to 2 drams		
Aloes, wine of Vinum aloes, L. D. ——————socotorinæ, E. Tinctura sacra	half an ounce to 1 ounce		
Aloetic Pills Pilula aloes, comp. L. Pil. Aloeticae, E. Pil. aloes cum Zingiber, D.	10 grs. to 24 grs.	3 to 6 grains	
Alum, (sulphate) or super sulphate of alumina and potass Alumen Sulphas aluminae Super sulphas argillae alcalizatae, E.	10 grains to 1 dram		

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.
purgative	A stimulating purgative cleanses the prima via, warms the habit, quickens the circulation promotes the uterine and hœmorrhodial fluxes, serviceable in habitual costiveness.		
ditto	Ditto - - - - - - - - -		
ditto	Employed externally as a detersive application to recent wounds, and to prevent suppuration - - - - - -		
ditto	The same as common aloes, but less irritating - - - - -		
ditto and sudorific	A warm gummy resinous purgative - - - - - - - -		
ditto and stomachic	Flatulency, costiveness, a useful aloetic purgative - -		
ditto and vermifuge	Obstinate costiveness, worms, one of the best formulae under which aloes can be exhibited - - - - - - - -		
stimulant	Used as a stimulant and aperient, it strengthens the stomach, &c. - - - - - - -		
purgative, &c.	Agrees in its effect with other tincture of aloes, only more penetrating and stimulating.		
ditto	Held in high estimation as a cathartic & stimulus of great service in languid phlegmatic habits, not only for cleansing the primæ viæ, but for stimulating the solids. - -		
ditto and stomachic.	Costiveness, much used as a warm stomachic laxative, adapted to people of sedentary lives. - - - - - -		
astringent	A powerful astringent, serviceable in hœmorrhagies - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle.
Alum dried or burnt Alumen exsiccatum, L. ———ustum, D. Sulphas aluminæ exsicc E	10 grains to half a dram	ditto	
Alum compound liquor Liq aluminis comp. L. Aq. alum. comp. aq. styptica. Bates alum water			
Alum compound powder Pulv. aluminae sulphates, C. E. ———aluminis, compositus, pulv. stypticus.	10 grains to half a dram	2 to 6 grains	
Amber Succinum, L. E. D. Alum roach Alumen rupellensis Amber acid (salt of amber) Acidum succinicum, E. Sal. succini. volatile Acidum succini, D.			
Amber rectified oil of Oleum Succinum, L. Ol. succini rectificatum D. pur, E.	10 to 20 grains	2 to 4 grains	honey twice a day
Ammonia, stronger liniment Linimentum ammoniae fort. L. D. Oleum ammoniatum, L.	half a dram to 2 drams		syrup 3 or 4 times a day
Ammonia lin. of subcarbonate of lin. ammoniae subcarbonatis Volatile liniment, L.	half a dram to 2 drams		ditto
Ammonia spirit of Ammonia spiritus, L. D. Alcohol ammoniatum, E Ammoniated Alcohol	half a dram to 1 dram		
Ammoniae aromatic spirit of Ammoniae spiritus aromaticus, L. Alcohol ammoniatum aromaticus, E. Spiritus ammoniae comp Volatile aromatic spirit	5 drops to 1 dram		
Ammoniae fotid spt. of Ammoniac spiritus foetidus, L. Sp. volatilis foetidus Tinctura assafoetida ammoniata	half a dram to 1 dram		

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
ditto	Highly excellent in cases of the cholic, externally an astringent and repellant, used for lotions, &c. - -		
ditto	Used for cleaning and healing ulcers, wounds, and cutaneous eruptions, in gonorrhœa, fluor albus, &c. -		
	Not in use as a medicine - -		
Antispasmodic	It heats, stimulates, and promotes the fluid secretions; celebrated in hysterical disorders, and in deficiencies of the uterine purgations, hooping cough, &c. - -		
stimulant and rubefaciant	Taken internally, for some kinds of catarrh and sore throat: externally for inflammatory sore throats. -		
ditto	Ditto		
	Possesses in an eminent degree the virtues of the volatile alkali. - - - - - - -		
	This mode of exhibiting ammonia is more acceptable to the stomach, and less acrimonious.		
anti-hysteric			

MEDICINES.	DOSE. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle.
Ammonia succinated spt of Spt. ammoniae succinatus, L. ——volatilis succinatus ——Eau. de. luce	half a scruple to 1 scruple		
Ammoniacum gum resin Ammoniacum gummi resinae Heracleum gummiferam	half a scruple to 1 dram		
Ammouiacum mixture or lac Mixtura ammoniaci, L. Lac ammoniaci, D.	3 table-spoons	1 desert-spoon full	3 times a day
Ammoniacum plaister Emplastrum ammon. L.			
Ammoniacum plaister with quicksilver Emp. ammon. cum hydrargyro, L. D. ——ex ammoniaco cum. mercurio			
Ammoniated alcohol Ammonia spiritus, L. D. Alcohol ammoniatum, L. Spiritus salis ammonicia dulcis Spt. ammoniae	half a dram to 1		

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.
analeptic	Esteemed for smelling to in lowness and fainting, under the name of Eau de luce.— Extolled as a remedy for the bite of a rattl-esnake; taken internally and applied externally. It may be used for the same circumstances as spt. of ammonia and in the same doses. - - -		
stimulant anti-spasmodic, deobstruent, or expectorant.	Used with success to promote expectoration in some pulmonary diseases; to augment the flow of urine in dropsical affections, to support the salivation in small-pox, for removing obstructions in the abdominal viscera, and in hysterical disorders, and for long and obstinate colics, proceeding from viscid matter lodged in the intestines. Externally to soften and ripen hard tumours. - - - -		
expectorant, asthmatic, and anti-spasmodic	Employed for attenuating tough phlegm, promoting expectoration in asthmas, coughs, and obstructions in the viscera. - - - - - -		
supparative	Used as a digestive and suppurative, particularly in abscesses, after part of the matter has been maturated and discharged, for suppurrating or discussing the induration which remains.		
resolvant & discutient	Nodes, tophi, syphilitic pains in the joints and limbs, and beginning indurations. -		
	Same as the volatile alkali		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Ammoniated aromatical alcohol Ammoniae spt. aromaticus, L. Alcohol ammoniatum aromatica, E. Spt. ammoniae comp. vel aromaticus ——salinus aromaticus ——volatilis aromaticus vel oleosus Aromatic spt. ammonia Tinctura aromatica ammoniata	5 drops to 1 dram		
Ammoniated fetid alcohol Ammoniae spt. fœtidus, L. Alcohol ammoniatum fœtidum Spt. volatilis fœtidus Tinctura assafœtidae ammoniata Fœtid spt. ammonia	half a dram to 1 dram		
Ammoniated copper Cuprum ammoniatum Ammoniaretum cupri. L. Cuprum ammoniacale	half a grain to 5		twice a day
Ammoniated copper, liquor of Cupri ammoniati liq. L. Aqua cupri ammoniati ——sapphirina	5 drops to 30		
Ammoniated copper, pill of Pilulae cupri ammoniareti, E. ——cupri	15 grs.		
Ammoniated iron Ferrum ammoniatum, L. Murias ammoniae et ferri, E. D Ferrum ammoniacale Flores martis vel. ens. veneris Martial flowers	2 grains to 10		in a bolus
Ammoniated iron, tinc. Ferri ammoniata tinc. L Tinc. flor. martis	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Ammoniated submuriate of quicksilver [L. Hydrargyrus praecip alb. Mercurius cosmeticus Submurias hyd. ammon, D Mercurius praecipitatus albus Calx hydrargyri album			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pound. or Pint.
	More acceptable to the stomach and less acrimonious than the other forms of exhibiting ammonia. - - - - - -		
anti-hysteric			
	Epilepsy. - - - - - -		
detergent	Used for cleansing foul ulcers and disposing them to heal, and (diluted) for taking off specks and films from the eyes. - - - - - -		
	Epilepsy. - - - - -		
aperient and attenuating	Serviceable in hysterical and hypochondriacal cases, and in distempers proceeding from a laxity and weakness of the solids, as the rickets, &c. - - - - - - -		
ditto	A spiritous solution of the preceeding article, and is a much less elegant medicine than the simple tincture of muriate of iron. - - -		
	It is only used for ointments.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Ammoniated submuriate of quicksilver ointment Ung. hyd. proecip. alb. L. ——subm. hyd. ammonati, D. ——mercurio pracipitato			
Angelica root, leaves, and seeds Angelica radix, folia, et semina, E. D. Angelica archangelica, E.	1 dram to 1 and a half drams		
Angustura (cusparia bark) Cusparia cort. L. ————febrifuga Bonplandiae tritoliate cortex, E. Angustura, E. D.	5 grains to 20		
Aniseed Anisi semina Pimpinellae ani. semi. E.	10 grs. to 1 scruple	2 grains to 5	
Aniseed, oil of Oleum essentiale anisi Ol. volatile pimpinellae anisi, E.	5 drops to 12		
Aniseed, spt. of Spiritus anisi	1 dram to half oz.		
Antimonial powder Antimonii sulphuretum cum phosphate calcis Antimonialis, pulv. L. Pulv. antimonialis vel. pulvis jacobi	3 grains to 6	1 grain to 3	honey
Argol (tartar) Tartarum, D. Super-tartrus potasse imp. E. Crude tartar	2 drams to 1 oz.		
Arnica flowers and root Arnica flores et radic, D Dorinici germanici radix Arnica montanae, E.	2 grs. to 12		
Aromatic confection Confectio aromaticus, L. ————cardiaca Electuarium aromaticum D, E.	5 grs. to 1 scruple		in a bolus
Aromatic plaister Emplastrum aromaticum ————stomachicum [D			
Aromatic powder or species Pulv. Cinnamomi comp I ——aromaticus	5 grs. to 1 scruple		

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
	Obstinate cutaneous affections		
	An elegant aromatic. - -		
tonic stimulant	It increases the appetite, removes flatulence & acidity, arising from dyspepsia, and is an effectual remedy in diarrhoea proceeding from weakness of the bowels and in dysentery. - - - -		
carminative			
	A pectoral, used in flatulencies, colic, &c. - - -		
	Used in flatulencies, cholics.		
sudorific	Given in febrile diseases. -		
aperient & laxative	Used in dropsy. - - - -		
stimulating	Used for raising the pulse, in exerting the action of the whole sanguiferous system, in checking diarrhoeas in promoting expectoration, & in removing paralytic affections of the voluntary muscles- - - - - -		
cordial	It is a grateful and warm composition. - - - - -		
stomachic	An elegant stomach plaister. Taken in cold, phlegmatic habits, and decayed constitutions, for warming the stomach, promoting digestion, and strengthening the tone of the viscera. - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Aromatic tincture Tinc. cinnamomi comp. L. E. D. Tinctura aromatica	1 dram to 2		
Aromatic vinegar Acetum aromaticum, E. Acidum aceticum aromaticum Acetum prophylacticum			
Arseniate of potash Arsenias potassae, kali,			
Arsenical liquor [D. Liquor arsenicalis. L. Solutio. mineralis fowleri			
Artichoke leaves Cynaroe folia, E. Cynara scolymus, E.			
Arum root Ari radix, D. Arum maculatum			
Asara bacca leaves Asari folia Asarum Europeum, E.	5 grains to 10		
Asarabacca compound powder Pulvis cephalicus [E. D. Pulv. asari compositus Pulv. sternutatorius			
Assafoetida gum resin Assafoetida gumi resinae Ferula assafoetida. E.	10 grs. to 1 scruple		in a pill
Assafoetida mixture Mistura assafoetidae, L. Lac———————D. Assafoetida pill comp. Pilulae galbani. comp, L ———ferulae assafoetida composita [E. ———assafoetida comp ———gummosae ———myrrhae comp. Comp. galbanum pill	half a scruple to half a dram		every night
Assafoetida plaister Emplastrum anti-hystericum Emplastrum assafoetidoe, E. Emplastrum ferula assafoetidoe	externally	externally	spread on leather
Assafoetida tincture Tinctura assoefoetidoe L ———ferula assafoetidoe, E. ———foetidae	10 drops to 60	7 drops to 12	in water

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
aromatic	Languors, weakness of the stomach, flatulencies, and other similar cases. - - - -		
	A certain prophylactic against the contagion, of plague, and similar diseases. - - -		
Diuretic	Dropsy. - - - - - -		
sternutatory	Received in disorders of the head proceeding from viscid tenacious matter, in palsies, and suporific distempers. -		
	A very efficacious errhine, employed in cases of obstinate headhach, and of opthalmia-		
stimulant, expectorant, emmenagogues, and anthelmentic	It is the most powerful of the fetid gums, serviceable in croup dyspepsia, ammenorrhea, and chlorosis, asthma, dyspnoea, hysteria, tympanites, & worms		
ditto	Recommended as anti-hysterics and emmenagognes. - -		
	Applied to the umbilical region, or over the whole abdomen, in hysteric cases. - - -		
	It possesses the virtues of assa-foetidae. - - - - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Aveus (herb bennet) Geum arbanum, D. Rudix gei urbani, D.	half a dram	1 dram	honey 3 or 4 times a day
Balanstines Granati flores, D. Pumiaec granati flos plenus, E. Balanstium, E. Pomegranate flowers full blown Balanstia flores	half a dram to 1 and a half dram		
Balm. herb Melissa folia vel herba Melissae officinalis, E.	10 grs. to 2 drams		
Balsam of canada Terebinthina canadensis, E. Resina liquida pini balsameoe, E. Balsamum canadense, D	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Balsam of copaiba Balsamum braziliense Copaiba, L. Copaifera officinalis, L Resina copaifera officinalis Balsamum copaiboe, D.	10 drops to 30		honey
Balsam of Gilead Balsamum Gileadens, E Amyrisde Gileadensis, resiu liquidae Opobalsamum			
Balsam of peru Balsamum peruvianum, L. D. Myroryli peruiferi, E. Balsamum indicum nigrum Black india balsam	1 scruple to 1 dram		honey
Balsam of tolu Balsamum tolutanum, L Toluifera balsamum, E.	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Balsam of toleo. syp. of Syrupus tolutanus, L. ———Toluiferae balsami, E- ———Balsamicus	1 dram to 3		
Balsam of tolu, tinct. of Tinctura balsami tolutani, D. Tinct. Toluiferae balsami, E.	half a dram to 2 drams		honey

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
febrifuge	Recommended as a substitute for cinchona in intermittent fevers, dysentery, and chronic diarrhaeas, flatulent colics, affections of the primae viae, asthmatic symptoms, and cases of debility. - - - -		
astringent	Recommended in diarrhoeas, dysenteries and cases where astringent medicines are proper.		
	Drank as a tea in form of a watery infusion. - - - -		
	It has a warm pungent taste little employed. - - - -		
corroborant diuretic	An useful corroborating detergent, strengthens the nervous system, loosens, the belly heals exulceration in the urinary passages, celebrated in gleets, the fluor albus, and externally as a vulnerary. -		
	In high esteem among the eastern nations, both as a medicine and as an odoriferous unguent and cosmetic. Very rarely employed in europe.		
stimulating and tonic	A very warm aromatic medicine, used in some kinds of asthmas gonorrhaeas, dysenteries, suppressions of the uterine discharges, and other disorders proceeding from debility; externally for healing wounds, & ulcers, palsies, &c. - - -		
	Not so nauseous as the other balsams, has the same general effect though much milder, in gleets seminal weakness, supposed to be more efficacious. - - - - - - -		
	Possesses all the virtues of the balsam itself. - - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Barbadoes tar, (petroleum) Petroleum, L. Bitumen petroleum, E. Petroleum barbadense D.			
Barilla, (impure soda) Soda impura, L. Sub-carbonas soda impurus [E. Carbonas sodoe impurus, Barilla, D. Natron Impurum			
Barley decoction of Decoctum hordei, L.D. ————distichi, E. Aq. hordeata Barley water	ad libitum		
Barley decoction comp. Decoctum hordei comp. L. D. ———— pectoral	ditto		
Bates alum water Aqua styptica Liquor aluminis comp. L Aqua———————— Comp. liquor of alum			
Bay leaves and berries Lauri baccae et folia Laurus nobilis, E.			
Bearbery, (wortleberry) or red berried trailing arbutus Uvoe ursi foliae Arbuti uvae ursi folia, E	20 grs. to 1 dram		three times a day
Bearsfoot, (stinking hellebore) or settiswort leaves Hellebori foetidoe folia Helleborastie folia, D.	10 grs. to 1 dram		
Beaume de vie Decoctum aloes com. L Comp. decoction aloes	half an oz. to 2 oz.		in the morning
Belladonnae, (deadly nightshade leaves Belladonnae foliae, L. Atropae belladonnae folia, E. Solanum letbale	half a grain to 5 grains		

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pound. or Pint.
discutient	Recommended in pains and aches paralytic complaints, and for preventing chilblains; rarely employed. - - - - -		
caustic	Employed in the composition of soap, never taken internally before it has been purified.		
	This liquor is used freely in acute disorders fevers, &c. as a diluting beverage. - -		
	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
detersive	Used for cleansing and healing ulcers, wounds, and cutaneous diseases, gonorrhea, fluor albus, &c. - - - - - -		
stimulant	Only used externally as a stimulant		
astringent	Used in various fluxes arising from debility, memorrhagiae, fluor albus, cysterrhea, diabetes, enuresis, diarrhoea, dysentery, &c. recommended in ulcerations of the bladder and kidneys. Alleviates the dyspeptic symptoms, accompanying nephritic complaints.		
vermifuge	Given to destroy worms. - -		
cathartic, emmenagogue, and detersive	In habitual costiveness, dyspepsia, hypochondriasis, jaundice, chlorosis, also, employed as a detersive applicant to recent wounds, and to prevent suppuration. - - - - - - -		
narcotic	It possesses the property of promoting all the excretions, besides it narcotic power. Externally applied to diminish pain in cancerous and ill conditioned sores. It is a virulent poison. - - - - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Belladonnae extract of Extractum belladonnae Succus spissatus atropi belladonnae, E. Extract of deadly night-shade, or inspissated juice	1 grain to 3		
Bènzoic acid Acidum benzoicum, L. Flores benzoes seu benzoini	10 grs. to half a		
Benzoin (benjamin Benzoinum Styzae benzoini, E. Balsamum styracis benzoini Gum Benjamin	4 grs. to 15		
Benzoin com. tincture. Tinct. benzoine comp L. D. ——benzoes comp. Balsamum traumaticum Friars balsam	half a scruple to 2 scruples		
Bistort root (snake-weed) Bistortoe radix Bistortoe polygoni radix Polygonum bistorta, E.	half a scruple to 1 dram		
Bitter apple, (colocynth Colocynthis Colocynthidis pulpae Cucum colocynthis pulpa	1 grain to 5		
Bitter infusion Inf. gentiance comp. L Inf. amarum	2 oz. to 4	half an oz. o 1 oz. twice or thrice a day	
Bitter sweet vide dulcamara			
Bladder wrack, (fucus) Fucus ——vesiculosis Quercus marina, D.			
Blessed thistle, (carduus) [D. Cardui benedicti folia, Centaura benedicta ————herba, E	15 grs. to 1 dram		
Blistering fly, vide lytta			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.
	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
stimulant	Employed in preparing paregoric elixir. &c. - - - - - -		
	Used as a pectoral and asthmatic		
	Used externally for healing wounds and ulcers, discussing cold humours, allaying gouty and rheumatic pains.—Internally for warming and strengthening the stomach.		
astringent	Employed where astringency is the only indication, in hemorrhagies und other fluxes, both external and internal. - -		
cathartic	One of the most powerful and violent cathartics, used as a most efficacious purgative and alterative, in obstinate chronical diseases. - - - -		
stomachic	Used as a stomachic and tonic, gentian is the purest of European bitters.		
	Little used in medicine.		
	A decoction of it is used to promote vomiting, and good effects have been found from a slight infusion of it in loss of appetite.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle.
Blue vitriol, (sulphate of copper) Cupri sulphas, E. D. Cuprum vitriolatum Vitriolatum. coeruleum	1 grain to 10		
Borax, (subborate of soda) Sodo subboras, L. Boras sodae, E.	1 scruple to 2 scruples		
Borax honey of Mel boracis			
Brooklime Beccabunga, D. Veronica beccabunga			
Broom tops and seeds Spartii cacumina etsem, L. D. Spartium Scropurium Spart. scroparii summitas, E. [D. Genistae semen cacumen,	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Broom extract of Extractum Genistae, D.	half a dram to 1 dram		
Buckbean plant ————or marsh trefoil Menyanthis ————trifoliata, E. Trifolium paludasum, D. Menyanthis trifoliata folia	half a dram to 1 dram		
Buckthorn berries Rhamni bacca, L. Rhamni cathartica, E. bacac, D. Spina cervina baccae	half a scruple to 1 dram		
Buckthorn syrup of Syrupus rhamni, L. ————cathartici, E. Syr. e spina cervina.	half oz. to 1 oz. and half		
Burdock root Bardanae majoris radix Bardanae radix, L. Arctai lappae radix Arctum lappa, E. Lappa major	2 drams		in decotion
Burgundy pitch, (dry pitch) Pix arida, L. Pinus abietis resina sponte concreta, E. Pix burgundiea, D.			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
escharotic	Used externally as an escharotic for destroying warts, callous edges, and fungous excrescences, as a styptic to bleeding surfaces. Taken internally, it operates, in very small doses as an emetic. -		
diuretic and emmenagogue	The most powerful dissolvent known of apthuous crusts in the mouth and fauces of children. - - - - - - - -		
detergent	Used in apthae, and ulcers of the mouth. - - - - - - -		
diuretic	The leaves when given in decoctions prove considerably diuretic, the seeds have the same property. - - - - - -		
ditto			
purgative	A dram of them in powder, purges and vomits. In infusion or extract they have been recommended in cutaneous diseases and intermittents.		
cathartic	Held in esteem as cathartics, and celebrated in dropsies, rheumatisms, and even in gout. They generally occasion gripes, sickness, and dry the mouth and throat, and leave a thirst of long duration.		
ditto	Operates as a brisk cathartic, produces the same unpleasentnessas the last.		
diuretic	They are esteemed aperient, diuretic, and sudorific, they act without irritation so as to be safely given in acute disorders Decoctions have been used in rheumatic, gouty, venereal, and other disorders. The seeds are efficacious diuretics, and are taken to the extent of a dram in powder.		
E	A solid brittle resin, brought to us in tears or masses, external color yellow, internally whitish, used for the formation of plaisters, &c.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c
Burnt bone, (burnt to whiteness)			
Os ad albedinem crematum			
Burnt hartshorn			
Cornu cervi calcinatum			
Cornu ustum	1 scruple to 2 scruple		
Pulv. cornu cervini			
Pulv. cornu ustum			
Phosphas calcis			
Burnt hartshorn with opium	10 grs. to 15		
Cornu nstium c opio			
Burnt hartshorn mixture of			
Mixtura cornu usti, L.	4 oz. to half lb.	1 to 2 ozs.	
Decoctum cornu cervini, D.			
——— album			
Burnt sponge powder			
Spongia ustae, L. [D.	1 dram to 1 oz.		as a lozenge
Pulvis spongiae ustae,			
Butter of antimony			
Antimonii murias, E.			
Bismuth oxyde			
Oxydum bismuthi			
Cabbage tree, the bark	1 scruple to 2 scruples		
Geoffroe cortex, E. D.			
——inermis cortex			
Cabbage decoction			
Decoctum geoffroyae inermae	1 oz.		
Cajuputi oil, (essential)			
Cajuputi oleum			
Oleum cajeput	1 drop to 4		
Melalenca coyuputi, E.			
Oleum volatile melalucae leuca dendri			
Calamine, (impure carbonate of zinc			
Calamina praeparata			
Carbonas zinci impurus, praeparatus, E.			in collyria
Lapis calamiuaris praeparatns			
Calamine cerate, (turner's cerate)			
Ceratum calamiuae, L.			
Unguentum e lapide calaminari			
———carbonatis zinci impuri, E.			
Ceratum epuloticum			
Ungnentum calaminaris, D			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pound. or Pint.
	Used in rickets.		
	One grain of opium is contained in ten of the powder. . .		
	Rickets, &c.		
	Used against bronchocele, scrophalous disorders, and cutaneous foulnesses. . . .		
	Used as a caustic. . , . .		
	Gastrodynoea, &c.		
anthelmintic	Operates as a powerful anthelmintic especially in cases of lumbriu. . . . . , .		
ditto	The decoction is preferred in exhibiting geoffrayae. . . .		
stimulant	Principally recommended in hysteria, epilepsy, flatulent colic, and paralysis of the tongue. Employed externally for restoring vigour after luxations and sprains, for easing pain in gouty and rheumatic cases, tooth-ach, &c.		
	Employed in collyria against defluctions of thin acrid humours upon the eyes, for drying up ulcers & healing excoriations		
	An excellent epulotic, recommended in cutaneous ulcerations and excoriations. .		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Calamine prepared Calamina praeparata, L. Carbonas zinci impures praep. E. [D. Lapis calaminaris præp.			in collyria
Calamus aromaticus, (sweet flag) Calami radix [E. Acorus calamus radix, Acori radix	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Calomel, vid sub. qicksr. Calomel schcele's Hydrargyrus muriatus mitis, P. L. 1787. ————ri submurias praecip. E. D. Precipitated submuriate of quicksilver	1 to 5 grs.		
Columba root Calumbae radix Calumba, E. bo, D.	10 grs. to 1 scruple	5 grs. to 10	two or three times a day
Calumba infusion Infusum calumbae, L.	1 oz. to 1	half an oz. to 1 oz.	ditto
Calumba tincture Tinctura calumba, L. ————columbo, D.	1 dram to 2	12 drops to 20	two or three times a day,
Camboge, (gum resin) Cambogiae, (gummi resina) Stalagmitis, (cambogioides) Gambogia, E. D.	1 to 10 grs.	1 quarter to 2 grs	
Camphor Camphora Laurus camphora, E. D.	3 grs. to 1 scruple	1 to 3 grs.	in a pill

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Pound	Per Pint or Pound.
	Used against deflucti ns of thin acrid humours upon the eyes, for drying up moist running ulcers, and healing excoriations.		
carminative & stomachic	The fresh root candid is employed as a preservative gainst epademic diseases.		
attenuant & diaphoretic	Possesses the same virtues as calomel.		
stomachic	Used for correcting the putridity of the bile, and in diseases attended with bilious symptoms some times effectual in other cases of vomiting, and often produces excellent effects in dyspepsia. Particularly useful in cholera. . .		
ditto	A useful stomachic bitter. . .		
ditto	Taken when the stomach can not bear the columb powder. .		
emetic and purgative	Evacuates powerfully both upwards & downwards; used in dropsy with cream of tartar, & in cases of the tapeworm, with an equal quantity of vegitable alcali, the dose is repeated two or three times with safety if the worm is not expelled,		
anti-spasmodic	A most efficacious diaphoretic, celebrated in fever, malignant and epidemical distempers.—Procures sleep when opium has failed; corrects acrimony and expells the putrid morbid matter through the cutaneous pores. Very useful in many spasmodic affections, especially in mania, melancholy, epilepsy, hysteria, chorea, hic cough, and is often used to prevent inflammations.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Camphor emulsion Emulsio camphorata, E	half oz. 2 ozs.		twice a day
Camphor liniment [L. Liniment um camphorae, Oleum camphoratum ED			
Camphor liniment comp Linimentum camphora comp. L.			
Camph. mixture, (julep) Mixtura camphorae, L. ————rata, D.	half oz. to 2 ozs.		
Camphor spt. or tinct. Spiritus camphorae, L. Tinctura ————, E.			
Camphor comp. tinct. [L Tinctura camphora comp ————opii camphorata, D. (paregoric elixir)	half a dram to half an oz.		
Canada balsam or turpentine Terebinthina canadensis, L. [D. Balsamum canadensis, Pinus balsamea resina liquida, E.	1 scruple to 2 scruples	2 to 5 grs.	in a pill
Cantharides, see lytta Canella Canella cortex, L. ————alba, E.	5 grs. half a dram		mint water
Capsicum berries, (guinea pepper) Capsici baccae Capsicum ammum, E. Piper iudicum.	5 to 10 grs.		in pills
Capsicum tinct. Tinctura capsici, L.	half a dram to 1 dram		in water
Caraway seeds Sem. carui L. D. Carum carui	10 grs. to 1 dram		
Carraway oil Oleum carui, L. D.	1 drop to 5		
Carraway spirits Spiritus carui, L, ————carum carui	1 dram to 1 oz.		
Carraway water Aqua carui, L. D.	1 to 2 oz.		

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Ounce.	Per Pint ro Pou nd
anti-spasmodic and febrifuge	Used in typhoid fevers - -		
	A valuable application to local pains, from what ever cause, and to glandular swellings.		
stimulant	A very pungent and penetrating solution. Used for the same purposes as the above. - -		
anti-spasmodic	Used in typhoid fevers. - -		
stimulant	Employed only for external uses, against rheumatic pains, paralytic numbness, inflammations, for discussing tumours, preventing gangrenes, &c. -		
	Gives relief to co ghs by allaying the tickling which promotes them, and gives greater liberty of breathing. Given to children against the chincough in doses from 5 drops to 20.		
detergent	A corroborating detergent, strengthens the nervous system, heals exulcerations, in the urinary passages. Principally used in gleets, fluor albus, &c.		
stomachic	Employed in indigestion, flatulence, &c. and when a warm stimulant to the stomach is required. - -, - - -		
ditto and stimulant	Has been successfully employed as a gargle in cynanche maligna and to prevent flat..lence from vegitable food. The diluted juice is a sovereign remedy in opthalmiae from relaxation.		
stimulant	Gangrenous sore throats. - -		
stomachic & carminative	Flatulent cholics, &c. - -		
ditto	Serviceable in promoting urine.		
cordial	Flatulent cholics, &c. - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle.
Carbonate, see subcarbonate of ammonia			
Carbonate of baryte Carbonas baryte, E. Barytes Terra ponderosa			
Carbonate of lime (chalk) Creta, L. Carbonas calcis Creta alba Fri abilis vel mollior	1 scruple to 2 drams	5 grs. to 20	
Carbonate of magnesia Carbonas magnesiae, L. E Magnesia, D. Magnesia alba	half a dram to 1 dram	6 grs. to 12	water
Carbonate of potash Potassa carbonas, L.	10 grs. to 20		two or three times a day
Carbonate of potash, impure Potassa impurae, L. Carbonas potassae impuris, E. Cineres clavellati, D. Pearlashes, potashes			
Carbonate of soda Soda carbonas, L.	10 grs. to 1 scruple		twice a day
Carbonate of soda impure Soda impura, L. [E. Carbonas soda imparus, Barilla Impure subcarbonate of soda, L.			
Carbonate of zinc impure, vide calamine			
Cardamom seed, (lesser cardamom) Cardamomi semina, L, Electaria cardamomum Amomi repentis semen, E Cordamomum minus, D	5 grs. to 10		
Cardamom tinct. Tinctura cardamomi, L. D. [E. ———amomi repentis	2 drams to 3		
Cardamom tinct. comp. Tinctura cardamomi composita	1 dram to 3		
Cardinal flower (blue lobeliae Lobeliae syphiliticae radix. E. Lobeliae syphilitica			
Carduus vide blessed thistle			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
	Given to correct acidity in the prima via. - - - - - -		
absorbent	Of great use in heart-burns and acidity of the stomach. It is preferred to other absorbents on account of its laxative quality. - - - - - -		
cooling	Chiefly employed for saline neutral draughts. - - - -		
	Never employed in a medicine without undergoing the process of purifying. - - -		
ant-acid	Recommended in calculous complaints and affections of the urinary organs. - - - -		
caustic	Never taken internally without being purified. Employed in making soap. - - . -		
aromatic	A warm grateful and pungent aromatic, and it has the property o fnot heating and inflaming the bowels. - - -		
cordial	Given as warm cordial. - -		
ditto	Less stimulant than the other tincture. - - - - - -		
diuretic	Generally disagrees with the bowels, affecting them as a strong cathartic. - - -		

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MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle.
Carrot root Danci radix Dancus carota			
Cascarilla Cascarillae cortex, L. Croton cascarilla ———eleuthaeria, E.	10 grs. to 20	3 grs. to 7.	in powder three times a day
Cascarilla extract with resin Extractum cascarilla resinosum, D.	half a scruple to half a dram		
Cascarilla infusion Infusum cascarillae, L.	1 to 3 oz.	half oz. to 1 oz.	twice a day
Cascarilla tincture Tinctura cascarillae, LD	1 dram to half oz.	20 grs. to 60	water
Cassia cinamon bark, and flower buds Cassia ligneae cortex, flores nondum explicili Laurus cassia, (cassia tree) Laur, cass. cortex, E.	half scruple to 1 scruple	1 to 4 grs.	
Cassia water Aqua lauri cassia	1 to 4 oz.	half oz. to 1 oz.	
Cassia purging pulp Cassiae pulpae, L. D. ———fistula, E.	half oz. to 2 oz.		
Cassia confection Confectio cassiae, L. Electuarium cassiae, D	1 dram to 1 oz.	1 gr. to 1 dram	
Castor, (Russia and New England) Castorium, L. rossicum, D. E. et canadense Castor fiber	10 grs. to 20		in powder

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
	An excellent application to carcinomatous and ill-conditioned ulcers, allaying the pain, checking the suppuration, and foted smell, and softening the callous edges. They contain much mucilaginous and saccharine matter. and are highly nutritious and emollient. They are chiefly used as an article of food. - - - - - -		
stomachic	Indigestion, weakness, flatulent cholics, internal haemorrhagies, dysenteries, diarrhaes, intermittent feyers, and similar disorders. Cascarilla produces a sense of heat, and excites the action of the stomach		
stomachic	Possesses in a concentrated state the active constituent parts of the cascarillae. - - - -		
stimulant	An aromatic stimulant. - -		
stomachic	Answers the same purpose as the bark itself. - - - - -		
aromatic	Possesses the same medicinal property as cinnamon, though in an inferior degree. - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
cathartic	Employed as a cathartic in inflammatory cases, when the more acrid purgatives are improper: in smaller doses it acts as a gentle laxative medicine		
purgative	Taken occasionlly to loosen the bowels in costive habits. -		
anti spasmodic	Given with advantage in typhoid fevers, spasmodic diseases, especially in hysteria, and epilepsy, and in cases of difficult parturition, from a spasmodic contraction of the mouth of the uterus, after the membranes have burst. In amenorrhea. - - - - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c
Castor tincture Tinctura castorei, L. E ————castorei, rossici, D.	20 drops to——		
Castor seeds Ricini semina Ricinus communis, E.			
Castor oil Oleum ricini, L.	4 drams to 10	3 drams to 5	mint water
Castaplasm mustard Cataplasma sinapii, L. D			
Cataplasm yeast Cataplasma fermenti			
Catechu comp. electuary Electuarium catechu comp. D. Elect. mimosae catechu, E.	tea-spoon full		two or three times a day
Catechu extract from the wood Catechu extractum, L.D Acaciae catechu Mimosa catechu extractum, E. Terra japonicae	15 grs. to 1 scruple	3 grs. to 10	
Catechu infusion Infusum catechu, L. ————mimosae catechu E.	a spoon full or two		every other hour, or after a loose stool
Catechu tincture Tinctura catechu, L. D. ————mimosae catechu, E. ————japonica	2 or 3 tea-spoons full		in red wine
Cathartic ex. (comp. ex. colocynth) [E. Ext. colocynthidis comp.	2 grs. to 15		in a pill
Extractum catharticum Centaury, (common or lesser) Centaurie cacumina, E. Chironia centaurium ————ie————ii summitas floras, D. Centaurei minoris, cacumen florus, D.	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Cerate, (com. or sim- Ceratum, L.			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pound. or Pint.
	Most kinds of nervous and hysteric disorders. - - -		
purgative	One or two of the seeds swallowed entire operates as a drastic purgative or emetic.		
ditto	Costiveness. It produces its effects without griping. - -		
stimulant	Frequently employed as stimulants to the soles of the feet, in the low state of acute diseases; for raising the pulse removing head-ach, &c. -		
	This catapalsm is considered as a very efficacious application to putrid or putrescent ulcers or tumours. - - - - -		
astringent	Given as a useful astringent in cases of diarrhaea.		
ditto	Catechu may be employed in every case where astringents are indicated. It is particularly useful in diarrhaea, in lowness, from relaxation of the fauces, ulcers, and aphtha in the mouth, and in excoriations with lymphatic exudations.		
ditto	Serviceable in diarrhaeas proceeding from a laxity of the intestines.		
ditto	All kinds of defluxions, catarrhs looseness, uterine fluxes, and other disorders where astringents are indicated.		
cathartic	May be relied on as an effectual cathartic, where much depends on that effect.		
	Agrees in every respect with other pure bitters		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Cerussa, (sub-carbonate of lead)			
Plumbi sub-carbonas			
Cerussa, D. [E.			
Oxydum plumbi album,			
Cerussa ointment			
Cerussa sive subacetatis plumbi, D.			
Cetaceum, (spermaceti)			
Cetaceum			
Sperma ceti, D.	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Physeter macrocephalus, E.			
Cetaceum, (spermaceti) cerate			
Ceratum cetacei, L.	externally	externally	
Ceratum simplex, E.			
——a bum			
Cetaceum ointment			
Ungnent m cetacéii L.	ditto	ditto	
——spermatis ceti			
Chalybeate, iron)——	1 dram to half oz.	half oz. to 2 oz.	twice a day
Vinum ferri, L.			
Chalk vide carbonate of lime			
Chalk lozenges or troches			
Trochisci carbonatis calcis	1 dram to half oz.		
Trochisci cretae			
Chalk mixture	2 to 4 oz.		3 or 4 times a day
Mistura creta, L. D.			
Chalk praecipitated			
Creta praecipitata, D.			
Chalk prepared			
Creta preparata, L. D.	1 to 3 drams		
Carbonas calcis mollior ppt. E.			
Chalk comp. powder			
Pulvis creta compositus, L.	half a dram to 1 dram		
Chalk comp. powd. with opium			
P. cretae comp. cum opis, L.	1 to 2 scruples		

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.
	Used in pharmacy in the composition of ointments, &c.		
	A cooling desiccative ointment of great use when applied to excoriated surfaces.		
emollient	Of considerable use in coughs, arrising from short defluxions, and in general whenever the solids require to be relaxed.		
	Used as a healing cerate to blisters, bruises, &c.		
	Ditto.		
tonic	Indigestion and all chlorotic cases.		
	Used against acidity of the stomach, especially when accompanied with the diarrhaea.		
astringent	Diarrhaea proceeding from acidity in the primae viae.		
ditto	Affords carbonate of lime in its purest state, and may be employed when intended for internal use.		
dito	Ditto.		
ditto and aromatic	Given in weakness and acidity of the stomach, and in looseness from acidity, ...		
ditto	Of greater service in diarrhaea than the last, especially when it proceeds from irritation of the intestinal canal,		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle,&c.
Chamomile flowers Anthemides flores ————nobilis Chamaemelum, D.	half a dram to 2 drams		
Chamomel decoction Decoctum anthemidis nobilis Decoct. chamoemeli compound, D,			in glyster
Chamomile extract [L. Extractum anthemidis, ————nobilis, E. ————chfimameli, D	10 grs. to 20		in pills
Chamomile infusion Infusum anthemidis, L.			
Chamomile oil Oleum anthemidis, L.	3 to 10 drops		
Chemomile spanish (Pellitory of spain) Pyrethri radix, L. Anthemis pyrethrum, D	3 grs. to 10		
Charcoal Carbo ligno	10 grs.		
Charibean cinchonae bark Cinchonae caribae cortex, E.	1 scruple to 1 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	four or six times a day
Chian or chio turpentine Terebinthina china Pistaria terebinthus	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Cinchona heartleaved or yellow Cinchonae cordifoliae cortex [E. ————officinalis flava,	1 scruple to 2 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	milk four or six times a day

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
anti-spasmodic	Used In spasmodic diseases, in in cysteria, in spasmodic and flatulent colics, in suppression of the menstrual discharges, in the vomiting of puerperal women in the after pains, in gout, in podagra, in intermittents, in typhus, and to assist the action of emetics.—Externally as a discutient and emollient, in colic, dysentery, and strangulated hernia.		
	This form contains only the extractive; and therefore may be considered as a simple bitter.		
	Ditto.		
stomachic	This may be either drank warm for promoting the action of emetics, or cold as a stomachic		
anti-spasmodic	Possesses the anti-spasmodic powders in a higher degree than the flowers, though in other respects inferior to it.		
	Used in the tooth-ach, some kinds of pain in the head and lethargic complaints, for promoting the salival flux, and evacuating the viscid humours from the head, &c.		
anti-septic	For preventing the putrid eructations which take place in some kinds of dyspepsia, inflamation from external causes, gangrene, and all descriptions of foetid ulcers, and an excellent tooth powder.		
	Used for the same diseases as peruvian bark.		
carroborant	Used as a masticatory amongst the peruvian ladies.		
stimulant, tonic, and anti-spasmodic	Intermitteats, in confluent small-pox, it promotes languid eruption and suppuration, diminishes the fever and prevents putrescence or gangrene. In gangrenes it is used both externally and internally. In passive hamorrhagies, &c. used combined with sulphuric acid, in cases of phthisis, scrofula, ill-conditioned ulcers, rickets, scurvy, and in states of convalesce. In these cases it is proper to use a milk diet.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Cinchona lanced leaved or pale Cinchonae lancifoliae cortex Cortex peruvianus Common peruvian or quilled bark	1 scruple to 2 drams	10 grs. to 1 scruple	milk 4 or 6 times a day
Cinchonae decoction of Decoctum cinchonae, L. ——— officinalis ———corticis cinchonae, D. Decoction of peruvian bark	3 or 4 table-spoons full	1 to 2 table-spoons full	3 or 4 times a day
Cinchona ext. (watery) Extractum cinchonae, L. D. ———corticis peruviani Extract of bark	4 grs. to 10	2 grs. to 3	in a pill
Cinchona resinous ext. Ext. cinchonae resinosum, L.	5 grs. 1 scruple	2 grs. to 3	ditto
Cinchona infusion Infusum cinchonae, L.	1 oz. to 6	2 drams 1 oz.	ditto
Cinchicona inf. cold [D Inf. cinch. sine calore, ———officinalis, E.	ditto	ditto	ditto
Cinchona tincture of Tinct cinchonae, L. D. ———officinalis, E. Tinct. of bark	2 drams to half oz.	30 drops to 40	mint water 3 times a day
Cinchonae comp. tinct. Tinctura cinchonae composita, L. D. Huxham's tinct. of bark	2 dram to half ounce	30 drops to 40	ditto
Cinchonae ammoniated tincture Tinct. cinchonae ammoniata, L.	half a dram to 2 drams	10 drops to 20	water ditto
Cinchona oblong leaved or red Cinchona oblong foliae cortex Cortex peruvianis ruber	1 scruple to 2drams	10 grs. to 1 scruple	milk 4 or 6 times a day
Cinchona oblong leaved or red ext. of, with resin Ext. cinchon. rubrae resinosum, D.	10 grs. to half dram	2 grs. to 5	in a pill

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
stimulant tonic and anti-spasmodic	In dropsy, not depending on any particular local affection, in reducing incipient bubo cleansing and healing ulcers of the tonsils, and curing gangrenous ulcers from a venereal cause.		
ditto	Ditto and relaxation. - - -		
ditto	Ditto - - - - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto - - - - - - - -		
ditto	The most elegant form of exhibiting bark and that which sits lightest on the stomach.		
ditto	Ditto - - - - - - -		
stomachic	Indigestion and weakness &c.		
ditto and cordial	Indigestion and weakness when employed for the cure of intermittents, it must be taken to a greater extent. - - -		
ditto	Serviceable in difficulty of breathing, obstructions and oppressions of the breast.		
stimulant tonic and stomachic	See cinchona. - - - - - -		
ditto	Possesses in a concentrated state all the power of cinchona, ten grains being equal to half a dram of the bark. - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle.
Cinnabar, (red sulphuret of quicksilver Hydragyri sulphuretum rubrum, L. D. Factitions cinnabar Vermillion	half a dram		inhaling the vapour
Cinnamon comp. powd, Pulv cinnamomi comp. E ——aromaticus, D.	10 grs. to half dram	3 grs. to 10	
Cinnamon spt. of Spiritus cinnamomi, L. D ——lauri cinnamomi, E	1 dram to half oz.	20 drops to half a dram	water
Cinnamon tincture of Tinct. cinnamomi, L. D. ——lauri cinnamomi, E	2 drams to half oz.	20 drops to 40	water
Cinnamon comp. tinct Tinctura cinnamomi comp. L. D. E. ———aromatica	half a dram to 2 drams	10 drops to 20	wine or water
Cinnamon water Aqua cinnamomi, L. D. ——lari cinnam. E.	1 oz. to 3	half a dram to 1 oz.	
Cinnamon Cinnamomi cortex, L. Laurus cinnamomum, E	5 grs. to 1 scruple	2 grs. to 5	water 2 or 3 times a day
Cinnamon essential oil Oleum cinnamomi, L.	1 drop to 3		water
Citric acid, (acid of lemons) Acidum citricum	20 grs.		a glass of water with 20 grains of salt of wormwood

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.
	Used in fumigations against, venereal ulcers in the nose, mouth and throat. By inhaling the fumes produced by throwing half a dram on red hot iron, a violent salivation has been the result, and is of great efficacy when the body is covered with ulcers and eruptions, and in general to ulcers, fungi, and excrescences through it is apt to induce a ptyalism rapidly and great debility as a great quantity of mercury should be introduced into the system, by inunction, as if no fumigation had been employed, in order to secure the constitution against a relapse - - - - - - -		
aromatic	Useful in cold phlegmatic habits and decayed constitution, for warming the stomach, promoting digestion, and strengthening the tone of the viscera.		
cordial	A very agreeable medicine, and possesses the same virtues as the bark, with the addition of alcohol. - - - - - -		
astringent	Looseness, this tincture possesses both the aromatic cordial and astringent virtues of the cinnamon bark. - - -		
aromatic	Employed with advantage in languors, weakness of the stomach flatulencies and other similar complaints. -		
stomachic	Of the same medicinal quality as the bark itself. - - -		
stimulating, heating, tonic, stomachic and carminative.	A very elegent and useful aromatic, used in indigestion, flatulence, &c. - - - -		
stimulant cordial	Used as a stimulant in paralysis of the tongue, or to deaden the nerve in tooth-ach, as a cordial in cramps of the stomach and syncopes, and as an aromatic to cover the disagreeable taste of other drugs.		
saline	Used in fevers and for forming effervescing mixtures. - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c
Clove pink, (carnation, or July flowers) [D. Caryophilli rubri flores, Dianthus caryophillus, E.			
Clove pink syrup Syrupus caryophilli rubri, D. ———dianthi caryophilli, E.	1 to 2 drams	20 drops to 1 dram	
Cloves Caryophilli, L. [D ————us aromatica, Flores German, E.	5 grs. to 1 scruple	1 to 5 grs.	
Cloves oil of [L. Oleum caryophillarum, Caryoph. aromaticarum ol. essentiale, D. E.	3 drops to 6	2 drops to 4	
Cloves infusion Infusum caryophyllorum, L.	2 drams to 1 oz.		
Cochineal Cocci Coccinella, D. Coccus cacti, E.	2 grs. to 10		
Colcothar of vitriol, or Dried sulphate of iron Ferri sulphas exsiccatus, D. E.	1 to 3 grs.	half gr. to 1 gr.	in a pill
Colocynth, (bitter apple) Colcoynthydis pulpa Cucumis colocynthis, E	1 gr. to 5		in a pill
Colocynth. extract of Extractum colocynthidis, L.	10 grs. to 15	3 grs. to 6	in a pill
Colocynth comp. ext. of Extractum colocynthidis composietum, L. ————catharticum	5 grs. to 15	3 grs. to 6	dittto
Colocynth comp. pill of Pilulae colocynthidis compositae, D. Pilula aloes cum colocynthide, E.	10 grs. to 1 scruple	3 to 5 grs.	occasionally
Colomba or columbo, see columba			
Coltsfoot, (leaves and flowers) Tussilago, L. Folia, D Tussilago farfara folium	half a dram to 1 dram	5 grs. to 12	

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pound. or Pint.
	Employed in pharmacy, to give a pleasant flavor and beautiful colour to an officinal syrup.		
	Possesses a pleasant taste and beautiful colour. - - -		
stimulating aromatic	Of a strong aromatic smell and bitterish pungent taste, possessing in an eminent degree the general virtues of substances of this class. - - -		
ditto	In taste, excessively hot and pungent. - - - - - -		
ditto			
anodyne	Recommended as a sudorific cordial, and alixipharmac, and lately as an anodyne, its principle use is to colour tinctures of a beautiful red &c.		
tonic	This preparation is the same as sulphate of iron, except that it is deprived of its water of crystallization. - - - -		
violent cathartic	Recommended as an efficacious purgative, & as an alterative in obstinate chronical disorders.		
purgative	Costiveness or colic. - - -		
cathartic	Answers effectually as a cathartic so as to be relied on in cases where the patients life depends on that effect taking place. - - - - - -		
purgative	Costiveness &c. - - - -		
	Recommended in coughs, phthisis and other disorders of the breast and lungs, some use it in scrofula. - - - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Contrayerva root Contrajerva radix . Dorstenia contrajerva, F	10 grs. to half a dram	3 grs. to 6	
Contrayerva compound powder of Pulvis contrajervae compositus, L.	10 grs. to half a dram	3 grs. to 6	
Copaiba balsam, see balsam of copaiva			
Coriander Coriandri semina Coriandrum sativum	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Corrosive sublimate, (mercury) [L. Hydragyri oxymurias, Oxymuriate of quicksilver, L. Murias hydrargyri, E. ————corrosivum, D Hydrargyrus muriatus	1—8th to half a grain		
Cowhage, (cowitch) Dolichi pubes Dolichos pruriens, L. Siliqua hirsuta	5 grs. to 10	2 grs. to 4	in syrup, every morning
Crabs calculi, (called eyes) crabs claws Cancerorum calculi et chel, D. Cancer pagarus et asticus chele et lapilli F	half a dram to 1 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	
Cream or crystals of tartar Potassa supertartras, L is, E. [E. Supertartrate of potash, Tartari crystalli, D. Cremor Tartari. Tartarum purificatum	1 dram to 1 oz.	1 scruple to 2 drams	
Crocus of metals, liver of antimony, or crocus of antimony Oxyd of antimony with sulphur by nitrate of potash Antimonii oxidum cum sulphure per nitratum potassae Crocus antimonii vel metallorum Hepar antimonii.			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pound. or Pint..
diaphoretic	A gentle stimulant and diaphoretic, given in exanthematou-diseases, typhus & dysenterys.		
ditto alexipharmic	Useful for the same diseases as the latter, the oyster shells are most probably added to make it sit more easily on the stomach, &c. - - - -		
carminative	Recommended as a carminative and stomachic. - - -		
escharotic	A useful auxiliary te a mercurial course, and particularly efficacious in relieving venereal pains, in healing ulcers of the throat and in promoting disquamation of eruptions externally, it acts as an escharotic or caustic and in solution it is used for destroying- fungous flesh and removing herpetic eruptions. - - - -		
anthelmintic	Acts mechanically as an anthelmintic, creating no uneasiness: The worms are said to appear on the second or third dose.		
absorbent	Affections of the stomach, accompanied with acidity aspecially when there is a tendency to diarrhæa.		
cooling aperient diuretic	Much used in dropsy, taken from half an ounce to an ounce it proves a gentle laxative and in smalles doses and in solution a powerful diuretic.		
	Only used in pharmacy and in veterinary practice. - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle.
Cuckow flowers, (cardamines,) Cardamines flores, L. D Cardamine pratensis, E	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 grs. to 15	
Cucumber, wild or squirting Elaterii poma Momordica elatarium, E. Cucumis, agrestic	half gr. to 5.		
Cumin seed Cumini semina Caminum cyminum	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Cumin plaster Emplastrum cumini, L.			
Curassoa oranges Aurantii bacca summaturus Unripe orange berries Aurantii fructri summaturus			
Cusparia ———cortex ———febrifuga Angustura, E. D.	5 gr. to 20		
Cusparia infusion Infusum cuspariae Infusion of augustura	half oz. to 2 oz.		
Cusparia, (angustura) tincture Tinctura angustura			
Copperas, (sulphate of iron) Ferri sulphas, L. E. D. Ferrum vitriolatum Sal. martis. vitriolum viride Sal. chalybis. green vit.	1 to 3 grs.		
Dandelion, roots and leaves [D. Taraxaci radix et folia, Leontodon taraxacum,, Dens leonis [E.	half a dram to 1 dram	6 grs. to 1	
Dandelion extract of Extractum taraxaci, L. Ext. herbae. et radicis taraxaci, D.	10 grs. to 1 dram	3 grs. to 1	[illegible]
Diachylon, (lead plaister Emplastrum plumbi, E. ———lithargyri, D. ———oxidi plumbi semivitrei, E.			

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
diaphoretic	Epilepsy, hysteria, chorea and asthma. - - - - - - -		
purgative	Used in dropsies operates as a drastic purgative. - - -		
carminative	Possesses a warm bittersish taste and aromatic flavour. - -		
discutient	Applied to the hypogastric region for strengthening the viscera & expelling flatulencies. - -		
tonic	Taken as a bitter, it acts as a stimulant and tonic, it removes flatulence and acidity, arising from dyspepsia and is an effectual remedy in diarrhœa arising from weakness of the bowels and dysentery, it increases the appetite for food and does not oppress the stomach as cinchona, &c.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
ditto	A useful and convenient preparation of angustura bark, possessing all its active principles, &c.		
ditto	Given in small doses as an anthelmintic tonic and astringent in larger doses, it causes vomiting pain in the stomach &c.		
diuretic	Boerhaave esteems it if duly continued capable of removing very obstinate obstructions of the viscera. - - - -		
ditto	Considered to possess the virtues of dandelion in a concentrated state. - - - - - - -		
	Applied to excoriations of the skin slight fresh wounds &c.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c
Dill seed Anethi semina Anethum graveoleus	1 scruple to 2 drams	2 grs. to 1 scruple	
Dill water Aqua anethi, L. Dill seed oil of Oleum sem. anethi	2 to 4 oz.	half oz. to 1 oz.	
Distilled vinegar, (acetic acid) Acidum aceticum Acidum acetosum distillatum Acetum distillatum, D.	1 dram to 1 and half dram	15 drops to half a dram	
Distilled water Aqua distillata			
Diuretic salt, (acetate of potash) Potassa acetas, L. Acetis potassae, E. Acetas kali, D. Sal. diureticus	half a scruple to 2 drams	2 grs. to half a dram	
Dover's powders Pulvis ipecacuanha comp. L. D. Pulv: ipecacuanhae et opii, E.	5 grs. to 10	2 grs. to 5	in water
Dragons blood Pterocarpis draco Pterocarpi draconis resina, E. Sanguis draconis	10 grs. to 1 scruple	2 grs. to 5	
Dulcamara stalks ————caulis Solanum dulcamara Woody night shade twigs, (bitter sweet) Stipites	half a dram to 1 dram	3 grs. to 1 scruple	in infusion
Dulcamara decoction of Decoctum dulcamarae, L. Decoction of woody night shade twigs	half oz to 2 oz.	2 drams to half oz,	
Eau de luce Ammoniae spiritus succinatus, L. Succinated spt. of ammonia	half a scruple to 1 scruple	3 to 5 drops	
Egg Ovum, L. Ovum gallinum, E.			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.
carminative	Taken as a carminative, in flatulent colics, &c. it has a warm and pungent taste, and aromatic smell. - - - - - - -		
ditto	Principally employed as the basis of carminative mixtures and juleps. - - - - - -		
antiseptic	All kinds of inflammatory diseases, both external and internal.		
	Indispensible in some chemical and pharmaceutical operations on account of its purity.		
cathartic & diuretic	Dropsy &c. a medicine of great efficacy, and may be given to act either as a mild cathartic or powerful diuretic. - -		
sudorific	An effectual remedy in rheumatism, recent colds, dropsy &c. where it is often difficult, by other means to produce a copious sweat. - - - - - -		
	Principally used as coloring drug.		
	Recommended in cutaneous and venereal affections, in rheumatic and cathartic swellings, in ill conditioned ulcers, scrofula, indurations from milk, leucorrhaea, jaundices, and obstructed menstruation. it increases all the secretions and excretions; & in large doses it produce nausea, vomiting and convulsions. - - -		
	Ditto. - - - - - - -		
analeptic	Taken internally and applied externally, it gives relief to the bite of a rattle snake. Chiefly employed for smelling to in fainting, lowness. &c.		
	The yolk is used in pharmacy for suspending oily & resinous substances in water, the white for clarification, - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Egg shells prepared Ovorum testae preparatae, L.	1 dram to 2	10 grs. to 1 scruple	
Elatarium extract Extractum elaterii, L. Succus spissatus momordicae elat, E. Elatarium, D.	half a gr. to 3 grs.		
Elder (flowers, berries, and bark Sambuci (flores, baccae,) cortex, E. D. Sambucus nigra	half oz. to 2 ozs.	1 scruple to half a dram	infusion
Elder inspissated juice (elder rob) (Ext.) succus spissatus sambuci, D. Succus spissatus sambuci nigra, E.	half oz. to 2 ozs.	1 dram to half oz.	
Elder ointment [L. D. Unguentum sambuci.			
Egyptian honey, see oxymel of verdigris			
Elecampane [D. Enulae campanae radix, Inula helenium	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 grs. to 15	
Elemi resin ——resina (gum elemi) Amyris elemiferae	half a scruple to half a dram	5 grs.	
Elemi comp. ointment [L. Unguentum elemi comp.			
Elixir paregoric Tinctura camphorae compositae, L. Compound tincture of camphor Tinct. opii camphoratae, C.	1 dram to half oz.	10 drops to 20	water
Elixir of aloes Tinctura aloes composita. L. D. L. ——aloes et myrrhae,	half a scruple to 2 drams	5 drops to half a dram	

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
absorbent and antacid	Taken in affections of the stomach, attended with acidity especially when there is a tendency to diarrhœa. - -		
hydragogue cathartic	Its effects are very violent and generally produces, previous to its operation, nausea and severe vomiting, in some instances of ascites it claims superiority to other cathartics, as it produces a complete evacuation of water. - -		
cathartic			
aperient	A medicine of considerable importance as an aperient promoting the natural evacuations and excretions, serviceable in chronical disorders &c. -		
expectorant	Received for promoting expectoration in humoral asthmas and coughs. - - - - - -		
	A balsamic deobstruent. - -		
	Used for digesting, cleansing, and incarnating. - - -		
anodyne	It contributes to allay the tickling which excites frequent coughing, and gives greater liberty to breathing. - -		
[illegible]	Recommended as a warm stimulant and aperient medicine and for strengthening the stomach. - - - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Elixir of vitriol Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum Elixir vitrioli acidi	10 drops to 30	3 drops to 10	several times a day in water
Elm bark Ulmi cortex Ulmus campestris, E.	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Elm bark decoction Decoctum ulmi, L. D.	4 ozs. to half lb.	1 oz. to 2	
Epsom salts, (sulphate of magnesia) ———purificata Magnesia vitriolata Magnesia sulphas, E. Sal. catharticus amarus	half oz. to 2 ozs.	1 dram to half oz.	water
Eryngo root, or sea holly root Eryngii radix, D. Eryngiem maritinum	1 scruple to 2 drams	15 grs. to 1 scruple	
Ethereal oil or oily liquor Ethereum oleum Liquor aethereus oleosus, D.			
Ether sulphuric Aether sulphuricus, L. Liquor aethereus sulphuricus, D. Vitrolic aether	20 drops to 1 dram	5 drops to 15	
Ether rectified Aether rectificatus			
Ether aromatic spirit Aetheris spiritus aromaticus, L. Elixir vitrioli dulcis Aetheris sulphuricus aromaticus	half a dram to 2 drams	10 drops to half a dram	
Fennel, sweet fennel Faeniculi semina et radix, E. Anethum faeniculum Faeniculum dulce, D.	half a dram to 2 drams	5 grs. to half a dram	
Fennel oil [D. Oleum faeniculi dulcis.	2 drops to 5		

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.
tonic	A valuable medicine in weakness and relaxation of the stomach and decay of constitution, particularly in those which proceed from irregularities, accompanied with slow febrile symptoms or which follow the suppression in intermittents. - - - - - -		
astringent	The color yellowish, taste mucilaginous bitter & astringent.		
	Lepra ichthyosis dropsies, &c.		
aperient	A mild and gentle purgative, operating with ease and safety principally used for preparing carbonate of magnesia.		
aperient and diuretic	Its medicinal effects are too weak to be relied on. - - - -		
antispasmodic cordial and stimulant	Taken internally in hooping cough hysterical cases, asthma nausea, febrile diseases of the typhoid type, soporose and apoplectic affections, externally for headach, toothach &c.		
stomachic	Taken in the same cases as the aromatic elixir of vitriol, and by patients, whose stomachs are too weak to bear that preparation. - - - - .		
carminative	Taken as a carminative in flatulent colics, it has an aromatic smell & a warm pungent taste		
ditto	Ditto.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Fennel water Aqua fuiculi dulciaes. D	1 to 3 ozs.		
Fern root, (male shield fern) Filicis radix Aspidium filix mas Polypodium filix mas, E Filix mas, D.	1 scruplè to 2 drams	10 grs. to 1 dram	
Figs Caricae fructus, L. D. Ficus carioa, E.			
Fig wort plant Scrophulariae, D. ——————nodosa			
Flax common, (linsced) Lini usitatissimi semina, L. E. Lenum usitatissimum Lini semen, D.	1 oz. to 1 lb	2 drams to 4 oz.	in infusion
Flax purging Linum catharticum, L D.	half a dram to 1 dram	6 drops to 1 scruple	
Flour, (wheat) Farina Triticum hybernum, E.			
Flowers of benzoin, (benzoic acid) Acidum benzoicum Flores benzoessen benzoini	10 grs. to 1 scruple	2 grs. to 4	
Flowers or oxyd of zinc Zinci oxydum, L. D. E. Zincum oslcinatum Flores Zinci	1 to 8 grs.	1 quarter to 1 grain	
Flowers of sulphur Sulphur sublimatum, L. Sulphuris flores	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 grs. to half a scruple	milk or treacle
Fox-glove Digitalis folia, (purple fox-glove) Digitalis purpurea, E.	half a grain to 3 grs		
Fox-glove decoction Decoctum digitalis, D.	half oz. to 1 oz		every two hours

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for and medicinal quality	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
ditto	Possesses the properties of the seeds . . . . . , .		
anthelmintic	Taken for the tania lata or tape worm, it sometimes succeeds in removing, though not with equal certainty the tania cucurbitina or gourd-worm.		
demulcent	Employed as a suppurating cataplasm. - - - - -		
demulcent & emollient	Smell nauseous taste sweet and some what acrid. - - - Employed as a pectoral drink, and in ardor urinae nephritic pains, and during the exhibition of corrosive sublimate, the seeds entire are used in cataplasms. - - - - -		
purgative	An annual indigenous plant, growing on dry meadows, &c. Used in pharmacy for making cataplasms.- - - - -		
pectoral and sudorific	Taste and smell both agreeable and fragrant. - - - -		
detergent & exsiccant	Taken internally for epilepsy and spasmodic affections, applied externally for chops or excoriated nipples.		
alterative & deobstruent	A celebrated remedy for cutaneous disorders, particularly psora, also recommended in rheumatic pains, flying gout, rickets, atrophia, coughs, asthma, and disorders of the breast and lungs, and it is deemed an almost specific in haemorhoidal affections. Given in inflammatory diseases, active hamorrhagies, phthisis, spasmodic asthma, palpitation; in mania, from affusion in the brain; in anasarcous and dropsical effusions; in scrofulous tumours, in aneurism of the aorta and palpitation. Given in too large doses it produces fatal consequences. Ditto. - - - - - - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle.
Fox-glove infusion Infusum digitalis, L. Inf. digit. purpureae, E.	half oz. to 1 oz.		twice a day
Fox-glove tincture Tinctura digitalis, L. Tinct. digit. purpureae. E.	10 drops to 40		twice or thrice a day
Frankincense, (spruce fir resin) Abritis resina Pinus abies. Thus, D.			
Frankincense plaister Emplastrum thuris, D. Strengthening plaister			
Fucus, (bladder wrack) Fucus Fucus vesicolosus Quercus marina, D.			
Fucus powder Quercus marina pulv. D.	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 grs. to 15	
Galbanum, (gum resin) Galbani gummi resinae Bubon galbanum, E. (large leaved bubon)	10 grs. to scruple	2 grs. to 5	in pills
Galbanum comp. pill Pilulae galbani compositae, L. ———gummosi ———myrrha compositae, D. ———assafoetidae compositae, E.	5 grs. to half a dram	ditto	ditto
Galbanum comp. plaister Emplastrum galbani compositum, L. ———galbani, D. (gum plaister) [E. ———saponaceum,			
Galbanum tincture Tinctura galbani, D.	1 dram to 3 drams	10 drops to 1 dram	in water
Galls Gallae	10 grs. to half a dram	3 grs. to 5	
Galls, tincture of Tinctura gallarum			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
	Ditto.		
	Ditto.		
	A solid brittle resin, brought to us in tears or masses, of a yellowish color outside, and whitish internally : it has a bitterish acrid taste, and little smell.		
	Used in weakness of the large muscles, as of the loins, &c.		
	Its principal consumption is for the manufacture of kelp. It is a compound of charcoal and carbonate of soda.		
anti-septic	Taken for bronchocele, scrofulous disorders, cutaneous foulnesses, &c. Formerly known under the name of aethiops vegitabilis,		
anti-hysteric	Taken in asthma and hysterical disorders ; applied externally to resolve and discuss tumours.		
ditto	Taken as anti-hysterics, and emmenagogues.		
ve pur ative	Used in abscesses, after a part of the matter has been mutu-rated or discharged, for suppurating or discussing the induration which remains.		
anti-hysteric	Successfully employed in cases of flatulence and hysterics, where its effects are immediately required.		
astringent	Used externally with success, in haemorrhoidal affections in the proportion of one part gall to eight of any simple ointment. An infusion of galls is advantageously employed as an astringent gargle.		
ditto	One of themost powerful astringent tinctures known.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c
Gamboge, (camboge) Cambogiae Stalagmitis cambogiodes Gambogia, E. D.	1 to 10 grs.	1 quarter to 2 grs.	in pills
Gamboge comp. pill Pilulae gambogiae compositae, L.	10 grs. to 1 scruple	2 grs. to 5	ditto
Garlic Allii radix, L. Allium sativum, E	1 dram to half oz.	15 grs. to 1 dram	ditto
Garlic syrup Syrupus allii, D.			
Gentian root Gentianae radix Gentiana lutea, E. (yellow gentian)	10 grs. to 2 scruples	5 to 10 grs.	
Gentian extract Extractum gentianae, L. D. Ext. gentianae luteae, E	10 grs. to 2 scruples	3 grs. to half a scruple	pill
Gentian comp. infusion Infusum gentianae comp ———amarum	half oz. 4 ozs.	half oz. to 1 oz,	twice a day
Gentian comp. tincture Tinctura gentianae composita, L. D.	1 to 2 dram	15 drops to half a dram	
Gentian comp. wine of Vinum gentianae compositum, E. ———amarum	half oz. to 1 oz.	1 dram to	in water
Germander Chamaedrys, D. Teucrium chamoedrys			in infusion
Ginger root Zingiberis radix Amomum zingiber, E.	5 grs. to 1 scruple	1 to 5 grs	

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pot
Emetic and purgative	This medicine evacuates powerfully, both upwards and downwards. It is received in dropsy, in combination with cream of tarter, and in cases of the tape-worm, combined with an equal quantity of vegitable alkali,		
purgative	A very useful and active purgative		
anthelmintic, expectorant, diuretic, emmenagogue, and sudorific	Taken in obstinate quartans, after cinchona has failed in catarrhal disorders of the breast; in asthma, flatulent colics, hysterical and other diseases arising from laxity of the solids, and in hydropic cases: externally it acts successively as a stimulant, rubefaciant, and blister. Used to resolve and discuss tumours, to produce a discharge of urine when retention has arisen from want of due action in the bladder.		
ditto	The most agreeable mode of taking glister in form of an infusion.		
tonic	Taken in debility of the stomach, in general debility, and in gout. Applied externally to putrid ulcers.		
ditto	All the virtues of the root are contained in this extract in a concentrated state.		
ditto	A common and useful tonic and stomachic infusion and a very convenient form for exhibiting gentian. - - - - - -		
ditto	Used for the same diseases as the root. - - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto this wine commonly known by the name of bitter wine, is sometimes introduced at the tables of epicures, to assist digestion		
ditto and stimulant	Given in ague chlorosis, and arthritis, it is a perennial plant and flowers in July & August.		
rubefacient	Taken in cold flatulent cholics, and in laxity and debility of the intestines. Applied externally as a rubefacient.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Ginger syrup Syrupus zingiberis, L. D. [E. Syr. amomi zingiberis,	1 to 2 drams	10 drops to half a dram	
Ginger tincture Tinctura zingiberis, L D	1 to 2 drams	10 drops to half a dram	
Glass of antimony Antimonii oxydum cum sulphure Vitrifactum, E. Vitreous oxyd. of antimony with sulphur Vitrum antimonii Antimonium vitrifactum			
Glass of antimony with wax Antimonii oxydum vitrifactum cum cera, E. Vitreous oxyd. of antimony with wax [tum Vitrum antimonii cera-	3 grs: to 1 scruple		
Glauber's salts, (sulphate of soda Soda sulphas, L. D. E. Natron vitrolatum	half oz. to 1 oz	1 to 2 drams	in water
Golden rod Virga aurea, D. [E. Solidago virga aurea,			
Goulard's cerate Ceratum plumbi compositum, L.			
Comp. lead cerate Ceratum lithargyria cetati comp.			
Goulard's extract Plumbi subacetatis liquor, E. Liquor of subacetate of lead ——plumbi acetatis ——subacetatis lithargyri, D. Aqua lithargyri acetati			
Goulard's water Plumbi subacetatis liquor dilutus, L. Diluted liquor of subacetate of lead Liquor plumbi acetatis delutus ——subacetatis lithargyri compositus, D. Aq. lithargyri acetati composita			

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
aromatic	An agreeable and aromaticsyrup		
cordial and stimulant	Seldom employed but as a cordial to purgative medicines.		
	It is transparent and of a hyacinthine color. Yeilds sulphuretted hydrogen gas, when dissolved in muriatic acid.—It is never used in medicine.		
purgative	Recommended In dysentery.		
ditto	Given in this dose it acts as a mild purgative, in smaller doses as an aperient and diuretic.		
astringent	Taken for debility and laxity of the viscenra. It is a perennial plant, flowering from July to September.		
desiccative	This is an excellent application for excoriated surfaces.		
	Never applied unless greatly diluted with distilled water		
cooling	A valuable application for superficial and phlegmonic inflamations, bruises, &c.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Green vitriol, (sulphate of iron) Ferri sulphas, L. E. D. Ferrum vitriolatum Sal. martis, vitriolum viride Sal. chalybis Copperas	1 to 3 grs	quarter gr. to 1 gr.	in pills
Guaiacum resin & wood Guaiaci resina, et lignum Guaiacum officinale, E.	10 grs. to half a dram	2 to 5 grs.	ditto
Guaiacum comp. decoction [E. Decoctum guajaci comp.	4 to 6 ozs.	1 to 1 and a half oz.	twice or thrice a day
Guaiacum mixture Mistura guaiaci, L.	1 to 2 oz.	2 drams to half oz.	ditto
Guaiacum tincture Tinctura guaiaci, L. D. Tinct. guaic. officinalis, E.	1 to 2 drams	10 drops to half a dram	ditto
Guaiacum ammoniatad tincture Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata, L.	1 to 2 drams	10 to 30 drops	ditto in milk
Gum arabic See acacia gum			
Gum arabic emulsion Emulsio arabica	4 oz. to half lb.	1 to 2 ozs.	3 or 4 times a day
Gum arabic lozenges Trochisci gummosi, E.	ad libitum		dissolved gradually in the mouth.
Gum plaister Emp. galbani comp. ——galbani, D.			
Gum tragacanth Tragacantha gummi, L. Astragalus verus	10 grs. to 1 dram	2 to 10 grs.	
Gum troches or lozenges. Trochisci gummosi	ad libitum		dissolved in the mouth

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.
tonic	Given in small doses as an anthelmintic, tonic, and astringent; in larger doses it causes vomiting, pain in the stomach &c.		
sudorific	Taken in rheumatism, gout, some venereal diseases, cutaneous diseases, ozaena, and scrofulous affections of the membranes and ligaments; the wood is only used in decoction.		
	Given in rheumatic affections, &c.		
	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
	Ditto, - - - - - - - -		
	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
	In indolent glandular enlargements of a strumous character in fixed and long continued pains in the neighbourhood of the joints, or in anomalous or arthritic pains of the ligements		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c,
Hartshorn Cervus elaphus, E. Cornua, L. Cornu cervinum, D.			
Hartshorn rectified oil Oleum cornucervini rectificatum, D.	15 to 30 drops	4 to 7 drops	
Hartshorn spt. of Liquor volatilis cornu cervi, D. Spiritus cornu cervi Volatile liquor of hartshorn	20 drops to 60	5 to 10 drops	water
Hedge-hyssop Gratiola, E. D.	half a scruple to half a dram	2 to 6 grs.	ditto
Hellebore black, (root) Hellebori nigri, (radix) Melampodium	10 grs to 1 scruple	3 to 5 grs.	
Hellebore ext. of black Extractum hellebori nigri, E.	5 to 10 grs.	1 to 3 grs.	in a pill
Hellebore tinct of black Tinctura hellebori nigri, L. ———melampodii	half a dram to 1 dram	10 drops to 15	in water
Hellebore stinking Bears foot Helleborus fœtidus	10 grs. to 1 scruple	3 to 10 grs.	ditto
Helleboraster, D. Hellebore white, (root) Veratri radix, L. Veratrum album, E.	3 to 10 grs.	half a gr. to 2 grs.	
Helleborus albus Hellebore decoction of white Decoctum veratri, L.			externally
Hellebore, ointment of white Unguentum veratri, E. ———hellebori albi			externally
Hellebore, tincture of white Tinctura veratri albi	5 drops to 10	2 to 3 drops	

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
dimulcent	Used for the preparation of ammoniac, and for forming a demulcent jelly.		
anodyne & anti spasmodic.	A general remedy (if given before the attack) in inveterate and chronic epilepsies, and convulsive motions.		
stimulant	Given in convulsions, hysterics, &c.		
Purgative & emetic	Given in venereal cases.		
ditto & emmenagogue	Taken in cases of maniac, melancholly, coma, dropsy, worms, psora, &c.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
ditto	Serviceable in uterine obstructions, and for promoting the menstrual evacuations.		
vermifuge	A perennial plant, grows wild in England and flowers in the months of March and April.		
emetic	Taken in maniacal cases, and as a sternutatory, applied to issues it causes violent purging		
	Only applied externally in tinia capitis, lepra, psora, &c.		
antiseptic	Used in psora and cutaneous diseases.		
cathartic and emetic	Taken in apoplectic and maniacal disorders,		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c
Hellebore, w[illegible] of white Vinum veratri	10 drops to half a dram	2 drops to 5	
Hemlock Conima Conium maculatum, E. Cicuta, D.	2 grs. to 1 scruple	quarter gr. to 3 grs.	in powder 2 or 3 times a day
Hemlock extract Extractum conii, L. Succus spissatus conii maccularti, E.	2 to 7 grs.	half a gr. to 2 grs.	in pill ditto
Henbane, (leaves and seeds Hyosciami, (folia et semina) Hyoscianus niger			in the form of a cataplasm or ointment
Henbane extract [L. Extractum hyosciami, Succus spissatus hyosciami, D. [E. Succ. spiss. hyosc. nigri	1 to 5 grs.	quarter gr. to 2 grs.	in the form of a pill
Henbane tincture Tinctura hyosciami, [L D Tinct. hyosc. nigri, E.	20 drops to 1 dram	5 to 15 drops	
Hep or hip tree, (dog rose) Rosa canina Cynosbati fructus	1 dram to 1 oz.	1 scruple to 2 drams	
Hiera picra Powder of aloes with canella Pulvis aloes cum canellae, D.	half a scruple to 1 scruple	5 grs. to 10	in water
Hogs lard Adeps Sus scrofa adeps, E. Adeps suillus, D. Axungiae porcinae			
Honey clarified Mel despumatum, L.	1 dram to 1 oz.	half a dram to half oz.	
Hops Humulus lupulus Humili strobili	3 to 10 grs.	half a gr. to 2 grs.	in water
Hops extract of Extractum humuli, L.	5 grs. to 1 scruple	2 to 4 grs.	in pills
Hops tinct. of Tinctura humuli, L.			
Horehound Marrubium ———vulgare, E. ———album, D.	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 to 15 grs.	

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
cathartic & emetic	Taken in apoplectic and maniacal disorders.		
resolvent & sedative	Received in chincough, schirrhus, and other obstinate disorders, externally it is applied to scrofulous tumors, foul ulcers, &c.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
anodyne	Successfully applied in rheumatic pains, indurations of the mamma from retained milk, painful swellings, inflamed piles, spasms, and inflammation of the bowels, kidneys, testicles, urethra, and painful retention of urine.		
ditto	Given internally in mania, melancholia, hysteria, epilepsy, trismus, rheumatism, arthritis, glandular swellings, obstinate ulcerations, and most nervous affections.		
ditto	Ditto.		
	Used for forming a conserve which possesses acidulous and cooling properties. It grows wild in England, and flowers in June.		
purgative & stomachic	Taken for flatulence, costiveness, &c.		
	Used for the formation of ointments, &c.		
expectorant	Honey is used as an article of diet, and to promote expectoration.		
narcotic, aromatic, and astringent	Given in rheumatic, syphilitic, and pectoral complaints.		
ditto	Ditto.		
ditto	Ditto.		
expectorant	Serviceable in asthmas, coughs, and to promote the fluid secretions.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle.
Horse chesnuts Æsculus hippocastanum	1 scruple to 1 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	snuffed up the nostrils
Horseradish Armoracia Cochlearia armoracia, E Raphanus rusticanus, L	1 scruple to 4 dram	5 to 15 grs	
Horseradish comp. inf. Infusum armoraciae compositum	half oz. to 4 oz.	2 drams to 1 oz.	twice a day
Horseradish comp. spt. Spiritus armoraciae comp. L. ———raphani compositus, D.	1 dram to 1 oz.	20 drops to 2 drams	
Hydrosulphuret of ammoniae Ammoniae hydrosulphuretum, E. D.	5 to 10 drops	2 to 4 drops	twice or thrice a day
Hyssop herb Hyssopus Hyssopi folia ———officinalis herba	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Jalap root, (jalap bind weed) Jalapae radix Convolvulus jalapa	10 grs. to half a dram	3 to 10 grs.	peppermint water
Jalap wstery, ext. of Extractum jalapae aquosum, D.	half a dram to 2 drams	5 to 13 grs.	in a pill
Jalap extract of with resin Extractum jalapae, L. ———jalap resinosum, D. ———convol ul jalapae, E.	half a scruple to 2	5 to 10 grs.	ditto
Jalap comp. powder Pulvis jalapae compositus, E	half a dram to 1 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	mint wter
Jalap tincture of Tinctura jalapae, L. ———convolvuli jalapae, E.	1 to 2 drams	half a dram to 1 dram	
Iceland moss, (lichen) Lichen, L. ———islandicus, D.	half oz. to 1 oz.	1 to 2 scruples	milk
Jamaica pepper, see pimento			
James' powder Pulvis antimonialis, LD Antimonial powder Antimonii c phosphate catics, E. Pulvis jacobi	3 to 8 grs.	1 to grs.	in a pill every three or four hours

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.
sternutatory	Opthalmia and headach.		
stimulant	Taken in scurvy and other chronic disorders, arising from viscidity of the juices, and to promote the fluid secretions.		
ditto	Ditto.		
ditto & anti-scorbutic	Ditto.		
sedative	Only used in diabetes.		
aromatic	Taken in humoral asthmas, coughs, and other disorders of the breast and lungs.		
cathartic	Taken in cold phlegmatic and plethoric habits as a mild, and efficacious purgative.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - -		
ditto	This extract contains all the properties of the root whilst the watery extract contains only the gummy parts.		
cooling aperient	This a useful compound and may be taken for eraptions of the skin, &c.		
purgative	Taken for the same purposes as jalap itself.		
tonic	Taken in cough with expectoration in consumption, or emaciation after salivation, from wounds, ulcers &c., also, in diabetes as a tonic and palliative.		
diaphoretic & alterative	Given in febrile diseases, pleurisy, &c.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c
Indian pink, (spigelia) Spigeliae radix, L. D. ———marilandica, E.	half a scruple to half a dram	2 to 5 grs.	in infusion
Ipecacuan root Ipecacuanha radix Callicoua ipecacuanha	20 grs. to half a dram	5 to 10 grs.	water
Infernal stone, see potash with lime Ipecacuan powder with opium Pulvis ipecacuanha compositus, L. Pulv. ipecacuanha et opii, E. Dover's powder Comp. powder of ipecacuanhae	5 to 20 grs.	2 to 4 grs.	in a bolus
Ipecacuanha wine Vinum ipecacuanhae, L. E. D.	half oz. to 1 oz,	1 dram to 2 drams	water
Iron, alkaline liquor of Ferri alkalini liquor, L	half a dram to 1 dram	10 drops to 20	
Iron filings Ferri ramenta ———scobs, D. ———limatura	5 grs. to 20	2 grs. to 5	in a bolus
Iron wine Ferri vinum Vinum chalybeatum ———martis	1 dram to half oz.	10 drops to 2 drams	twice a day in water
Iron comp. mixture Mistura ferri composite, L.	1 to 2 oz.	half oz. to 1 oz.	
Iron compound pill [L. Pilulae ferri compositae ———cum myrrha	10 grs. to 1 scruple	5 to 10 grs.	twice a day
Iron rust Carbonas ferri praeparatus, E. Ferri rubigo, D.	5 grs. to half a dram	2 grs. to 10	
Iron sub carbonate of Ferri subcarbonas, L D Carbonas ferri praecipitatus, E.	half a dram to 1 dram	5 to 10 grs.	

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
anthelmintic	Taken for worms and the expulsion of lumbrici from the alimentary canal.		
expectorant antispysmodic, emetic and deaphoretic	In the dose of a scruple or more its acts as an emetic in smaller doses, it is taken in epelipsy ashma, hystera, melancholy, mania, pertussis, dearrhaea, &c. in doses of half a grain to a grain, it acts as a valuable tonic.		
sudorific	Taken in any disease where it is difficult to procure a copious sweat, particularly in rheumatism, dropsy, recent colds &c.		
emetic	A safe and mild emetic, serviceable in dysenteries.		
tonic	A very injurious preperation, for it cannot be exhibited in any form without decomposition.		
ditto	Given in cases of debility and relaxation, in passive, hamorrhagies, in dyspepsia, hysteria, and chlorosis in cachexiae, cancers, &c. It quickens the circulation and promotes the different secretions.		
ditto	Proper for indigestion, weakness rickets, and chlorotic cases.		
ditto	Ditto. . - -		
ditto	This is the same composition as the "mistura ferri composita" only in a solid form.		
ditto	Given with great success in chlorotic cases, accompanied with violent head-achs &c.		
ditto	This is a very safe and excellant chalybeate, taken for indigestion, weakness, &c.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Isinglass Icthyocolla, D.			
Juniper, (berries & tops) Acipenur (Baccae) juniperi Juniperus communus, E	half a dram to 1 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	in infusion
Juniper oil Ol. juniperi, L. D. communus, E.	2 to 10 drops	1 to 3 drops	
Juniper comp. spt Spiritus juniperi compositus, L.	1 dram to 1 oz.	half a dram to 2 dram	
Kali vide potash			
Kermes mineral Precipitated sulphuret of antimony Antimonii sulphuretum praecipitatum Sulphur antimonii praecipitatum, E. ———antimoniatum fuscum, D. ——— antimonii auratum	2 to 5 grs.	half gr. to 2 grs.	in a pill
Kino, (gum resin) Gummi rubrum astringeens gambiense	10 grs. to half a dram	3 to 8 grs	in substance
Kino			
Kino comp. powder Pulvis kino compositus, L.	5 grs. to 1 scruple	2 to 5 grs.	
Kino tincture Tinctura kino, L. E. D.	1 to 2 drams.	15 drops to half dram	in water
Lapis calaminaris			
Vide calamine			
Lard prepared Adeps praeparatae, L. ———suillus praeparatus, D.			
Laudanum, (thebaic tincture) Tinctura opii, L. E. D. Tinct. thebaica	20 drops to 40	5 to 10 drops	
Lavender flowers Lavendula flores ———— spica, E.	1 scruple to 1 dram	10 to 15 grs.	
Lavender oil of Oleum lavendulae, L. D. spica, E.	1 drop to 5	1 drop	

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint..
	Used in domestic practice for refining coffee &c. a watery solution is used as a test for the presence of tannin.		
diuretic diaphoretic carminative	Dropsy, It is an evergreen shrub growing in all parts of Europe and flowers in May.		
ditto	In a small dose it is a serviceable stomachic and carminative, in large doses it acts as a stimulant and detergent emmenagogue taken in debility of the stomach and intestines.		
cordial and carminative	An useful medicine in catarrhs, debility of the stomach and intestines, scarcity of urine, &c.		
alterative deobstruent	Cutaneous diseases. - - -		
astringant	Taken in chronic diarrhaeas and dysenteries, in passive haemorrhagies, in fluor albus and in diseases arising from laxity of the solids, externally it is applied as a styptic.		
ditto and anodyne	Ditto, - - - - - - -		
ditto	Obstinate diarrhaeas & lienterine		
	Used for pharmaceutial preparations.		
narcotic and stimulant	Exhibited in diarrhaea, cholera and pyrosis, spasmodic diseases, as asthma, hysteria dyspepsiarabies canina, hypocondriasis, externally it is applied to remove pain and spasmodic affections.		
a stimulating aromatic	Used chiefly as a perfume.		
	Paralytic and rheumatic complaints.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c
Lavender spt. (water) Spiritus lavandulae, LD Sp. lavend. spicae, E.			
Lavender comp, spirit Spiritus lavendula compositus, L. Tinctura lavendulae	half a dram to half oz.	10 drops to 1dram	
Lead comp. cerate Ceratum plumbi compositum Cerat. lithargyriaa cetati comp. Goulard's cera e			
Lead cerate superacetate of Ceratum plumbi superasetatis, L. Ung. acetatis plumbi, D ——cerusae acetatae ——asturninam Superacetate of lead cerate			
Lead, ointment of subcarbonate of Ointment of cerussa Unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis Ung. cerussa sive subacetatis plumbi, D. Ung. oxidi plumbi albi, E.			
Lead plaister Emplastrum plumbi, L. Emp. lithargyri. D. Emp. oxidi plumbi semivitrei, E. Common or white diachylon Litharge plaister			
Lead red oxydum of, (red lead) Plumbi oxydum rubrum, E. Minuem			
Lead subcarbonate of Plumbi subcarbonas Oxydum plumbi album, E. Cerussa, D. white lead ——— subacetate of lead			
Lead semivitrious oxyd of, see litharge			

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
	An analeptic perfume.		
cordial	Taken in nervous disorders &c		
	An excellent cooling ointment.		
	The same in its effects as the ointment above.		
cooling	An excellent cooling ointment.		
	A common application for excoriations of the skin slight flesh wounds &c. &c.		
	Red lead is never used in medicine, it is a compound of 88 parts lead and 12 oxygen.		
	Used in pharmacy for the compositions of ointments, plaisters. &c.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle.
Leech (medicinal) Hirudo midicinalis, D.			
Leek root Porri radix, L. Allium parrium	1 dram to half oz.	10 grs. to 1 dram	
Lemons Limones, L. D. Citrus medica, E.	1 to 2 oz.	2 drams to half oz	2 or 3 times a day
Lemons oil of Limomum oleum, L. D. Citri medicae oleum volatile, E.			
Lemons syrup of Syrupus limonis, L. D. Syr. citri medicae, E.	1 to 2 drams	half a dram to 1 dram	with juleps
Lemon peel water Aqua citri medicae, E.	1 to 2 drams	half a dram to 1 dram	
Lenitive electuary Confection of senna Confectio sennae, L. Electuarium cassiae sennae, E.	1 dram to half oz,	half a dram to 1 dram	occasoinnally
Lettuce strong scented Lactuca virosa			
Lettuce extract or inspissated juice Succus spissatus lactuca virosa, E. Extractum lactucae virosae	3 to 15 grs.	1 to 4 grs.	
Lichen, or iceland moss			
Lime Calx Calx recens usta, D.			
Lime water Calcis liquor, F. Aqua sive solutio calcis, E. Aqua calcis, D.	2 to 4 oz.	half oz. to 1 oz	2 to 3 times a day
Lime comp. water Calcis aqua compositae, D.	2 to 4 ozs.	half oz. to 1 oz.	ditto

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
	Used in inflammation of all kinds, opthalmia, phreumtis, cynanche rheumatismus, odontalgia, podagra, haemorhagies, plethora of the head, &c. &c.		
expectorant diuretic and sudorific	Taken with success in catarrhs asthma, flatulence, colic, hysterical and other disorders proceeding from laxity of the solids, externally it acts as a rubefaciant stimulant and blister,		
antiseptic	In conjunction with muriate of soda.it is taken in dysentery remittant fevers, putrid sore throats, diabetes and lienteria.		
cordial	Weakness of the stomach and as a perfume-		
cooling	Only taken in draughts, juleps &c. for quenching thirst.		
stomachic			
laxative	An excellent laxative in costive habits,		
narcotic	A common wild biennial plant flowers in July and August.		
diuretic	Given in dropsies, proceeding from viscosal obstruction.		
eschoratic	Applied to ill conditioned ulcers and obstinate sores, and for removing the scabby crusts in tinia capitis.		
tonic, antiseptic, astringent, anthelmentic &c.	Taken in diseases arising from laxity and debility of the solids, as diarrhaea. diabetes leucorrhaea. scurvy and scrofula, when the intestines are loaded with mucus or in worms, externally as a wash in tinia capitis and pisora, as as an injection in gonorrhaea, fistula, and ulcers, of the bladder.		
	Rheumatic and cutaneous affections.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Lime liniment Linimentum calcis, D. Lin. aqua calcis, E.			
Lime stone (Hard) carbonate of lime Carbonas calcis (murmor album)			
Liniment common Linimentum simplex			
Linseed (common flax) Lini usitatissima semina ——semen, D.			
Linseed infusion Infusum lini, L.	half lb. to 1 lb.	2 to 4 oz.	once or twice a day
Linseed oil Oleum lini, L. D. Ol. lini usitatissimi, E.			
Liquorice (root) Glycyrrhizae radix ———— glabra, E.	10 grs. to 1 dram	5 grs. to 1 scruple	
Liquorice extract of Extractum glycyrrhizae, L. [E. Ext. glycyrrh. glabrae,	1 to 2 drams	half a dram to 1 dram	
Liquorice lozenges Trochisci glycyrrhizae	1 to 2 drams	half a dram to 1 dram	
Liquorice lozenges with opium Trochisci glycyrrhizae cum opio	1 dram to half oz.		during the day
Litharge (semivitrious oxyd of lead) Plumbi oxydum semivitreum, L. Lithargyrum, D.			
Litharge plaister See lead plaister			
Litharge plaister with quicksilver Quicksilver plaister Mercurial plaister Emplastrum hydrargyri, L. D. Emp. lithargyri cum hydrargyro			
Litharge plaister with resin Resin plaister, L. Com. sticking plaister Emplastrum resinae, L Emp. lithargyri cum resinae, D.			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
	An excellent application to rescalds and burns.		
	One of the most common minerals found under the name of chalk, spar, marble, &c.		
	An elegant application for softening the skin, healing chops.		
emollient	Used for the formation of cataplasms.		
ditto and demulcent	Taken in coughs, in ardor urinae nephritic pains, and during the exhibition of corrosive sublimate.		
	Never used in medicine.		
demulcent	Rarely taken in subsiance on account of its bulk, drank freely of in infusion in cough.		
demulcent	Used in coughs and in some stomach complaints.		
	This is precisely the same as the extract except it is rolled up in a cylindrical form.		
	An excellent medicine for allaying the tickling and irritation in the fauces which produces coughing.		
desicative	Used for the formation of ointments, and taken internally it acts as a powerful and dangerous styptic.		
resolvent & discutient	Used in syphilitic pains in joint and limbs, nodes, toptic, and beginning indurations.		
adhaesive	Used as an adhaesive for keeping on other dressings, and for the cure of recent wounds.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle.
Litmus (dyer's lichen orchall) Litmus, D. Lichen roccella			
Liver of sulphur Sulphuret of potash Potassae sulphuretum, L. Sulphuratum kali, D. Hepar sulphuris	5 grs. to 1 scruple	2 to 5 grs.	
Lobelia or cardinal flowers Lobelia syphiliticae	half oz	2 drams	boiled in 8lbs of water of which half a pint is to be taken twice a day
Logwood Hamatoxyli lignum Hamatoxylon campechianum, E. Lignum campechense			
Logwood extract Extractum hamatoxyli, L. [E. Ext. ham. campechiani, Ext. ligni compechensis, D.	1 to 2 scruples	5 to 10 grs.	
Long pepper Piper longum	5 grs. to 1 scruple	2 to 5 grs.	
Loosestrife (purple) Lythrum salicaria	1 to 2 drams	10 grs. to half a dram	twice a day
Lunar caustic Nitrate of silver Argenti nitras Causticum lunare	1 8th to 1 half gr.		in pills
Lytta (blistering or spanish fly) Lytta, L. Cantharis, D. Meloe vesicatorius. E.			spread on leather
Lytta ointment of infu. Unguentum infusi meloes vesicatorii Milder epispastic ointment			
Lytta cerate or ointment Ceratum lyttae. L. Ung. cantharidis, D. ——pulveris meloes vesicatori, E. Cerato of blistering or spanish fly Strong epispastic oint.			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.
	Used by chemists as a test for the presence of uncombined acids, and as a dying matter.		
diuretic & cathartic	Taken as an antidote to metallic poisons, to check salivation from mercury, & in cutaneous affections; externally it is applied for tinea, capitis & psora Supposed to be of use in syphilis.		
	Used as a dye.		
astringant	Taken in diarrhaeas and dysentery.		
stimulant	They are seldom used as a medicine though often in cookery.		
astringent	Given in diarrhaes and in laxity of the intestines, arising from an accumulation of sordes.		
caustic	Taken internally in hydropic cases, epilepsy, and angina pectoris used externally for destroying callous edges, warts, strictures in the urethra and the venereal poison in chancres.		
stimulant and blister	Applied in the form of a blister to increase the activity of the system, to diminish morbid action, they are useful in all kinds of diseases accompanied with typhus fever.		
stimulant	Used for the dressing of blisters.		
ditto	This is also used for the dressing of blisters when it is to be kept running for a length of time or perpetual.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Lytta plaister (blistering plaister) Emp. lytta, L. [E. ——meloes vesicatorii, ——cantharidis, D			
Lytta comp. plaister Emp. meloes vesicatorii compositum			
Lytta tincture Tinctura lyttae, L. ——meloes vesicatorii, E.	10 to 20 drops	3. to 5 drops	
Mace Macis E. D.			
Mace oil of Expressed oil nutmegs Myristicae oleum expressum			
Madder (the root) Rubiae (radix) Rubia tinctorum, E.	half to 1 dram	10 grs, to 1 scruple	thrice a day
Magnesia (carbonate of magnesia) Magnesiae carbonas, LE Magnesia, D. ——— alba	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 grs. to half a scruple	in water
Magnesia (burnt or calcined) Magnesia, L. E. ——— usta, D.	10 grs. to half dram	2 to 7 grs.	
Mahogany tree Swietenia mahogani	1 to 2 scruples	5 grs. to half a scruple	
Mallow Maloa, malva sylvestris	half to 1 dram	5 grs. to 1 scruple	
Mallow comp. decoction Decoctum malvae compositum	1 to 4 oz	half oz to 1 oz.	
Manganese Manganesium D.			
Manna ——— Fraxinus ornus	2 drams to 1 oz.	1 dram to half oz.	
Marsh-mallow Althaee	half to 1 dram	10 to 15 grs.	
Marsh-mallow decoction Decoctum althaeaa	ad libitum		
Marsh-mallow syrup of Syrupus althaeae	1 to 2 drams	half dram to 1 dram	

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
	Used for the formation of blisters.		
	An excellent blistering plaister on account of its containing so many stimulant ingredients.		
diuretic & stimulant	Given in dropsy, gleet and leucorrhaea.		
stimulant	A very agreeable aromatic spice used in medicine, merely for rendering them pleasant.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
emmenagogue	Recommended in obstructions of the viscera, in coagulation of blood arising from falls or bruises, in jaundice, and the the atrophy of children.		
purgative absorbent	Given to correct acidity in the stomach, preferable to other absorbents as it is laxative.		
absorbent	Taken for the same diseases as the carbonate, preferable to it in cases of flatulence because it contains more of the earth in a given bulk.		
astringent	Said to coincide nearly with peruvian bark & may sometimes be substituted for it.		
emollient	Taken in dysentery, heat of urine, and for obtunding acrimonious humours.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
	Employed by glass makers and for the preparation of oxymuriatic acid.		
purgative	Costiveness. - - - - - -		
emollient	Given in pulmonary complaints and affections of the alimentary canal and urinary organs.		
emollient & demulcent	Ditto. . - - - - - - -		
ditto	Given in nephritic cases, sweetning emollient decoctions &c.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c
Marsh-trefoil (buck-bean) Menyanthes ————trifoliata Trifolium paludosum, D	half dram to 1 dram	10 grs. to 1 seruple	in powder
Martial flowers Ammoniated iron Terrum ammoinatum, L Murias ammoniae et ferri, E. Ferrum ammoniacale	7 to 10 grs.	1 to 3 grs.	in a pill
Mastich Mastiches Pistachial cutiscus	half a scruple to half a dram	3 to 10 grs.	ditto
Meadow saffron Colchicum ————antumnale	1 to 6 grs.	quarter to 1 gr.	
Meadow saffron, oxymel Oxymel colchici, D.	half dram to 1 dram	10 to 20 grs.	
Meadow saffron syrup Syrupus colchici	1 dram to 1 oz.	half dram fo 2 dromf	
Meadow saffron vinegar Acetum colchici	half dram to 1 dram	10 to 15 grs.	
Mel aegyptiacum Liniment of verdigris Linimentum aerginis Oxymel aeruginis, D.			
Mercury, see quicksilver Mercury yellow emetic Yellow subsulphate of quicksiver Turpeth mineral Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus, E. Oxydum hydrargyri sulphuricum, E. Mercurius emeticus flarus Vitriolated quicksilver	2 to 8 grs.	quarter to 1 gr.	in jelly
Mezereon, (root bark) Spurge olive or laurel Mezereon cortex Daphne mezereum, E.	1 to 10 grs.	quarter to 2 grs.	
Mezereon decoction Decoctum mezerei [E. Dec. daphnes mezerei,	1 lb. daily	1 drams	drank warm

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.
emetic and purgative	Taken in infusion in intermittents and cutaneous disorders.		
apeirent & attenuating	Hysterical and hypocondriacal cases, distempers proceeding from weakness rickets, &c		
tonic	Taken for chronic coughs, dysentery, weakness of the stomach and in debility.		
diuretic	Dropsical cases. - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
	Employed externally for destroying fungous flesh & as a gargle for venereal ulcers of the mouth and tonsils.		
emetic	This is by far the most violent emetic of the mercureal preparations, it is given with success in hydrophobia, virulent gnorrhaeas and venereal affections, leprous disorders and glandular obstructions, in doses of a grain or two, it acts as an alterative and diaphoretic.		
alterative	Taken for venereal complaints, tumours, and cutaneous eruptions scrofula, &c. it increases the heat of the body and quickens the pulse, it is more frequently drank in the form of decoction.		
ditto	Ditto rheumatism &c.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c
Mill mountain Purging flax Linum cathartieum	half dram to 1 dram	6 to 12 grs.	
Millepedes, (slaters) Millepedae, D. Oniscus asellus	1 to 2 drams	15 grs. to half a dram	
Minium, see red oxyd of lead			
Mint comp. infusion Infusum menthae compositum	ad libitum		
Molasses, (treacle) Saccharum rubrum, D. Sacch. non purificatum, E. Sacch. rub. syrupus			
Mithrida, see opitaete electuary			
Monkhood, see aconite			
Mulberry Morus nigra			
Mulberry syrup Syrupus mori	1 dram to half oz.	half dram to 2 drams	
Muriate of ammonia Ammoniae murias Sal ammoniacum	externally		in solution
Muriate of ammonia and iron Ferrum ammoniatum, L Murias ammoniae et ferri, D. Ferrum ammoniacale Martial flowers	2 to 10 grs.	quarter to 2 grs.	in a pill
Muriate or muriated antimony Antimonii murias Antimonium muriatum Butter of antimony			
Muriate of barytes Barytae murias	quarter to 1 gr.	1 sixteenth to 1 quarter gr.	in solution
Barytae solution ——— muriatis solutio	5 to 10 drops	1 to 3 drops	twice a day

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
purgative	An annual indigenious plant.		
	These are small insects living in cold moist plants and killed by the vapour of alkohol their medicinal virtues are but little.		
stimulant diaphoretic.			
	Merely employed in domestic purposes.		
	The fruit of the mulberry tree are eaten as a luxury, rather than for their medicinal effects.		
ecoling	Taken in combination with draughts, for allaying thirst and heat, bilious and inflammatory disorders, and in gargles for inflammation of the mouth and tonsils.		
stimulant	Mania, apoplexy from plethora, head achs, &c. it acts as a discutient, in indolent tumours contusions, gangrene, psora, opthalmia cynanche, chilblains & other indolent inflammations		
aperient & attenuating	Hysterical and hypocondriacal cases, distempers proceeding from laxity and weakness of the solids.		
	This is of a caustic burning nature, never taken as a medicine.		
deobstruent	As it is generally given in solution, its properties will be given under that head.		
ditto	Taken in cases of scrofula, in cutaneous diseases, worms, obstructions, and tumors, used externally as an escharotic application in cutaneous diseases, fungous ulcers, and specks on the cornea.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Muriate of iron tinct. Tinctura ferri muriatis, L. Tinct. martis in spiritu salis	10 to 20 drops	4 to 12 drops	ditto
Muriate of lime Calcis murias, L.			
Muriate of lime solution Calcis muriatis solutio, E Aqua muriatis calcis, D	half dram to 1 oz.	10 to 20 grs.	2 or 3 times a day in water
Muriate of quicksilver Oxymuriate of quicksl. Corrosive sublimate Hydrargyrio-murias, L Murias hydrargyri, L. Mur. hydr. corrosivum, L Hydrargyrus muriatus	1 eighth to 1 half gr.		
Muriate of soda Soda murias, L. Sal commune, D. Sal marinus vel muriaticus Common or sea salt	3 drams to half oz.	1 scruple to 1 dram	
Muriate of soda, dried Soda murias siccatum, D			
Muriatic acid Acid muriaticum, L. Spiritus salis glauberi Seu fumans			given diluted in water
Muriatic acid, diluted Acidum muriaticum dilutum	10 to 15 drops		
Musk Moschus ———moschi ferus	3 to 10 grs.	1 to 3 grs.	every 3 hours in powder
Musk mixture Mistura moschi ———moschata Julepum e moscho	1 to 2 oz.	2 drams to half oz.	
Musk tincture Tinctura moschi			

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
chalybeate	This is a very elegant and excellent tincture, and may be given in preference to other chalybeates.		
	See the solution for its medicinal properties.		
	Given in general debility in scrofulous and glandular diseases.		
	See corrosive sublimate. - -		
	Given in dyspepsia and to check vomiting of blood, and forms a part of most stimulating clysters.		
	This is the same preparation as the above, with the aqueous particles driven off, consequently a much smaller dose will answer the purpose intended.		
antiseptic	Given as an antiseptic, diuretic and aperient.		
	Employed with great success in all typhous fevers, in exanthematous and phlegmonic diseases, in chincough, epileply, & spasmodic, affections, it raises the pulse, allays spasms and act powerfully on the brain, increasing sensation and voluntary motion.		
ditto			
	This is undoubtedly the best preparation of musk though the exhibition, of it is often attended with inconvenience, as the menstruum is rectified spirit.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle.
Mustard common Sinapis semina ———nigra ———alba, E,	half to 1 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	taken entire
Mustard cataplasm Cataplasma sinapii			applied to the soles of the feet
Mutton suet Sevum Ovis arietis adeps, E,			
Myrrh Myrrha, (gummi resina)	10 grs. to 1 dram	4 to 10 grs.	in pills
Myrrh comp. pill Comp. galbanum pill, L Pilulae galbani comp, L ———assoefoetida comp. E. ———myrrhae comp. D. ———gummosi Gum pill	10 grs. to half dram.	2 to 6 grs.	every night
Myrrh tincture Tinctura myrrha, L.	10 to 50 drops	4 to 12 drops	
Natron, see soda			
Nightshade deadly, see belladonna			
Nightshade woody, see duleamara			
Nitrate of potash, (nitre) Potassa nitras, L. E. Nitrum, D. saltpetre	5 to 10 grs.	2 to 4 grs.	three times a day
Nitrate of potash lozeuges. Trochisei nitratis potassae, E.	1 to 2 drams	10 grs. to half dram	ditto
Nitrate of quicksilver ointment [L. Ung. hydrargyri nitratis ———hyd. supernitratis D. ———hyd. nitr. fortius, E. ———citrinum Citrine ointment	2 to 5 grs.	1 to 2 grs.	by means of a camel hair pencil

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint..
stimulanting	Taken to stimulate the stomach to excite the peristaltic motion of the intestines when they are torpid. as a condiment with food, & as an emetic.		
ditto	Employed in the low state of acute disorders, for raising the pulse, and relieving the head. Used in the formation of ointments, &c.		
stimulating	Given in cachectic diseases, arising from inactivity of the system. It occasions a slight drapheresis, promotes the fluid secretions, acts on the uterine system and resists putrefaction.		
antihysteric and emmenagogue	This is an excellent preparation for the effects described, answering every intention.		
cardiac	Taken for removing obstructions in the uterine vessels & for resisting putrefection, applied externally for cleansing foul ulcers, and for promoting the exfoliation of carious bones.		
attenuanting	It diminishes the heat of the body and frequency of pulse and acts upon the secretation of the urine, used externally, in gargles for inflammatory sore-throat.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
cooling	Used in obstinate cutaneous affections, in harpes, tinea capitis, psorophthalmia, excooreations of the tarsi, and in all inflammations of the eyes. attended by eruptive disorders of the hairy scalp &c.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle,&c.
Nitrate of silver Lunar canstic Argenti nitras Argentum nitratum Causticum lunare	1 eighth to half gr.		in pills
Nitric or nitrico oxyd of quicksilver Hydrargyri nitrico oxydum, L. Oxyd. hyd. nitricum, D ——— rubrum per acidum nitricum, E. Hyd. uitratibs ruber Red precipitate			
Nitric or nitrico oxyd of quicksilver ointment Ung. hyd. nitrico oxydum ——subnitratis hyd. D ——oxydi. hyd. rubri, L	2 to 5 grs.	half gr. to 2 grs.	applied with a hair pencil
Nitre, see nitrate of potash			
Nitric acid Acidum nitricum, L. ———nitrosum, D. Aqua fortis			
Nitri acid diluted Acidum nitricum dilutum ———nitrosum dil. E D	10 to 40 drops	3 to 10 drops	
Nitri acid ointment Unguentum acidi nitrosa			
Nitric or nitrous aether Æthar nitrosus, D.			
Nitric ether spirit of Ætheris nitrici spiritus L. Spiritus nitri dulcis Sweet spt. of nitre Nitrous aethereal spt.	10 to 60 drpos	4 to 10 drops	in water
Nutmegs Myristic nuclei Myr. moschata Nux moschata	5 to 20 grs.	4 to 10 grs.	
Nutmegs essential oil Myristicae oleum Ol. nucis moschata	2 to 5 drops	1 to 2 drops	

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.
caustic	See lunar caustic. - - - -		
escharotic	Used as an escharotic application to chancres.		
stimulant	Employed with success in inflammation of the conjunctiva, in inflammations, attended with specks, in opthalemies arising from eruptive diseases, and in indolent and ill-conditioned sores, where action is to be excited.		
antiseptic	Used in many phamacentical operations, and for fumigating hospitals &c, for destroying contagion and mineral effluvia. Given in malignant and petechial fevers, in some diseases of the kidney, in syphilis, and in conjunction with a mercurial course. Used in herpetic and cutaneous affections.		
febrifuge diaphorètic and duretic	Given in febrile Diseases, heat of urina to expel flatulence and promote the natural secretions.		
aromatic	As a medicine its effects are very slight, and is never used but as a warm aromatic in conjunction with other medicine.		
stimulant	Ditto.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Nutmeg expressed oil Oil of mace Myristice oleum expressum	2 to 5 drops	1 to 2 drops	
Nutmeg spirit Spiritus myristicae, L. ——— myr. moschatae ——— nucis moschatae	2 drams to 1 oz.	half dram to half oz	water
Oak bark Quercus cortex, L. D. ——— pedunculata ——— robur, E.	10 grs. to half dram	1 to 10 grs.	in milk
Oak bark decoction Decoctum quercus	2 drams 1 oz.	half to 1 dram	
Oak bark extract Extractum quercus	2 to 5 grs.	half to 2 grs	in pills
Oats, (the seeds) Avena semina ——— sativa	ad libitum		as gruel or decoction
Oil of vitriol Sulphuric acid Acidum sulphuricum ——— vitriolicum Oil of wine Oily ethereal liquor Ethereal oil Oleum aetherenm, L. Liquor aethereus oleosus, D.	1 to 2 drops		
Ointment common Ung simplex Olibanum, (gum resin) Olibani, (gum resina) Juniperus lycia Jun. lyc. resinae, L. Lycia juniper	10 grs. to half dram	3 to 10 grs	
Olive oil Olivae oleum Olea europea Oleum olivarum	half oz. to 1 oz.	half to 2 drams	beat up with the yolk of an egg
Onion root Cepae radix Allium cepae	ad libitum		

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
stimulant	As a medicine its effects are very slight, and is never used but as a warm aromatic in conjunction with other medicines.		
aromatic	Merely used for the sake of its agreeable flavour, and as such it is often the base of medicines for children.		
astringent	Successfully employed in haemorrhagies alvine fluxes, &c.		
ditto	Used as a powerful astringent in sore throats.		
ditto			
demulcent	Taken as a kind of food in febrile diseases, diarrhaea, &c. applied in the form of a cataplasm to phlegmonous swellings.		
	Sulphuric acid is not taken internally, unless diluted or as elixir of vitriol, applied externally for the cure of psora.		
stimulant and anodyne.			
	A useful and elegant simple ointment and may be employed where a lubricating and demulcent application is required		
	Given in disorders of the head and breast in haemoptoes and in alvine and uterine fluxes.		
demulcent	Taken for coughs, hoarseness, for decreasing the action of acrid substances, and for worms, applied externally in gargles, clysters &c. used in pharmaceutical operations, as the formation of ointments, &c.		
stimulant	Internally in cold phlegmatic habits, in suppression of urine and in dropsies, externally in the form of a cataplasm to promote suppuration.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c
Opiate electuary Confection of opium Mithridate Confectio opii, L. ———— opiata Philonium londinense Confectio damocrates Theriaca andromachi	10 grs. to half dram	3 to 8 grs.	
Opiate pill Soap pill with opium Pilula saponis opio, L ——— opiatae, E. ——— thaebaicae, E.	3 to 6 grs.	half to 1 gr.	in a pill
Opiate powder Powder of burnt harts-horn with opium Pulvis cornu usti cum opio, L. ———opiatus	6 grs. to 1 scruple	2 to 4 grs.	in jelly
Opium Opium, L. D. E. Papaver somniferum	half to 2 grs.	1 eighth to 1 fourth	in pill
Opium confectio, see opiate electuary Opium extract Extractum opii	half to 5 grs.	1 eighth to 1 half	in pills

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
aromatic and sedative	An agreeable aromatic opiate and may be given where such is required, one grain of opium being contained in thirty six grains of the confection.		
sedative	Given in cases where opium is required, three grains of the pill containing one of opium.		
ditto	Ditto one grain of opium in nine of the powder.		
ditto	Used for mitigating pain diminish morbid sensibility, procure sleep, to check diarrhaeas and excessive discharges, it is contraindicated in gastric affections, in plethora, in an inflammatory state of the body and determination of blood to particular viscera, the diseases for which it is taken are numerous and are as follows, in intermittents, in fevers of the typhoid type, when accompanied with diarrhaea or watchfulness, in inflammations from local causes, in small pox, to allay the pain of suppuration and promote the ptyalism, in dysentery, in diarrhaeas, in choleraand pyrosis, in calculi, in jaundice, procceding from spasm, in tetanus, in spasmodics, symptoms of dysentery, dyspepsia, hysteria, hypochondriasis, asthma and rabies canina, in syphilis, in cases of threatened abortion and lingering delivery, in convulsions, during parturition, and in after pains.		
sedative	Used for the same purposes as opium.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle.
Opium plaister Emplastrum opii, L.	externally	externally	
Opium syrup Syrupus opii	half dram to half oz.	10 drops to half dram	
Opium tincture Tinctura opii, L. E. D. ——— thebaica	20 to 40 drops.	5 to 10 drops.	
Opium ammoniated tinct Tinctura opii ammoniatae, E.	half to 2 drams.	10 drops to half dram	in water
Opium camphorated tincture, see comp. camphor tincture			
Opium wine Vinum opii	10 to 30 drops.	2 to 7 drops.	
Opopanax, (gum resin) Opopanacis, (gum resina Pastinaca opopanax			in pill
Orange seville Aurantii baccae Citrus aurantium Aurantium hispalinae	ad libitum		
Orange flower water Aqua aurantii florum stillatitia	1 to 2 oz.		
Orange peel confection Confectio aurantii, L. Conserva citri aurantii, E. D.	1 dram to half oz.	half to 2 drams	
Orange peel comp. infusion Infusum aurantii compositum	1 to 4 oz.	2 drams to 1 oz.	twice a day
Orange peel syrup Syrup aurantii ——— citri aurantii, E. ——— corticis aurantii	1 to 2 drams	half to 1 dram	
Orange peel tincture Tinctura aurantii, L. ——— corticis aur.	1 to 2 drams	to 40 drops	
Orange peel water Aqua citri aurantii	1 to 3 oz.		

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
	Applied in rheumatic and local pains.		
sedative	This is a preparation similar to syrup of white poppy though a much more elegant one.		
anodyne	The properties of this tincture will be seen by referring to opium.		
	Spasmodic affections &c.		
sedative	This preparation may be considered superior to tinctura opii, in cases of inflammation of the eyes, &c though in other respects agreeing with it.		
emmenagogue and anti-spasmodic	Seldom or ever used in medicine taste bitter and acrid smell strong &c.		
	Taken in febrile diseases for allaying thirst and heat, and promoting the salutary excretions-		
	This is merely used in cookery.		
stomachic	This is an excellent stomachic, promoting the appetite, & strengthening the tone of the viscera.		
stomachic	A mild stomachic infusion rendered warm, by the addition of cloves.		
ditto	Seldom given but in stomachic draughts, to render them more agreeable.		
ditto	The virtues of this tincture may be seen by referring to the orange peel confection, as it possesses the same properties.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c,
Origanum ———vulgare Common or wild marjorum	10 grs. to 1 scruple	2 to 5 grs.	
Origanum oil of Oleum origani	1 to 2 drops	half a drop to 1 drop	
Orris florentine Iridis florentiae Oxyd of antimony Antimonii oxydum Pulvis algarothi Oxydum stibii album Oxyd of antimony nitro muriatic Oxydum antim. nitro muriaticum Oxyd of antimony with phosphate of lime Antimonial powder Antimoniali pulvis, L Oxydum antimonii c phosphate calcis, E. James's powder Pulvis jacobi Oxyd of antimony, with sulpher or nitre Sulphurneted oxyd of antimony Antimonii oxydum c sulphure per nitratum potassa Hepar antimonii Crocus antimonii ——— metallorum Oxyd of antimony with sulphur vitrified Antimonii oxydum c sulphur vitrifactum, E. Vitrum antimonii Antimonium vitre factum Glass of antimony Oxyd of antimony vitrified with wax Antimonii oxydum vitrifactum cum cera, E Vitrum antimonii ceratum Cerated glass of antimony	3 to 10 grs	1 to 2 grs.	every third hour in the form of a bolus
	2 grs. to 1 scruple	half to 4 grs	

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
stimulant	Possesses an agreeable smell and pungent taste, its effects are too slight to be used in medicine.		
stimulant	An extremely pungent and acrid oil, possessing all the properties of the herb, The medicinal effects of this root are but slight and it is chiefly used in the formation of dentrifice.		
diaphoretic	Given in febrile diseases, to promote a deaphoresis, and is considered to be the best antimonial preparation, in large doses it acts as an emetic and purgative.		
emetic and drastic cathartic, producing violent diaphoresis afterwards	Used in pharmacy as the basis of some other preparations formerly exhibited in the cure of fevers and atonic diseases of the lungs.		
	Ditto it is transparent and of a hyacinthine color, employed in making antimonial wine.		
purgative	Given in dysentary.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle.
Oxyd of arsnic white Arsnici oxydum Arsenium, D. Arsenioeus, acid	1 eighth to quarter grain	1 sixteenth to 1 twelfth grain	dissolved in distilled water
Oxyd of arsenic sublimed Arsenici oxydum sublimatum, L. Ars. oxyd. preparatum	ditto	ditto	ditto
Oxyd of iron black Ferri oxydum nigrum (purificatum)	5 to 20 grs.	2 to 4 grs.	in a bolas
Oxyd of iron red Ferri oxydum rubrum Colcothar of vitriol			ditto
Oxyd of iron red plaister Emplastrum ferri oxydum rubrum			
Emp. thuris Frankiucense plaister Strengthening plaister			
Oxyd of lead red Plumbi oxydum rubrum			
Minium, red lead Oxyd of lead semivitreous Plumbi oxydum semivitreum Lythargyrum, D.			
Litharge Oxyd of quicksilver, red Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum, L. Oxyd hydrargyri, D. Hyd. vel mercurius calcinatus Calcined quicksilver Red oxide of mercury	half to 2 grs.	1 eighth to half gr.	every night
Oxyd of quicksilver, Grey Turpethum nigrum Hyd. oxydum cinereum, L. Mercurius praecipitatus niger Pulvis hyd. cinereus, D Ash coloured oxid of quicksilver Æthiops per se	1 to 5 grs.	1 eighth to half gr.	

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
escharotic	Given in ague, cutaneous affections, chronic affections of the bones, attended with debility. Applied externally in the cure of cancer, ill conditioned sores, and suppurated scrofulous glands.		
ditto	This is a purer preparation of arsenic than the above, as it is separated from all foreign matters.		
tonic	The properties of this will be seen by referring to iron filings, as this is precisely the same, except that it is purified by means of the magnet, and afterwards reduced to powder.		
ditto	It is hardly employed at present, unless to give color to a plaister		
	Used in weakness of the muscles		
	See lead red oxyd of.		
desiccative	See its medicinal qualities under the name of litharge, it is an oxyd of lead in an imperfect state of vitrification.		
escharotic in small doses alterative and diaphortic in a mixture of opium & camphor	Seldom given internally, as it is poisonous, and a violent purgative and emetic, in the dose of four or five grains.—It is used in syphilis, and applied externally as an escharotic.		
as an alterative	In cases of pains arising from an admixture of rheumatism and syphilis.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Oxyd of quicksilver grey or black oint. Unguentum hyd. oxidi cinerei			
Oxyd of quicksilver sulphuric. [E. Hyd. subsulphas flavus, Oxydum hyd. sulphuricum, D. Mercurius emeticus flavus Yellow subsulphate of quicksilver Turpeth mineral Sulphas hydrargyri	2 to 7 grs.	half to 1 gr.	
Oxyd of zinc Zinci oxydum, L. E. D. Zincum calcinatum Flores zinci	3 to 10 grs.	half to 2 grs.	
Oxyd of zinc impure Tutia, D. Tutty Oxydum zinci impurum	applied externally		in collyria
Oxyd of zinc impure ointment Unguentum tutiae, D, Ung. oxidi zinci impuri, E.	ditto		
Oxymel common or simple ———simplex, L. D. Mel acetatum Oxymel	1 dram to half oz	half dram to 2 dram	water
Oxymel of meadow saffron ———colchici, D.	half to 1 dram	10 to 20 grs.	in cinnamon water
Oxymel of squills ——— scillae, L. D. ——— scilliticum	half to 2 drams	10 grs. to half dram	ditto
Oxymel of verdegris Linimentum oeruginis, L Oxymel oeruginis. D. Liniment of verdegris	externally		
Mel aegyptiacum Oxymuriate of potash solution Oxymuriatic alkaline water Aqua alkalina oxymuriatica			

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
	Used externally for the purpose of introducing mercury into the system.		
emetic, powerful and active alterative in small doses, also used as an errpine	The most powerful of the mercurial emetics, given in virulent gonorrhaeas, lues venereal swellings of the testicles from venereal affections, in glandular obstructions, and leprous disorders. In doses of a grain, it acts as a diaphoretic and alterative.		
exsiccant	Taken in spasmodic affections, epilepsy, particularly where tonics are indicated. Applied externally in the form of an ointment to excoriated nipples, chaps, &c. and as a a detergent and exsiccant.		
opthalmia	Used in cases of opthalmia.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
aperient & expectorant	Taken in colds and slight sore throats, humoral asthma, and other diseases of the chest.		
diuretic	Employed as a diuretic in dropsies, &c.		
expectorant & detergent	Given in asthmas, coughs, and disorders of the chest, arising from an over quantity of phlegm.		
detergent	Employed to destroy fungous flesh, and diluted with water as a gargle for venereal ulcerations of the mouth and tonsils.		
antisyphilitic	Given as an antisyphilitic remedy, for cutaneous and spasmodic diseases.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c
Oxymuriate of quicksilver [L, Hydrargyri oxymurias, Murias hydrargyri, E. ——corrosivum, D Hydrargyrus muriatus Corrosive sublimate	1 eighth to 1 fourth of a gr.		in solution, distilled water and rectified spirit.
Oxymuriate of quicksilver liquor Hydrargyri oxymuriatis liquor, L.	1 dram to half oz.	10 grs to half dram	
Oxymuriatic alkaline water, see oxymuriate of potash solution			
Oxymuriatic water or acid Aqua oxymuriatica, D.	10 to 20 drops	2 to 6 drops	2 to 3 times a day in distilled water
Oyster shells Testae, L. ——— ostrearum, D. Ostrae edulis testae, E	half to 1 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	in common water
Oxalic acid Acidum oxalicum Acetoselia sal Oxalis acetosella sal Lujula Salt of wood sorrel Acid of sugar			
Palm oil Palmoe oleum Cocos butyracea ——— oleum fixum	externally		
Paregoric elixir Tinctura camphoroe composita ——— opii camphorata, D. Comp. tinct. of camphor, L.	half dram to half oz.		water

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.
antesypheletic & alterative	An extremely acrid and violently poisonous preparation, yet given internally, in small doses, properly diluted. and never in the form of pills.— Externally applied in the form of lotion, it facilitates the healing of venereal sores, and cures the itch, in gargles, also very serviceable in cases of tetter, and for films and ulcerations of the cornea.		
escharotic	This preparation is merely a solution of corrosive sublimate, & may be conveniently employed when recourse is had to this active medicine, it may be perhaps proper to add that each ounce contains half a grain.		
antiseptic	Formerly used as an antisyphilitic, and in scarlatina.— The fumes are used to destroy contagion.		
astringent	Given in cases where carbonate of lime is necessary, and may be considered as not superior to common prepared chalk		
	Used in cleaning boot tops, an essential salt is also prepared from this known by the name of essentialsalt of lemons, used for taking ink stains out of linen, it is very poisonous & is frequently (from its similarity in appearance) taken or given for epsom salts, from which mistake many have died.		
emollient	Used for the formation of emollient ointments, in tumours, sprains, and pains, but it appears to possess little if any advantage over other bland oils.		
anodyne	For its medicinal qualities, see compound tincture of camphor		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Parsley common root Petroselinum apium			
Parsley seeds Apium semin Pearlash Potassae impurae Carbonas potassae impurus, E. Cineres clavellati Potashes, kali impurum An impure subcarbonate of ditto Lixivae alkali fixum vegetabile			
Pearl-barley [D. E. Hordei distichi semina	half to 1 oz.	2 drams to half oz.	water
Pellitory of spain Spanish chamomile Pyrethrum, L. [L. ———————anthemis,	3 to 10 grs.	1 to 2 grs.	used as a mastecatory
Penny-royal Pulegcum, L. D. ———— menthae, E.	10 grs. to 2 scruples	5 to 10 grs.	in infusion
Pennyroyal oil Oleum peclegii	1 to 5 drops	half drop to 1 drop	
Pennyroyal spirit Spiritus pulegii. L.	1 to 3 drams	20 to 50 drops	in water
Pennyroyal water Aqua pulegii, L. D. ————————menthae, E	2 to 4 oz.	half oz. tr 1 oz.	
Pepper, black Piper nigrum	10 grs. to 1 scruple	half gr. to 5 grs.	
Pepper long, see long pepper			
Pepper ointment of black Unguentum piperis nigri	externally		
Pepper guinea, see capsicum Pepper jamaica, see pimento			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
aperient & diuretic	The herb, chiefly used for domestic purposes, is a biennial plant, taste aromatic, root used in nephritic pains and obstructions of urine		
carminative & aromatic			
	Generally used in a state of purity, which is known by the name of subcarbonate of potash, which see.		
emollient	In acute disorders and fevers.		
stimulant	Used to promote the salival flue, to evacuate the viscid humors from the head, to prevent lethargic complaints, tooth-ach, rheumatic affections of the face, and paralysis of the tongue, &c.		
aperient & deobstruent	Serviceable in suppression of urine, & hysterical complaints		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
stimulant	Generally used for culinary purposes.		
ditto	Employed as a stimulating application, in cases where an excitement is required.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle.
Peppermint, (the plant) Menthae peperitae herba ———piperitidis herba	10 grs. to 40	2 to 6 grs.	
Peppermint oil Ol. menthae piprietae, L. D. E.	2 to 5 drops	half to 1 drop	on sugar mixed with water
Peppermint spirit Spiritus menthae piperitae, L. Aquae menthae piperitae spirituosa	1 dram to 1 oz.	half to 1 dram	ditto
Peppermint water Aqua menthae piperitae	1 to 3 oz.	2 drams to 1 oz.	
Peruvian balsam Balsamum peruvianum ————myroxylon peruiferum, E ————indicum nigrum	5 drops to half dram	2 to 5 drops	
Peruvian bark, see cinchona cortex Petroleum oleum, (rock oil) Petroleum, E. ————bitumen, E ————barbadense, Barbadoes tar, [D.	externally		
Phophate of soda Sodae phosphas, E. D. Tasteless salts Soda vel natron phosphoratum	6 to 10 drams	1 to 2 drams	water-gruel
Pill rufi Pilulae aloes cum myrrhae, L. ———rufii Pill of aloes with myrrh	half to 2 drams	5 to 10 grs,	at bed time
Pimenta, (allspice) ————myrtus Pimento Myrti pimentae fructus Jamaica pepper Pimentae baccae vel fructus	5 grs. to 1 scruple	2 to 4 grs.	

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
carminative & stimulant	The properties of this plant are antispasmodic & carminative, it possesses a pungent aromatic taste, it is a perennial plant, and cultivated in England.		
ditto	Given in cramps of the stomach &c		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto, and flatulent colics.		
tonic	Given in diseases arising from debility in gonorrhaeas, asthmas, dysenteries, &c. Used externally for cleansing foul ulcers, in palsies and rheumatic pains.		
discutient	Used for paralytic disorders, rheumatic pains, &c.		
purgative	A gentle, mild (though sufficient) aperient, acting in the same manner as sulphate of magnesia, or soda; it is directed to be taken in water-gruel, or a like preparation without salt, as the taste is scarce perceptable		
ditto	Given as a cathartic, in a depraved habit body: in smal doses it acts as an alterative		
aromatic	Given in conjunction with other medicines as an aromatic, it is resorted to more for culinary purposes than the former		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c
Pimento oil Oleum pimentae, L. D. Ol. volatile myrti pimentae, E. Ol. essentiale pimentae	2 drops to 5	half to 1 drop	on sugar, dissolved in water
Pimenta spirit Spiritus pimentae ——————myrtus	1 dram to half oz.	15 drops to 1 dram	water
Pimenta water Aqua piperis jamaicensis ——pimentae ——myrti pimentae	1 to 2 oz.	2 drams to oalf oz.	
Pine volatile oil of Oleum terebinthinae rect Ol. volatile pini pursinium	10 drops to half dram	2 to 6 drops	in honey
Pitch, see resin black			
Pitch ointment Unguentum picii liquodae, L. Ointment of tar	externally		
Pitch, dry or burgundy Pix arida Pini abies resina, sponte concreta, E. Pix burgundai	ditto		spread on leather, &c
Plaster blistering Lytta plaster Emp. lyttae, L. ——maloes vesicatorii E ——cantharidis, D.	ditto		ditto
Plaister common Wax plaster Emp. cerae ——attrahans ——simplex, E. Simple or drawing plaister	ditto		
Plaister mercurial Quicksilver plaster Emp. hydrargyri ——lithargi cum hydrargyro Plaister skins alutae	ditto		

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Pound	Per Pint or Pound.
ditto and stimulant	See pemento. - - - - - -		
ditto	Long employed in the shops as a succedaneum to the most costly oriental aromatics, it is moderately warm, of an agreeable flavor, somewhat resembling that of a mixture of cloves, cinamon, and nutmegs.		
	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
stimulant, sudorific, and diuretic	Taken in gleets, chronic rheumatism, passive uterine hæmorrhaga, seminal weakness, &c- Externally it is used for affections of the joints, rheumatic pains, &c.		
detergent	Em loyed against cutaneou) iouinesses, scabby crust, tenia capites, &c,		
stimulant and anodyne	Applied to the chest, against colds. and consumptive labits.		
irritating	Applied in diseases of the typhor type, and to encrease the activity of the system or particular organs.		
drawing	Applied for the dressing of blisters.		
resolvent and discutient	Against syphilitic pains, nodes, tophi, and beginning indurations.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Plaster strengthening Emp. thuris, L ——oxidi ferri rubri, E ——roboraus Frankincense plaister	ditto		spread on leather
Plaster warm Emp. calefaciens	ditto		
Plummer's pill Comp. submuriate of quicksilver pill Pilula hydrargyri submuriatus compositae, L. Pil. hyd. submuriatis, E. 1819.	5 to 10 grs.	1 to 3 grs.	twice a day
Pomegranate Pimica granatum, E. Granatum, L,	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 to 10 grs.	in powder
Poppy red, (corn poppy) Rhaeadas petala, (the petals) Papaver rhaeas ——— erraticum, D.	1 scruple to 1 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	in decoction
Poppy red syrup Syrupus rhaeados, L. ———papaveris erratici, D.	dram to half oz.	half dram to 1 dram	
Poppy white Papaver, L. ————somniferum, E ————album, D.	externally		in fomentation
Poppy decoction Decoctum papaveris	ditto		ditto
Poppy extract, white Extractum papaveris, L ———— somniferi, E. ———— papav albi, D	2 to 10 grs.	half gr. to 2 grs.	in a pill
Poppy syrup of white Syrupus papaveris, L. Syr. pap. somniferi, E. ———— alb, D. Syr. d meconio —— diacordion	half oz. to 1 oz.	1 to 2 drams	
Potash fused Potassa fusa, L. Potassa, E. Kali causticum ——purum Caustic kali	externally		

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
strengthening	Used in weakness of the muscles and limbs.		
stimulant & rubefacient	A more irritating plaster than the burgundy pitch plaster, though not sufficiently active to raise the blister.		
alterative & diaphoretic	A valuable remedy in scrofula and chronic eruptions.		
astringent	Taken in dreamrhacasi, dysenteries, & other diseases where astringents are indicated.		
narcotic	This is a common annual flower, growing wild in corn fields.		
anodyne	Given merely as a colouring matter,		
ditto	Employed to foment inflamed or ulcerated parts.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
narcotic and anodyne	Given in acute pains, spasms, cough, &c.		
ditto	Given in the same cases as the extract, to procure rest, or when a mild opiate is required		
caustic	Used in medicine only as a caustic it requires to be kept in well stopped phials, as it becomes readily affected by the air, so as to deliquesce.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Potash with lime Potassa cum calce, L. Kali causticum c. calce, D. Calx cum kali puro Causticum commune mitius Lapis infernalis Infernal stone Milder common caustic	ditto		
Potash liquor or water Potassa liquor, L Aqua potassae, F. ——kali caustici, D. ——kali puri Lixivicum saponarium caustic	10 drops to half dram	3 to 5 drops	twice a day, in linseed tea
Potash liquor of subcarbonate Potassa subcarbonatis liquor, L. [D. Aqua subcarbonatis kali, ——kali preparati Lixivium tartari Oleum tartar per deliquium	10 drops to half dram	3 to 6 d drops	ditto
Potash impure, (pearlashes) Potassae impura, L. Carbonas impurus potassa Cineres clavellati, D. Kali impurum, D. Lixivium alkali fusum vegetabile Potashes Impure carbonate of potashes			
Proof spirit Spiritus tenuior Spt. vinosus tenuior, D. Alcohol dilutum	1 dram to half oz.	half to 1 dram	
Prunes, french prunes Pruna, L. ——— domestica, E. ——— gallicae fructus	1 to 4 ozs.	half to 1 oz.	stewed

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
ditto	Applied for the same purposes as above This preparation claims the preeminence over the fused potash, on account of its being less apt to deliquesce, more easily managed and milder in its effects.		
diuretic, stimulant, antacid, and lithoutriptic.	Taken internally as a lithoutriptic and antacid. Applied externally as a stimulus in rickets, gout, swellings, gunorrhoea, and spasmodic affections: as a caustic to destroy the poison of a viper, &c.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
	For its medicinal properties, see subcarbonate of potash.		
stimulant	Employed for the menstruum of tinctures		
aperient	Taken to abate heat, and loosen the belly.		

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MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle.
Quassia, (the wood) ———-lignum, L. D. ———-excilsa, E.	10 grs. to half dram	4 to 10 grs,	twice a day
Quassia infusion Infusum quassiae, L.	1 to 4 ozs.	2 drams to half oz.	ditto
Quassia tincture Tinctura quassiae, L.	half to 2 drams	10 to 20 drops	in water 2 or 3 times a day
Quicksilver, (mercury) Hydrargyrus Argentum vivum Mercurius	1 to 4 ozs.	2 drams to half oz.	
Quicksilver with chalk, or alkalized mercury Hydrargyrus cum creta, Mercurius alkalizatus	10 grs. to half dram	1 to 5 grs.	in honey
Quicksilver with magnesia Hydrargyrus cum magnesia	ditto	ditto	ditto
Quicksilver liniment Linimentum hydrargyri, L.	externally		
Quicksilver strong oint. Unguentum hydrargyrae fortius, L. Ung. hydrargyri, D. Strong mercurial or blue ointment	ditto		rubbed on the thighs and legs.
Quicksilver weaker oint. Ung. hyd. mitius, L. ——— caeruleum mitius Weak mercurial, or blue ointment Unction	ditto		ditto

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Ounce	For Pint or Pound.
stomachic	Quassia is one of the purest bitters in the materia medica, it is of a whitish color, and grows in Jamaica. As it is generally given in the form of an infusion or tincture, the diseases proper for, will be given under those names.		
ditto	May be given whenever bitters are indicated; in indigestion and flatulency; in bilious and intermittent fevers; in dropsies, cachexy, diarrhœa, &c.		
ditto	Ditto.		
alterative	Taken in a metallic state, it has no action on the body, but what arises from its weight or bulk. It is the basis of a number of preparations which produce different effects, but its prominent action is that of producing salivation; it is proper to add, that it is unfit for internal use before purified, as it is adulterated with lead, tin, &c.		
ditto	Employed for the purpose of introducing mercury in the circulating system, which is affected by rubbing it on some sound part of the body.		
	Used for the same purposes as the above, it is composed of one part strong ointment and two parts hogs lard.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Quicksilver nitrate dred Nitric oxyd of quicksilver, L. Hydrargyri nitrico oxydum, L. Oxyd. hyd. nitricum, D. ——— hyd. rubrum per nitricum acid. E. Hyd. nitratis ruber Red precipitate	ditto		strewed over the parts
Quicksilver pills Pilulae hydrargyri, L. Mercurial or blue pill	5 to 10 grs.	2 to 4 grs.	twice a day
Quicksilver comp. submuriate pill Pilulae hydrargyri submuriatis compositae Pil. hyd. submuriatis, L. 1809. Plummer's pill	5 to 10 grs.	1 to 3 grs.	ditto
Quicksilver plaster Emp. hydrarjyri, L. ———lithargyri cum hyd. Mercurial plaster	externally		spread on leather
Quicksilver white praecipitated Hydrargyrum pracipitatum album Submurias hyd. ammoniatum, D. Mercurius cosmeticus	ditto		
Quicksilver white precipitated ointment Ung. hyd. pracipitati albi ——— submuriatis hyd. ammoniati	ditto		
Quicksilver red precipitated, sec quicksilver nitrated red			
Quicksilver purified Hydrargyrus purificatus	1 to 2 oz.	half dram to half oz.	
Quicksilver vitrolated Yellow subsulphate of quicksilver Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus, E. Oxydum hydrargyri sulphuricum, D. Mercurius emeticus flavus Yellow emetic mercury Turpeth mineral Sulphuric oxyd of quicksilver	2 to 7 grs.	quarter to 1 gr.	in jelly

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
escharotic	Applied as an escharotic to chancres, &c.		
alterative	Given in venereal diseases, and to promote salivation.		
ditto and diaphoretic	Given with considerable benefit in chronic eruptiens, scrofula, &c.		
resolvent & discutient	Syphilitic pains, nodes, tophi, and beginning indurations.		
	Used only for the composition of ointments.		
	Against cutaneous affections, &c.		
	Has no other action than what is caused by its bulk or weight, and is taken in chronic and obstinate obstructions of the excretory glands, and in venereal diseases.		
emetic	For its properties, &c. see mercury yellow emetic.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &
Quince, (the seeds) Cydonie semina			
Quince seed decoction Decoctum cydoniae, L. Mucilago seminis cydonii mali Mucilage of quince seeds			
Raisins, (the dried fruit Uvae passae Vitis vinefera fructus siccatus			
Rectified spirit Spiritus rectificatus Spt. vinosus rect. D. Alcohol Rectified spt. of wine	half to 1 dram	16 to 20 drops	in water
Red precipitated mercury, see quicksilver nitrated red			
Resin black Resina nigra Colophony			
Resin white Resina alba, D. Resina pini, E.			
Resin yellow Resina flav, L.			
Resin cerate Ceratum resinae, L. Ung. resinae alba, D. ——resinosum, F.	externally		
Resin plaster Emp. resinae, L. ——resinosum, E. ——lithargyri cum resina, D. Com. sticking plaister Adhaesive plaster	ditto		spread on linen or leather

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Pound	Per Pint or Pound.
mucilagicous	Taken in large doses they act as an aperient, in smaller ones they restrain vomiting and alvine fluxes.		
cooling, antiseptic, saccharine, and laxative	Raisins are the fruit of the vine carefully dried, they are used more as a luxury than a medicine.		
stimulant	Taken internally as a stimulant. externally to passive haemorrhagies.		
diuretic	Resins are the residum of turpentines after distillation, they have different names, such as black, yellow, &c. given them according to the manner in which the distillation is performed. When the distillation is carried on till the whole of the essential oil is driven off, the residum is termed black or fiddlers resin, but if while the mass is fluid, a quantity of water is added and incorporated by agitation, it receives the name of yellow or white rosin.		
drawing	Employed for cleansing, digesting, and incarnating wounds and ulcers.		
adhaesive	Employed for keeping together the edges of recent wounds, for contracting the size of ulcers of the legs, &c. for giving support to new flesh, and for keeping on other dressings.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Rhatany powder Rhatania pulv.	10 grs. to 1 scruple	5 to 8 grs.	mint-water every two hours
Rhatany tincture Rhatania tinct.	2 to 4 drams	30 to 40 drops	ditto 3 times a day
Rhenish wine Vinum, L. ———album hispanicum, E. ———alb. hisp. rhenanum, D. Spanish white wine Sherry wine	a wine-glass full several times a day		alone or in water
Rhododendron Rhodidendri chrysanthi folia Yellow dwarf rose bay ———alpine balsam Flowered rhododendron leaves (yellow)	5 to 10 grs.	1 to 2 grs.	infusion 3 times a day
Rhubarb root Rhei radix, L. Rheum palmatum, E. Rhabarbarum	20 grs. to 1 dram	5 to 8 grs.	mint water
Turkey rhubarb Rheum russicum vel turcicum	ditto	ditto	ditto
Rhubarb & aloes tinct. Elixir sacrum Comp. tinct. of rhubarb Tinctura rhei composita, L. [D. ———rhabarbari comp. ———rhei et aloes, E. Sacred elixir	half to 2 oz.	half to 1 dram	ditto
Rhubarb and gentian tincturan Tinctura raei amara [E Tinct. rhei et gentianae, Bitter tincture of rhubarb	half to 1 oz. & half	1 to 2 drams	ditto

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pint o Pound
tonic	Agues, diabetes, &c.		
ditto & stomachic	Indigestion, relaxation, fluor albus, &c.		
stimulant	Taken in almost all cases of languor, general debility, in deficiency of vital powers, to warm the habit, to exhilarate the spirits and to promote the action of the heart and arteries it promotes perspiration, in large quantities intoxicating, and powerfully sedative, of important service in fevers of the typhus kind, or of a putrid tendency.		
diaphoretic, and narcotic	Given in rheumatism, gout, or venereal cases, the manner by many of using these dried leaves, is by putting two drams of them in an earthen pot, with about ten ounces of boiling water; keeping it nearly a boiling heat for the night, this quantity they took in the morning, & by repeating it three or four times, generally effected a cure.		
aperient	Taken for costiveness, diarrhaeas, &c. or a little chewed in the mouth and the saliva swallowed, is very useful to dyspeptic persons.		
ditto	Ditto.		
ditto and stomachic	Taken in cholics, diarrhaeas weakness of the stomach and intestines indigestion, &c. when intended as an aperient, this and the following tinctures of rhubrab are taken in the doses set down; when as a stomachic, they are taken to the extent only of a dram or two.		
ditto	Ditto.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle.
Rhubarb extract (water)			
Extractum rhei, L.	10 grs. to half dram	2 to 6 grs.	in pills
Aguosum			
Rhubarb infusion			
Infusum rhei, L.	half to 4 ozs.	half to 1 oz.	alone
Inf. rhei palmati, E.			
Inf. rhabarbari			
Rhubarb compound pill			
Pilulae rhei compositae L.	10 grs. half scruple	2 to 6 grs.	in pills
———stomachicae			
Rhubarb tincture			
Tinctura rhei, L, [E.			
———— palmati,	half to 1 & half oz.	half to 2 drams	mint water
———rhabarbari			
————spirituosa			
Rhubarb comp. tincture			
Tinct. rhei compositae, L.	half to 1 oz.	half to 2 drams	ditto
—— rhubarbari comp.			
—— rhei et aloes, E.			
Elixir sacrum			
Rhubarb wine			
Vinum rhei palmati, E	half to 1 & half oz.	half to 2 drams	ditto
Tinc. rhabarbari vinosa			
Vinous tincture of rhubarb			
Rochelle salts			
Tartarized soda, L.			
Soda tartarisata, L.			
Tartris potassae et sodae, E. [D.	6 drams to 1 & half oz.	2 drams to half oz.	water
Tartaras sodae et kali,			
Natron tartarizatum			
Sel de seignette			
Sal rupullensis			
Rose, dog-rose fruit or hips			
Rosa canina	1 dram to 2 ozs.	half to 2 drams	the pulp
Cynosbati fructus			
————vel pulpa			
Rose hundred leaved			
Rosa centifoliae			
—— damascena	1 scruple to 1 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	as syrup in powder
Damask rose			
Rosa pallida			
Rose red, petals of the			
Rosa gallica	ditto	ditto	
—— rubra			
—— petala			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Ounce	Per Pint or Pound.
ditto	Costiveness, &c. this extract possesses the purgative properties of the root, it is therefore a useful basis for pills, &c. as well as given alone.		
ditto	Costiveness, dyspepsia, &c. see rhubarb root.		
aperient & stomachic	In cases of indigestion weakness of stomach &c.		
ditto	Costiveness, cholic, &c. given in doses of 1 to 2 drams, as a stomachic.		
ditto	Ditto.		
ditto	Ditto and to strengthen the stomach, &c.		
aperient	Given in cases of costiveness, and to open the bowels; it acts in the same manner as the sulphate of soda.		
acidulous & refrigerant	Dog roses are found growing wild in all parts of England; they consist of citric acid and sugar.		
laxative astringent	Employed for the distillation of rose water.		
ditto	Employed for the composition of conserves and infusions.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Rose, (dog rose) confection [L. Confectio rosae caninae, Conserva rosae caninae, E. ———cynosbati Conserve of hips or dog rose	1 dram to 1 oz.	half scruple to 2 drams	
Rose, hundred leaved syrup Syrupus rosae, L. ——— solutivas Syr. rosae centifoliae, G. ——rosae damascenae	2 drams to half oz.	half to 1 dram	alone
Rose, (hundred leaved) water Aqua rosae, L. D. [E. ——— —centifoliae, Vel damascenae Rose water	1 to 3 ozs.	2 drams to half oz.	
Rose, (red confection, or conserve of the buds [L. Confectio rosae gallicae, Conserva rosae, D. (rubra) ——— floru rosarumm Conserve of roses Rubrarum immaturarum	1 dram to 1 oz.	half to 2 drams	
Roses, (red) honey of Mel rosae, L. D. vel Rosaceum Mel rosae gallicae vel rubrae	1 to 2 drams	half to 1 dram	
Rose, (red) infusion Infusum rosae, L. D. ———gallicae, E. vel rubrae Tinct. of roses Infu. of french or red roses Tinct. rosarum	1 to 6 oz.	2 drams to 1 oz	
Rose, (red) syrup of the Syrupus rosae rubrae ——— rosae gallicae	1 dram to half oz.	half to 1 dram	
Rose bay, see rhododendron			
Rosemary, (tops, herb, or flowers) Rosmarinus, (cacumina et herba) Rosmarini officinalis cacumina	60 grs. to 2 drams	10 grs. to 2 scruples	in infusion

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce	Per Pound Pint
cooling and acidulous	Taken in bilious fluxes, sharpness of urine, and hot indispositions of the stomach.		
aperient	Given to act as a gentle purgative to children, & to slightly loosen the belly in costive habits, &c. in adults.		
ditto, and externally in collyria	Rose water is possessed of a purgative property, but its chief consumption is its being used as a cosmetic, and as a base for injections, lotions, &c.		
astringent	Weakness of the stomach, coughs, pulmonary consumptions, &c.		
ditto and detergent	Used in gargles for ulcerations of the mouth and tonsils.		
astringent	Used in conjunction with other medicines, in hamorrhagies, &c. and as the base of draughts, &c. on account of its elegant color.		
ditto	Ditto, principally employed for the beautiful color it imparts to medicinal compositions.		
stimulant	Rosemary has stimulating pungent properties, which depend wholly on the essential oil it contains: it is a perennial plant, and grows in England, its smell is pleasant and taste pungent and bitterish, approaching to that of camphor.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Rosemary oil Oleum rosmarini, L. Rosemary spirit	2 to 5 drops	half to 1 drop	
Spiritus rosmarini, L. officinalis	I dram to 1 oz.	10 drops to 1 dram	
Rue, (leaves or plant) Rutae, (folia seuherba) E. Ruta graveoleus	10 drops to 2 scruples	2 to 6 grs.	
Rue confection Confectio rutae, E.			in glysters
Rue extract Extractum rutae, D. Ext. rutae graveolentis, E.	10 grs. to half dram	2 to 6 grs.	
Rue oil Oleum rutae Ol. rutae graveolentis			
Rust of iron Ferri sub carbonas praeparatus Ferrum earbonas praeparatum Ferri rubigo Chalybis rubigo praeparata Martis limatura preparata	5 grs. to half dram	2 to 10 grs.	in powder
Saffron Croci stigmata Crocus auglicus English or autumnal or saffron crocus Crocus in foeno	5 grs. to 1 scruple	2 to 5 grs.	
Saffron syrup Syrupus croci	1 to 2 drams	half to 1 dram	
Saffron tincture Tinctura croci Tinct. croci anglici sativi	half to 2 dram	10 drops to half dram	
Sagapenum, gum resin) Gummi resina sagapenum	10 grs. to half dram	2 to 6 grs.	in pills

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Ounce.	For Pint or Pound.
ditto	Taken in nervous and hysterical affections.		
ditto	Partakes of all the properties of the herb. It is used in preparations to give a fragrant smell, and as a perfume.		
stimulating, attenuating and detergent	Taken in cold phlegmatic habits, quickness of the circulation, to dissolve tenaceous juices, in spasmodic affections, and obstructed secretions.		
stimulant, & antihysteric	Seldom or never used but in the form of a clyster.		
	Given in the above cases, and possesses the same properties as the herb.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
tonic & chalybeate	Given in cholorotic cases accompanied with headhach, &c		
aromatic	Taken in hysteric affections, depressions, obstructions of the uterine secretions, and to raise and exhilirate the spirits.		
ditto	Taken in conjunction with other medicines for the above disorders, and to give a color to draughts, &c.		
ditto	Taken in the same cases as the crocus itself, and ay be considered as a convenient mode of exhibition, it being merely saffron macerated in alcohol.		
aperient & deobstruent	Taken in cholorosis, dyspnaea, hysteria, croup, amenorrhaea, &c. Its virtues are similar to assafoetida, but weaker, and consequently less powerful in its effects.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 1 years.	Proper Vehicle, &
Sage, leaves or plant Folia seu herba salvia Salvia officinalis	ditto	5 to 10 grs.	in infusion
Sal ammoniac Muriate of ammoniac Ammoniac murias, L. Sal ammoniacum, D. Ammonia muriata	half scruple to half dram	2 to 6 grs	
Sal polychrest Sulphate of potash, L. Alkalin vegitabile vitriolatum Potassa sulphas, L. E Arcanum duplicatum Sulphas kali, D. Kali vitrolatum Sal de dusbus Tartarum vitrolatum Sulphas potassa cum sulphure Nitrum vitriolatum Vitriolated tartar Sal. ply glauberi	1 scruple to half oz	half scruple to half dram	
Sal sodae, see subcarbonate of soda			
Salt, common or table Muriate of soda Soda murias, L. D. E. Sal commune — marinus vel muriaticus	2 drams to half oz.	20 gr. to 1 dram	
Salt dried Sodae murias siccatum			
Salt of amber Sucienic acid Acidumsuccinicum. E.			
Salt of wormwood Subcarbonate of potash Potassae subcarbonas, L Subcarbonas kali, D. Carbonas potassae, E. Kali preparatum Sal. plantarum Salt of tartar Sal. tartari Sal. absinthii	10 grs. to half dram	2 to 10 grs.	with lemon juice
Santonicum Santonicum Artemisia santonica, E. Tartarian southernwood, or wormseed Absiuthium santonicum	1 to 2 drams		twice daily

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
stimulant, carminative, and tonic	Taken in debility of the stomach and nervous system, phlegmatic habits, &c. but not considered an article of much importance in medicine.		
discutient diaphoretic, stimulant, &c.	Employed externally as a cold solution, in apoplexy, mania, headach, &c. as a stimulant to indolent tumours, bruises, chilblains, &c.		
aperient, diuretic, and deobstruent	Taken in the doses prescribed, it acts as an opening medicine; also administered in suppression of the lochia, fevers, uterus dropsies, milk tumors, &c.		
	Given in dyspepsia and to check vomiting of blood. Generally used in the formation of stimulating clysters.		
	The same preparation as the above, with the aqueous particles driven off by heat.		
	Seldom given as a medicine.—an oil is obtained from it, which is occasionally used in spasmodic diseases, &c.		
febrifuge, diuretic, and antacid	Mostly taken with lemon juice for forming saline draughts, it acts as a diuretic when much diluted, and may be exhibited with advantage in convulsions and other spasms of the intestines, arising from acidity in calculous and gouty complaints, scrophula affections &c		
anthelimntic, stomachic and emmenagogue	Given in cases of worms, &c.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Saponaceous plaster Emplastrum saponaceum E. Emp. galbani compositum L. ——galbani, D. ——gummosum. Comp. galbanum plaster	externally		
Sarsaparilla root Sarsaparillae radix Sarsa Smilax sarsaparilla, E. Salsaparilla Zarcaparilla	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 to 10 grs.	in milk
Sarsaparilla decoction Decoctum sarsaparillae, L. ——— smilacis sarsap. E.	2 to 4 ozs.	half to 1 oz.	drank warm two or three times a day
Sarsaparilla comp. decoction Decoctum sarsaparillae compositum Dec. smilacis sarsap. comp. E.	2 to 4 ozs.	half to 1 oz.	ditto
Sarsaparilla extract L. Extractum sarsaparillae Ext. smilacis sarsap. E.	10 grs. 1 dram	2 to 6 grs.	in pills
Sassafras wood and root Sassafras lignum et radix Laurus sassafras, E. Sassafras tree	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 to 15 grs.	in infusion
Sassafras oil of Oleum sassafras, D. Ol. volatile lauri sassafras, E.	2 to 10 drops	half to 2 drops	on sugar
Savin common Sabina Juniperus sabina	1 scruple to 1 dram	2 to 6 grs.	twice a day

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Ounce	Per Pint or Pound.
discutient	Applied to lymphatic and other indolent tumors, it forms an admirable defensive and soft application spread on linen, to surround a fractured limb.		
diaphoretic & alterative	Taken to promote a diaphoresis, in rheumatism, & in the venerial disease, scrophula and cutaneous complaints, where an acrimony of fluids prevail, the best mode of taking it is in decoction.		
ditto	Taken in rheumatic cases in chronic and obstinate ulcers, originating from venereal affections, which resist the power of mercury, & in the sequelæ of the venereal disease, &c.		
ditto	Taken for the same diseases as the above, is considerably stronger, as the bark of mezeron root, guiacum shavings, sassafras are added to it.		
ditto	Contains all the properties of the root in a concentrated state.		
	Taken as a beverage for purifying the blood: it is not however thought to be of much importance, and seldom used but in conjunction with other medicines, as a corrector of the fluids, it is an ingredient in the compound decoction of sarsaparilla.		
an agreeable carminative stimulant, and sudorific	This is the only officinal preparation of the sassafras, it has been long reputed as a powerfull and active medicine, and the most efficacious in the materia medica, for producing determinatism to the uterus, and thereby proving emmenagogne.		
	Applied externally to syphillitic warts, carious bones, and foul ulcers, psora & tinea, is well suited to the debile, but improper in plathoric habits, therefore bleeding is advisable previous to its use: the leaves cut small, and given to horses in their corn, destroy the bots.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle.
Savin cerate or ointment Ceratum sabinae, L. Ung. sabinae	externally		spread on linen
Savin extract Extractum sabinae	10 grs. to 1 scruple	2 to 5 grs,	in pills
Savin oil Oleum sabinae	5 to 9 drops	1 to 2 drops	on sugar or with myrrh in form of bolus
Saunders, red wood Pterocarpi lignum, L. Pterocarpus satitalinus, E. Santalum rubrum, D.	1 scruple to 1 dram	10 grs. to half dram	
Scammony gum resin Scammoneae gummi resinae Convolvulus scammoneae, E. Scammonium, D. Diagrydium	2 to 12 grs.	1 to 2 grs.	in pills.
Scammony confection Confectio scammoneae, L. [D Electuarium scammoni	half to 1 dram	6 to 12 grs-	alone
Scammony comp. pow. Pulvis scammoniae compositus, L.	5 to 15 grs.	2 to 4 grs.	in honey or preserve
Scurvy grass common Cochlearia, E. D. herba ——— officinalis. L.	1 to 4 ozs.	2 drams to 1 oz.	twice a day
Scurvy grass, comp. juice Succus cochleariae compositus, E. ——- ad scorbuticus	1 to 4 ozs.	1 dram to 1 oz.	ditto
Sea holly or sea eryngo root Eryngium maritimum Eringii radix			
Sel de seignette, sel rochelle salts Sal rupellensis	1 dram to 1 oz.	1 to 2 drams	peppermint water

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
diaphoretic, emmenagogue, & anthelmentic	Esteemed as an excellent issue ointment, and is the best preparation for keeping open blisters.		
ditto	Contains all the properties of the plant.		
stimulating & emmenagogue	Possesses the same properties as the plant.		
	Never taken for the medicinal effects it produces, only used as a coloring matter, it imparts to rectified spirits, a fine deep red. The juice of this tree affords a species of sanguis draconis.		
purgative	Taken in costive habits, &c. seldom given alone, but enters several compounds which act as cathartics.		
ditto	An efficacious warm purgative, taken for costiveness, &c. and calculated to remove worms from the primae viae, with which view it is often exhibited		
ditto	Ditto.		
diuretic	Its expressed juice has been considered as the most effectual of the scorbutic plants, and therefore taken in scorbutic affections, sea scurvy, &c		
ditto	Ditto.		
ditto and aperient	It was formerly celebrated for its supposed aphrodisiac powers, but it is now very rarely employed.		
mildly cathartic, diuretic and deobstruent	It possesses mildly cathartic, diuretic and deobstruent virtues, and is administered in doses from one dram to an ounce as a cathartic, and in the dose of twenty or thirty grains in abdominal physconia, and torpidity of the kidneys.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &
Senega, (snake root) ——— radix Polygala senega, E. Seneka, D. Rattle snake root, or milk wort	10 to 20 grs.	5 to 15 grs.	
Senega decoction Decoctum senegae, L. Dec. polygalae senegae, E.	half to 2 ozs.	1 dram to half oz.	every 2 or 3 hours
Senna leaves ——— folia, L. Cassia sennae fol. E. Egyptian cassia Senna alexandrian	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 to 15 grs.	in powder
Senna confection Confectio sennae, L. Electuarium cassiae sennae, L. Lenitive electuary Electuarium lenativum	half dram to half oz.	10 grs. to 1 dram	alone
Senna extract Extractum sennae, L. Extract cassia sennae, E.	10 grs. to half dram	3 to 10 grs.	in pills
Senna infusion Infusum sennae Inf. cassiae sennae	2 to 4 ozs.	half to 1 oz.	
Senna inf. with tamarinds Infusum sennae cum tamarindo, D.	1 to 3 ozs,	2 to 6 drams	
Senna inf. tartarized Inf. senna tartarisatum	1 to 3 ozs.	2 to 6 drams	alone
Senna comp. powder Pulvis sennae compositum ———cassiae senna comp ———diasennae	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 to 15 grs.	water
Sennae syrup Syrupus sennae, L. Syr. cassiae sennae, E.	half to 1 oz.	2 drams to half oz.	alone
Senna tincture Tinctura sennae, L. Tinct. cassiae sennae, E.	half to 1 oz.	1 to 2 drams	water

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE	
		Per Ounce.	For Pint or Pound.
diurotic, stimulant, and cathartic	Taken in hydropic cases, in typhoid inflammations of the lungs, and lethargy. Used externally as a stimulating gargle in croup; was formerly much esteemed as a specific against the poison of the rattle snake, also used as an antiphologistic, pleurisy, pneumonia, when employed is generally used in the form of decoction, according to the formula of the Edinburgh pharmacopaeia, may be given every two or three hours.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
cathartic	Taken in costive habits as a mild, gentle, opening medicine. It is generally combined with some warm aromatic, on account of its griping quality.		
ditto	This is a mild & elegant aperient well adapted for pregnant women, & those whose bowels are easil moved		
ditto	Taken as a gentle laxative, and as an assistant to the milder aperients.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
ditto	An elegant laxative infusion, preferable to the simple infusion of senna, as the taste is covered by the tamarinds. &c. and s more adapted for light stomachs.		
ditto	In costive habits. Is apt to produce griping and flatulency.		
saline, stimulating, and cathartic	Considered as a useful aperient, the ginger correcting the griping quality of the senna.		
ditto	Taken as a gentle purgative by children and persons of a delicate constitution.		
ditto and carminative	Taken in combination with other aperient medicines, as the tincture itself: is not proper to be taken in sufficient quantity alone, to produce the desired effect.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c
Senna comp. tinct. Tincturae sennae comp. Elixir of health ———salutis	half to 1 oz.	1 to 2 drams	ditto
Serpentaria root ————radix Aristolochiae serpent. Serp. virginia Snake root, birthwort Virginian snake root	10 grs. to half	4 to 10 grs.	ditto
Serpentaria tincturae Tinctura serpentariae, L Tinct. aristolochiae serpent. E.	1 to 2 drams	10 drops to half dram	ditto
Shells, (oyster shells) Testae ———astreorum Ostreae edulis	half to 1 dram	10 to 20 grs.	cinnamon water
Sherry, (rhenish wine Vinum, L. Vin album hispanum ———- hisp. rhenarum, D.	2 to 4 ozs.		water or alone
Silver Argentum			
Simarouba, (bark and wood) Simareuba Quassia simaroube Wing leaved quassiae	half to 1 dram	10 to 20 grs	
Simarouba infusion Infusum simaroubae Inf. sim. quassiae	1 to 4 oz.	1 dram to half oz.	
Snake root, see serpentaria	10 grs. to half dram	4 to 10 drams	water
Soap hard Sapo durus ———- alba hispanicus, D. Hard white spanish soap	half to 2 drams	10 grs. to half drams	
Soap soft Sapo mollis	externally		
Soap cerate Ceratum saponis	ditto		

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Ounce	Per Pint or Pound.
ditto	Ditto. flatulent complaints, and colics.		
diuretic, diaphoertic, and stimulant	Given in intermittent and malignant fevers, and exanthematous diseases. Used also as a gargle in putrid sore throat.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
astringent	Given in diarrhaea, &c. and in all cases where carbonate of lime is necessary.		
stimulant	Taken in cases of general debility, in deficiency of vital powers, to exhilirate the spirits and increase the action of the heart and arteries.		
	A white metal, ranking next to gold in value, used in pharmaceutical preparations, from this is obtained the officinal argenti nitras.		
astringent	Taken in diarrhaeas, dysentery, indigestion, and intermittent fevers.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
diaphoertic & stimulant	Intermittent and melignant fevers also as a gargle in sore throats &c.		
attenuating & detergent	Taken for attenuating viscid juices, opens obstrictions of the viscera, &c. Taken dissolved in water, to decompose metallic poisons. Applied externally to sprains, bruises, &c.		
	A combination of oil and potass, used in the formation of some ointments.		
discutient	An excellent saturnine application, the soap giving it a proper degree of adhaesiveness.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Soap comp. liniment Linimentum saponis compositum Lin. saponis, D. Saponaceum liniment Opodeldoc Saponaceous balsam Balsamum saponaceum Tinctura saponis camphorata Camphorated tincture of soap	externally		
Soap pill with opium Pilula saponis cum opio ——— e styrace, ——— opiatus, E. [D. ——— thebaicae	3 to 6 grs.	half to 1 gr.	pill
Soap plaster Emplastrum saponis	externally		on linen
Soap tinct. with opium Tinctura saponis c opio, E. Linimentum sap. c opio Soap liniment with opium Liuimentum anodynum	ditto		
Soda impura, (barilla) Soda impura ———subcarbonas imp. Impure subcarbonate of soda Mineral alkali	ditto		
Soluble tarter Potassae tartras, L, Tartris potassae, E. Tartaras kali, D. Kali tartarisatum Tartrate of potash	2 drams to 1 oz.	half to 1 oz	peppermint water
Solutio acetatis zinci Tinctura acetatis zinci	externally		
Sorrel common, (the leaves) Acetosae foliae Rumex acetosa Punicis acetosa foliae	1 to 2 ozs.	1 dram to half oz.	in infusion
Sorrell wood, common Acitosella lupila	ditto	ditto	ditto

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
stimulant & discutient	This is a pleasant preparation to rub parts affected with rheumatic pains, swellings of the joints, &c. with the addition of one ounce of laudanum to three ounces of this liniment, will be found beneficial in dispersing indurations, and swellings attended with pain, but no acute inflammation.		
sedative	Given in cases where opium is required. Five grains of the pill containing one of opium.		
discutient	Applied to lymphatic and other indolent tumors. It forms an admirable defensive and soft application to surround a fractured limb.		
ditto stimulant and anodyne	Applied to local pains, bruises, &c. to ease the pain and dissolve tumors.		
resemble those of potash	Never taken in medicine in an impure state. Employed for making soap, &c.		
aperient	Taken in costive habits, to open the bowels; and is particularly recommended in maniacal and malancholie patients.		
astringant	Inflammation of the eyes, urethra and vagina diluted, in the same proportion as the sulphate of zinc.		
cooling diuretic	Drank in febrile and inflammatory disorders, to quench thirst and promote the uterine discharge,		
ditto	Taste more agreeable than the common sorrell, approaching nearly to lemon, its effects are refrigerant, antiscorbutic, and diuretic, also in inflammatory, bilious, and putrid fevers.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Southernwood, (the leaves) Abrotani folia Artenisia abrotanum Abrotanum mas Abrathan	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 to 15 grs,	ditto
Spanish or blistering fly Lytta Lytta, L. —— vesicatoria, E. Cantharis, D. Meloe vesicatorius Cantharides Cantharis vesicatoria	externally		in the form of a blister
Sdanish camomile root Pyrethri radix, L Anthemis pyrethrum ——— pyrethri radix Pellitory of spain	3 to 10 grs.	1 to 3 grs.	chewed as a mastieatory
Spanish wine, see sherry wine			
Spearmint Mentha viridis ———sativa	half scruple to 1 dram	5 grs. to half a scruple	
Spearmint oil Oleum mentha viridis ————sativae	2 to 5 drops	half to 2 drops	on sugar
Spearmint spirit Spiritns mentha viridis Sp. menth. sativae	2 drams to half oz.	12 drops to half dram	
Spearmint water Aqua mentha viridis ————sativae	2 to 4 oz.	half to 1 oz.	alone
Spearma ceti (cetacium) Cetaceum, L. Sperma ceti, D. Physeter macrocephalus	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 to 10 grs.	in emulsion
Spirit of aether aromatic Spiritus aetheris aromaticus, L. Aether sulphuricus aromaticus, E. Elixir vitrioli dulce Aromatic suhphu ic aeaethor with alcohol	half to 2 drams		water

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Ounce	Per Pint or Pound.
anthelmintic, stimulating detergent, and sudorific	Taken internally as an anthelmintic, &c. Applied externally to cutaneous eruptions, and to prevent the hair falling off, in the form of an ointment, is supposed to stimulate the whole system, but more particularly the uterus, frequently used as a fotus.		
stimulant	Applied to increase the activity of the system, to diminish morbid action, and are useful in all kinds of diseases accompanied with typhus fever.—Taken internally in the form of tincture, &c. in several cutaneous diseases, rheumatic affections. sciatic pains, &c. but ought to be used with much caution.		
	Used to promote the salival flux, to evacuate the viscid humours of the head; to prevent lethargic complaints, ease to the toothach, &c.		
stomachic & carminative	Taken for loss of appetite and continual retching to vomit. It is a perennial plant and grows in England.		
ditto ditto	Loss of appetite, weakness of the stomach, vomiting, &c.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
stomachic & carminative	Weakness of the stomach, desire to vomit, loss of appetite, &c.		
emollient	Taken in coughs, arising from sharp defluxions, and in general whenever the solids require to be relaxed. is chiefly employed in affections of the lungs, primaeviae, kidneys &c as a softening remedy, mixed with mucilage.		
stimulating stomachic	Taken for the same disorders as the aromatic elixir of vitriol and by patients, whose stomachs are too weak to bear that preparation, an excellent compound in debility of the stomach & nervous affections.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c
Spirit of nitric, or nitrous aether Spiritus aetheris nitrici, L. [E. D. Spt. aetheris nitrosus ——— nitri dulcis Sweet spirits of nitre Nitrous ethereal spirit	half to 2 drams	10 to 20 drops	water
Spirit of sulphuric aether Spiritus aetheris sulphurici, L. Liquor aethereus sulphuricus, D. Aether sulphuricus cum alcohole, E. Spiritus vitrioli dulcis Sweet spirits of vitriol	half to 2 drams	10 to 20 drops	ditto
Spirit of sulphuric aether compound Spiritus aetheris sulphurici comp. L. Spt. ather vitriolici comp Liquor mineralis anodynus ———atheris aleosus Spiritus aetheris comp. Liquor anodynus mineralis hoffmani Hoffmans anodyne liquor	20 drops to 1 dram	5 to 12 drops	in water twice a day
Spirits of wine, (rectified) Spiritus rectificatus, L. ——— vinosus rect. D. Alcohol fortis Alcohol			
Spirit of wine, (proof) Spiritus tenuior, L. Spt. vinosus ten. D. Alcohol dilutum			
Spirit of mindererus Liquor of acetate of ammonia ———ammonia acetatis, L. [D. Aqua acetatis ammoniae, Aqua acetitis ammonia L. Spiritus mindereri	2 drams to 1 oz.	half to 1 dram	

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
Febrifuge, diaphoretic and diuretic	Taken in febrile diseases; to quench thirst, expel flatulencies, promote the natural secretions, & to strengthen the stomach in asthenia, nervous effections, dysuria, and calc lous complaints.		
antispasmodic, stimulant tonic, diuretic and diaphoretic.	Taken to promote perspiration and the urinary secretions, to expel flutulencies, to allay spasmodic affections, to procure sleep, in febrile diseases of the typhoid type, in nausea, in nervous and apoplectic affections, and in asthma, applied externally as a stimulant and rubefacient in pains of the head & teeth, exhibited in debility and weakness of the prima via. Given in hysterical and nervous affections, asthmas, and in most cases of fevers. When medicines are rejected by the stomach, this is of infinite service.		
stimulant	Applied to passive haemorrhagies seldom taken internally, though it exists in the diluted state, in all vinous and spiritous liquors, principally used to dissolve resinous and other medicines.		
ditto	Is about half the strength of rectified: is much employed for preparing tinctures of resinous juices, bark, roots &c		
sudorific	Taken in febrile and inflammatory diseases, to promote diaphoresis, applied externally to bruises, local pains &c. when assisted by a warm regimen, it proves an excellent and powerful sudorific, its action may likewise be determined to the kidneys, by walking about in the cool air.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle.
Sponge Spongia, L. (officinalis, E.)	externally		
Spruce fir resin Frankincense Abietis resina Pinus abies Thus, D.	ditto		
Spurge olive or laurel Mezereon Mezereum Daphne mezereum, E.	1 to 10 grs.	quarter to 2 grs,	
Squill, (root) Scillae, (radix) L. Scilla maritima, E. Squilla	1 to 2 grs.	quarter to half gr.	3 or 4 times a day in a pill
Squill oxymel of Oxymel scillae, L. D. ——— scilliticum Scillae maritimae syrupus, E.	2 to 4 ozs.	half to 1 oz.	ditto in cinnamon water
Squill comp. pill. Pilulae scillae compositae, L. ———scilliticae, E. ———scillae cum zingibere, D.	10 to 20 grs.	2 to 5 grs.	twice a day
Squill syrup Syrupus scillae maritimae, E	1 to 3 drams	20 drops to 1 dram	in cinnamon water
Squill tincture Tinctura scillae	10 to 20 drops	5 to 10 drops	ditto
Squill vinegar Acetum scillae, L. ——————— maritima, E.	half to 1 & half drams	10 drops to half dram	ditto
Starch, (of wheat) Amylum Triticum hybernum, L.	half to 2 drams	10 grs. to 1 dram	
Starch mucilage Mucilago amyli, L. E. D.	1 dram to half oz.	20 drps to 1 dram	

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality	RETAIL PRICE. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
absorbent	Employed to suck up the discharge from ulcers, to suppress haemarrhagies and for dilating wounds, & fistulous ulcers, when applied as a tent. A solid brittle resin brought to us in tears, or masses, of a yellowish color, outside, and whitish internally; it is used in the formation of plasters.		
alterative	Taken for venereal complaints, humours and cutaneous eruptions, scrofula &c. it increases the heat of the body, and quickens the pulse, generally taken in the form of decoction.		
expectorant & diuretic	Taken as an expectorant in chronic coughs, asthma, &c. as a diuretic, (in conjunction with colomel &c.) in dropsies, also in all pulmonic affections excepting, only those of actual or violent inflammation, ulcer and spasm.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
demulcent	Taken in coughs, hoarseness, and inflammatory disorders, used for forming lozenges, also used externally as an absorbent in erysipelas and in the form of clyster, in dysenteries and diarrhaea from irritation of the intestines.		
ditto	Taken in dysentery & diarrhaea arising from irritation of the intestines, frequently used in form of a clyster.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle.
Stavesacre seed Stavisagria semina Delphinium staphisagria Pedicularia	3 to 10 grs.	half to 2 gr.	
Storax balsam Styracis balsamum, L. ——— calamita, D. Styrax officinale	half scruple to half dram	5 to 10 grs.	in pills
Storax pill Pilulae saponiscum opio ——— e styrace, D. ——— opiatus, E. ——— thebaicae Soap pill with opium	3 to 6 grs.	half to 2 grs.	ditto
Subacte of lead liquór Plumbi subacetatis liquor, L. Liq. plumb, acetatis Vinegar of litharge Liq. subacetatis lithargyri Extract of saturn Aqua lithargyri acetata Goulard extract Extractum saturni Acetum lythargyri	externally		in water distilled
Subacetate of lead liquor diluted Plumbi subacetatis liq. dilutus, L. Liq. plumbi acetatis dilutus ——— subacetati litharg. compositus Aqua lithargyri acetati cemposita Goulard's water Aqua vegito mineralis	ditto		
Subacetat of copper, see verdigris	ditto		
Subborate of soda, (borax) Soda subboras, L. Boras soda, E. Borax, D.	half to 2 scruples		sugar or honey

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
cathartic and emetic	Seldom or never given internally, on account of its violent action. Used externally for cutaneous eruptions, and to destroy lice and insects, hence by the vulgar it is called louse wort		
	Taken in languor & debility of the nervous system Storax was formerly used in catarrhal complaints, coughs, asthmas, obstructions, &c. In the present practice it is almost totally disregarded.		
sedative	Given in all cases where opium is required. Three grains of the pill, contain one of opium.		
resolvent diluted	Never applied without being greatly diluted with distilled water. Used as a resolvent against inflammatory affections.		
resolvent, refrigerant, & sedative	A valuable application for superficial and phlegmonic inflammations, bruises, eruptions, and diseases of the skin.		
detergent	Used as a pigment in the process of dying, and applied exterternally as a mild detergent in cleansing foul ulcers or other open wounds.		
diuretic & ommenague	A solution of the salt in water is the most powerful dissolvent yet known, of aphthous crusts in the mouth, & fauces of children, and for the same purpose it is often applied in form of powder, mixed up with sugar		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c
Subborate of soda, honey of Mel sodae subboracis ——boracis	externally		alone
Subcarbonate of ammonia [L. Ammoniae subcarbonas, Carbonas ammoniae, E. D. Ammoniae preparata Smelling or pungent salts Sal. cornu cervi ——volatilis sal ammoniaci	half scruple to half dram		
Subcarbonate of ammonia liniment Linimentum ammoniae subcarbonatis, L.			in syrup
Volatile liniment Subcarbonate of ammonia liquor Liquor ammoniae subcarbonatis, L. Aqua ammoniae, L. P. L 1787.	10 to 15 drops		
Water of ammonia Subcarbonate, or carbonate of iron Ferri subcarbonas, L. Carbonas ferri praecipitatus Ferri carbonas	grs. to 1 dram		
Subcarbonate of potash, or kali Potassae subcarbonas, L Kali subcarbonas, D- Carbonas potassae, E. Kali preparatum Salt of tartar ———wormwood	5 to 15 gro.	[1 to 4 grs.	mint water
Subcarbonate of potash, liquor or water Liquor potassae subcarbonatis, L. Aqua subcarbonatis kali. Lixivim tartari [D. Aqua kali preparata	10 grs. to half dram		twice a day in linseed tea
Subcarbonate of lead Plumbi subcarbonas, L. ——— -carbonas, E. ———oxydum album, E ———subacetas cerussa	externally		

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
detergent	Mutch employed as a detergent, in aphthae, and ulcers in the mouth, &c.		
attenuant, diaphoretic, & antiseptic	Chiefly employed as a smelling salt, in syncope and hysteria, and in antiseptic lotions. Taken internally it promotes a gentle diaphoresis, and attenuates viscid humours.		
stimulant & rubefacient	Used externally in inflammatory sore throat. Taken internally mixed with syrups, and in catarrh and sore throat.		
ditto	Seldom given internally, unless largely diluted. Taken in asphyxia, &c. Applied externally in the form of gas. to the eyes and nostrils as a stimulant, in cases of torpor, paralysis, rheumatism, syncope, and chronic opthalmia.		
tonic	An excellant chalybeate, taken in cases of indigestion, weakness, &c.		
diuretic & alkaline	Taken for heartburn, rickets, &c. and in the formation of saline draughts, &c.		
diuretic, stimulant, antacid, and lithontriptic	Taken internally as a lithontriptic and antacid. Applied externally as a stimulant in rickets, gouty swellings, gonorrhaea, and spasmodic affections, and as a caustic, to destroy the poison of vipers, &c. Used in pharmacy in the composition of ointments, &c. also, employed medicinally in form of powder, to children whose skin is fretted; it should be used cautiously, as many complaints of the bowels of children originate from its absorption.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 ears.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Subcarbonate of soda Sodae subcarbonas, L. ——— carbonas, E. D. Natron preparatum, D. Sal sodae Alcali minerale aeratum	10 to 20 grs.		twice a day
Subcarbonate of soda dried Soda subcarbonas exsiccata, L. Carbonas sodae siccatum, E.	5 to 15 grs.		
Submuriate of quicksilver ammoniated Submurias hydrargyri ammoniatum, D. Hydrarg. precipitatum album, L. White precipitated quicksilver Mercurius cosmeticus Calx hyd. album	externally		
Submur. of quicks. com. ointment ———hyd. ammon. unguentum Ung. e mercurio praeci.	ditto		
Submuriate of quicksilver Hyd. submurias, L. E. ——— submur. sublimatum, D. Aquila alba Calomelas Mercurius dulcis sublimatus Panacea mercur. Calomel Chlorine of mercury	1 to 12 grs.	half to 1 gr.	in pill twice a day
Submuriate of quicksilver comp. pill Pilulae hyd. submur. compositae, L. ——— hyd. submuriatis Phemmeis pill	5 to 10 grs.	1 to 3 grs.	twice a day
Subnitrate of quicksilver ointment Ointment of nitric oxyd of quicksilver Ung. hyd. nitric oxidi, L. [D. ——— subnitratis hyd. ——— oxidi hyd. rubri, E.	externally		by means of an hair pencil

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
antacid	Recommended in calculous complaints, and affections of the urinary organs, &c.		
ditto	Ditto. This is the same preparation as the above deprived of its water of chrystallization by heat.		
	Used for the formation of ointments, &c. as an application in some cutaneous affections.		
	Applied in obstinate cutaneous affections, to destroy vermin in the head, to assist in the removal of scald head, venereal ulcers of children, &c.		
alterative, purgative, & anthelmintic	Taken in all cases where mercurials are proper. In venereal diseases, foul ulcers, obstructions and chronic inflammations of the viscera. Taken in doses of five grains, it acts as a purgative. One grain mixed with sugar is blown into the eyes, to remove specks from the cornea.		
alterative & diaphoretic	Given in scrofula and chronic eruptions, pains of the venereal or rheumatic kind, cancerous and scirrhus affections and chronic opthalmia.		
stimulant	Applied to ill conditioned ulcers, in opthalmias which appears after small pox, measles, and eruptive diseases of the hairy scalp. In inflammation accompanied with specks, and in inflammation of the tunica conjunctiva.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle,&c.
Subsulphate of quick silver, yellow [L. Hyd. subsulphas flavus, Oxydum hyd. sulphuricum, D. [vus Mercurius emeticus fla- Turpeth mineral Sulphuric oxyd of quicksilver Yellow emetic mercury	2 to 6 grs.	quarter to 1 gr:	in jelly
Succinic acid Acidum succinicum Salt or acid of amber			
Suet mutton Sevum ovillum, D. Ovis aretis adepis, E.			
Sugar, (moist sugar) Saccharum —— —— rubrum —— ——non purificatum			
Sugar of lead Superacetate of lead, L. Plumbi superacetas Cerussa acetata Saccharum saturni Acetas plumbi	half to 2 grs.		
Sulphate of alumine, see alum			
Sulphate of baryta Barytis sulphas Barytes Terra ponderosa vitriolata Baroselenite			
Sulphate of copper Cupri sulphas Cuprum vitriolatum Vitriolum ceruleum ——— romanus Blue vitriol, blue stone Roman vitriol	1 to 10 grs.		
Sulphate of copper compound solution Solutio cupri sulphatis composita Aqua styptica	externally		
Sulphate of iron Ferri sulphas, L. E. D. Ferrum vitriolatum Sal martis —- sal chalybis Green vitriol Vitriolum viride Copperas	1 to 3 grs.		in pills

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Ounce	Per Pint or Pound.
emetic	For its properties, see mercury yellow emetic.		
	Never used as a medicine.		
	Used for forming ointments, &c.		
escharotic	Applied to spongy and unhealthy granulations, chiefly used as a condiment.		
	Used as a styptic in haemorrhagies, profuse colliquative sweats, seminal fluxes, the fluor albus, &c. Externally employed in the passive opthalmia, in superficial inflammations, &c. also to check the expectoration and colliquative discharges in pthisis		
	Pure barytes is a deadly poison to animals.		
emetic, eschraotic, and styptic	Used externally as an escharotic for destroying warts, callous edges, and fungous excrescences, and as a styptic to bleeding surfaces. Taken internally it operates as a powerful emetic.		
styptic	Used as a styptic to stop bleeding at the nose, &c.		
tonic	Given in small doses as an anthelmintic, tonic, and astringent, in larger doses it causes, vomiting, pain in the stomach, &c.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Sulphate of iron dried Ferri sulphas exsiccatus L. Colcothar of vitriol Sulphate of kali or potash Potassae sulphas, L. E. Sulphas kali, D. Kali vitriolatum Vitriolated tartar Sal polychrest Sulphas potassa cum sulphure	1 scruple to half oz.		
Sulphate of magnesia Magnesiae sulphas, L. ——— purificata ——— vitriolata Sal catharticus amarus Epsom salts Bitter purging salts	half to 2 drams	1 dram to half oz.	water
Sulphate of potass with sulphur, see sulphate of kali or potash			
Sulphate of soda Sodae sulphas, L. Natron vitriolatum Glauber salts	half to 2 ozs.	1 dram to half oz.	ditto
Sulphate of zinc Zinc sulphas, L. E. D. Zincum vitriolatum Sal vitrioli Chalcanthum album	quarter to 30 grs.		
Sulphate of zinc liquor Zinci sulphatis solutio Aqua vitriolica			water
Sulphur brown antimoniated Precipitated sulphuret of antimony Antimonii sulphuretum precipitatum Ant. sulphur precip. E. Sulphur antimoniatum fuscum, D. Sulp. antimonii auratum Kermes minerale Golden sulphuret of antimony	2 to 5 grs.	half to 1 grain	in pills

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality	RETAIL PRICE Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
	This is nothing more than the above deprived of its water of chrystalization by means of heat		
aperient, diuretic, and deobstruent	Taken in the doses prescribed, its effects are to open the bowels; in smaller doses it keeps the bowels gently aperient Administered in a great variety of diseases, as suppression of the lochia, fevers, seterus dropsies, milk tumors, &c.		
ditto	A mild and gentle purgative, operating with ease & safety. Principally used for preparing carbonate of magnesia.		
ditto	Given as directed it acts as a sufficient purgative; in smaller doses its action is that of an aperient and diuretic		
tonic, emetic, & styptic	Operates instantly as an emetic, therefore is given in cases of poison; in smaller doses it acts as a tonic. Applied externally as a styptic, in hæmorrhagies, gonorrhœa, & to cure external inflammations, arising from debility and relaxation of the blood vessels.		
styptic	Applied in this form in gonorrhœa, and chronic opthalmia.		
alterative & deobstruent	Cutaneous diseases, &c.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c
Sulphur ointment Unguentum sulphuris, E Ung. antipsoricum	externally		
Sulphur oint. comp. Ung. sulphuris compositum	ditto		
Sulphur precipitated ———praecipitatum, L La sulphur Milk of sulphur	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Sulphur sublimed ———sublimatum Sulphuris flores Flowers of sulphur	ditto		
Sulphur sublimed wash'd Washed sulphur L. Sulphur lotum, L. ———sublimatum lotum, D. Washed flowers of sulphur	ditto		
Sulphurated oil Oleum sulphuratum, LE Balsamum sulphuris carassum Balsam of sulphur	10 to 40 drops		
Sulphuret of antimony Antimonii sulphuretum, L. [E. D. Sulphuretum antimonii,	10 grs. to 2 drams		
Sulphuret of antimony prepared Antimonii sulphuretum preparatum Antimonium preparatum	5 to 20 grs.		in a bolus, honey or jelly

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
	Is considered a specific in psora, the body should be well rubbed with it every night, and sulphur taken internally during the use of it.		
	Ditto.		
stimulant, sudorific, and aperient	Given in cutaneous diseases, in rheumatic pains, flying gout, atropha, rickets, coughs asthma, disorders of the breast and lungs, but particularly chronic catarrhs: and in conjunction with a cooling laxative, in haemorrhoidal affections. It claims no superiority over sublimed sulphur, save its delicate color.		
ditto	Ditto.		
ditto	Ditto.		
stimulant	Taken in coughs, asthmas, consumptions, and other disorders of the breast and lungs: externally, to cleanse and heal foul ulcers.		
it produces perspiration and in large doses, nausea and vomiting	Taken internally for chronic cutaneous eruptions, it has also been given in gouty and rheumatic affections, its chief use is for preparing other antimonial remedies, also used by the Turkish ladies, for staining the eye lashes black, which softens the appearance of the eye.		
sudorific and cathartic	Given in scrofula, glandular obstructions, cutaneous diseases and chronic rheumatism: it is proper to evacuate the primae viae, prior to its being taken, and then combined with some absorbent earth it is inert, unless it meets with acid in the stomach, in which case it usually operates either as a diaphoretic or mild cathartic.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle.
Sulphuret of antimony precipitated Antimonii sulphuretum praecipitatum Sulphur antimonii praecipitatum, E. ——— antimonii aurantium ——— ditto fuscum Brown antimoniated sulphur, D. Golden sulphuret of antimony Kermes mineral	1 to 5 grs.		in pill, honey, or the like, twice a day
Sulphuret of ammonia water Aqua ammoniae sulphureti, D.			
Sulphuret of iron Ferri sulphuretum, D.			
Sulphuret of kali or potash Potassae sulphuretum, L. Kali sulphuretum, D. Hepar sulphuris Liver of sulphur	5 to 10 grs.	3 to 4 grs.	several times a day, in cancer, and combined with soap as pills, for coughs, &c.
Sulphuret of kali or potash liquor Potassae sulphuret liq. Kali sulphuret aqua, D. Aqua heparii sulphuris Liquid hepar, or liquid liver of sulphur	20 drops to 1 and half drams, internally and externally as a lotion,		taken twice a day used several times externally
Sulphuret of quicksilver black Hydrargyri sulphureti nigrum Hydrargyrus cum sulpure Æthiops mineralis	15 grs. to half dram	5 to 10 grs.	in honey twice a day
Sulphuret of quicksilver red Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum Factitious cinnabar Vermilion Cinnabar in flowers	10 grs. to half dram		fumigation, also inhaling the vapours, or taken internall in an electuary or boluss.

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
emetic, alterative, deobstruent, detergent, sudorific, and expectorant	In cutaneous diseases, as an alterative and sudorific, it is in high estimation and given in diseases of the skin and glands, joined with calomel it is one of the most powerful and penetrating alteratives we are in possession of, in herpetic and other eruptions: it was formerly much employed in asthma and catarrhal affections.		
	Formerly known by the name of fuming liquor of boyle.		
expectorant & diaphortic	Taken as an antidote against metallic poison, as arsonical, saturnine, and mercurial; to check excessive salivations from mercury, and in cutaneous affections, &c. Frequently given in chronic asthma and chronic cough, and has been found useful in arthritic, rheumatic, and herpetic affections, and in combination with conii, as a palliative in cancerous cases, also employed in France for the cure of scabies in the form of ointment, one part sulphuret. sixteen of soap, and thirty-two of oil.		
does not differ in its effects from the solid sulphuret of potash	Used externally in tinea, capitis, psora, & herpetic eruptions		
alterative & anthelmentic	Given in glandular swellings, cutaneous diseases, scald head &c. The mercury in this form is deprived of its salivating power, and may be taken with safety by all ages and constitutions		
alterative & deobstruent	Used in fumigations against venereal ulcers in the nose and throat, in fungi excrescences, and ulcers, about the pudendum and anus in women; though it is apt to induce a ptyalism rapidly, and great debility, as as great a quantity of mercury should be introduced into the system by inunction as if no fumigation had been employed, to secure the constitution against a relapse		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 1 ears.	Proper Vehicle, &c,
Sulphuric acid Acidum sulphuricum, L. ———vitriolicum Oil of vitriol Spiritus vitrioli fortis	externally		diluted in water
Sulphuric acid diluted Acidum sulphuricum di lutum Acid. vitriolicum dilutum Spirits vitrioli teneic	10 to 30 drops		several times a day with infusion of bark, vegitable bitters, or infusion of roses.
Sulphuric acid aromatic Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum Elixir vitrioli acidum ——— of vitriol	ditto		ditto
Sulphuric aether Æther sulphuricus Liquor atherens sulphuricus Sulphuric aethereal liq.	20 drops to 2 dram	5 to 15 drops	water
Vitriolic aether Æther vitriolicus Æther Æther rectificatus	ditto	ditto	ditto

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Ounce	Per Pint or Pound.
tonic, astringent, and antiseptic	Not taken internally unless properly diluted. Applied externally in psora, united with 16 times its weight of lard		
tonic, antiseptic. and refrigerant	Given in weakness and relaxation of the stomach and decay of constitution, particularly in those which proceed from irregularities, accompanied with slow febrile symptoms, or which follow the suppression in intermittents and low typhoid fevers, deypeptic affections, diabetes, convalescencies, cutaneous eruptions, it restrains colliquative sweats, useful adjunct to gargles in cynanche, &c.		
ditto	Given where the stomach is too weak to bear the acidity of the above preparation, taken in the same cases, also to check salivation, and as a refrigerant, it is of certain benifit in passive haemorrhagies, from whatever part they arise, also in violent uterine haemorrhagies, to the extent of one ounce in twenty-four hours.		
antispasmodic, cordial, and stimulant	Taken internally in hooping-cough, hysterical cases, asthma, nausea, febrile diseases of the typhoid type, soporosa, and apoplectic affections.—Externally for headach, toothach, &c.		
ditto	Ditto, also used in cases of spasms cardialgia, enteralgia, spasmodic asthma, nervous fevers & diseases especially tetanic affections, palsy and if it be dropped on any part of the body exposed freely to the air, its rapid evaporation produces an intense degree of cold; in this way it has frequently contributed to the reduction of the intestine in cases of strangulated hernia.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle.
Sulphuric æther with alcohol Spirits of sulphuric æther. D. Ætheris sulphuric spiritus, L. Æther sulphuricus cum alcohole Spiritus vitrioli dulcis Sweet spirit of vitriol Spiritus æther vitriolici Liquor æetheris sulphurici	1 to 3 drams	10 to 20 drops	water
Sulphuric æther with alcohol aromatic Aromatic spirits of æther, L. Spt. atheris aromaticus, L. Æther sulphuricus cum alcohole aromaticus Elixir vitrioli dulce	half to 2 drams	5 to 15 drops	ditto
Sulphuric æther comp. spirit Spiritus æetheris sulphuric compositus, L Spt. æetheris vitriolici comp. E. Spiritus atheris vitriol compositus Liquor anodynus mineralis hoffmani Hoffman's anodyne liqr.	30 drops to 2 drams	5 to 7 drops	ditto twice a day
Sumach leaves, see toxicondendron, or poison oak leaves Rhos toxicedendro	half gr. gradually increased to 4 grs		two or three times a day in honey
Superacetate or acetate of lead Plumbi superacetas, L. Cerussa acetata Saccharum saturni Acetas vel acetis plumbi Sugar of lead	half grain		in pill with crumb of bread and a proportion of opium

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality	RETAIL PRICE Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
diaphoretic, antispasmodic, cordial, and stimulant	Taken to promote perspiration and the urinary secretions; to expel flatuencies, to allay spasmodic affections, to procure sleep; in febrile diseases of the typhoid type, in nausea, in nervous and apoplectic affections, and in asthma.—Applied externally as a stimulant and rubefacient in pains of the head and teeth; is much less active than aether a useful gargle for slight inflammation of the fauces: is prepared from one dram of this spirit, to which add barly water six oz. & an half oz. syrup of marsh mallow.		
tonic	Taken for the same diseases as the aromatic elixir of vitriol, and by patients whose stomachs are too weak to bear the acidity of that preparation; the aromatics rendering it a little more grateful.		
antihysteric, stimulant, antispasmodic, and anodyne	Given in nervous and hysterical affections, asthma, &c. is an useful addition to tincture of opium, when given with the intention of procuring sleep, and often prevents the opium from exciting nausea which it is apt to produce in some habits.		
stimulant & narcotic	In paralysis, they excite a sense of heat and pricking, and irregular twitchings in the affected limbs; advantage has also been found in herpetic eruptions, also useful in the form of tincture, in cramp of the stomach.		
astringent and sedative	Used as a styptic in haemorrhagies, profuse colliquative sweats, seminal fluxes, fluor albus, &c. Externally employed in the passive opthalmia, in superficial inflammations, &c. as a collyrium or lotion, the proportions may be from 10 grs. to 20 of the salt in 8 ozs. of distilled water, the addition of a small quantity of distilled vinegar is necessary to prevent decomposition when distilled water is not employed.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Superacetate of lead cerate Ceratum plumbi superacetas, L. Ung acetatas plumbi, D Ung. cerussae acetatae Ung. saturninum Ceratum plumbi acetatis	externally		
Supercarbonate of potash liquor Aqua supercarbonatis potassae. E. Water of supercarbonate of potash	4 ozs. to half lb.		3 or 4 times a day
Supercarbonate of soda liquor Sodae supercarbonatis aqua, E. Water of supercarbonate of soda	ditto		ditto
Supernitrate of quicks. oint. Oint. of nitrate of quicks L. [L Ung. hydrargyri nitratis ——supernitratis hyd. D ——nitratis hyd. fortius ——citrinum [E. Strong nitrated quicks. oint. [E. Citrine ointment	2 to 3 grs.		by means of a camel hair pencil
Supersulphate of potash Potassae supersulphas Sal enixum Tartarum vitriolatum acidus			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
refrigerant	Used as a cooling cerate for burns, excoriations, and other inflamed sores.		
diuretic, tonic, antacid, and lithontriptic	Given in calculous complaints, particularly where the stone consists of uric acid or urate of ammonia. It is the best preparation of potash it being the only form in which it can be exhibited in sufficient doses. Beneficial in dyspepsia and gout.		
ditto, and is milder and pleasanter than that prepared with carbonate of potash	Calculous complaints. It is more agreeable, and may be taken in larger quantities without affecting the stomach than any other preparation of soda; half a pint of it poured on two table-spoons full of lemon juice, sweetened with a little sugar, forms an excellent and very agreeable effervescing draught, and the same quantity pounded on 2 ozs. of boiling milk, forms an excellent substitute for asses milk.		
stimulant & detergent	Used in obstinate cutaneous affections and when moderately diluted with lard, in herpes tinea, capitis, psorophthalmia excoriations and ulcerations of the tarsi, and in all inflammations of the eyes, attended by eruptive disorders of the hairy scalp, in the purulent ophthalmia of children, producing ectropium, it is applied by taking a little on the finger, liquefying it by the fire or the flame of a candle and applying it along the inner part f the eyelids.		
	Prepared from the salt which remains after the distillation of nitric acid, as a remedy its efficacy is as yet unknown.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c
Supertartrate of potash Potassae supertartras, L. ———supertartris, E. Tart ri crystalli, D. Cremor tartari Tartarum purificatum Cream or crystals of tartar Purified tartar	1 dram to 1 oz.	1 scruple to 2 drams	in the form of electuary or in water.
Sweet fennel, seed or root, (fennel) Faeniculum Anethum faeniculum, E. Faeniculum dulce semina, D. Faeniculi semina Seed and root of sweet fennel.	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 grs. to half dram	in spirit, infusion, or bruised
Sweet flag, (calamus) Calamus Acorus calamus, E, Acorus Calamus aromaticus radix	half scruple to 1 substance dowdered		or in infusion from 6 drams in a pint of boiling water, to a cupfull 3 times a day
Sweet marjoram, (plant) Majorana, D. Origanum majorana ditto ditto herba			
Sweet spirits of nitre Nitric spirits of aether, L. Spiritus aetheris nitrici vel nitrosi, D. [D. ——aethereus nitrosus, ——aetheris nitrosi, E. —— nitri dulcis	half to 2 drams	10 to 20 drops	in a cupfull of water

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
cooling aperient and diuretic	Much used in dropsy particularly ascites: taken from half an ounce to an ounce, it proves a gentle laxative, in smaller doses, and in solution a powerful diuretic, it may be advantageously united with squill, its use should be followed by preparations of iron & other tonics, as a refrigerant dissolved in water and the solution sweetened with sugar it is a pleasant beverage in febrile diseases.		
resolvent, carminative diuretic, and stomachic	Taken in flatulent colics, &c. It has an aromatic smell and warm pungent taste it is not superior to anise seed and carraway.		
tonic and aromatic	The fresh root canded is taken as a preservative against epidemic diseases. It has been successfully employed in intermittent fever, even after bark had failed, is a useful addition to other bitters and stomachic infusions, in cases, of dyspepsia, when vertigo is one of the symptoms.		
tonic and errhine	It is a perennial plant and grows in England; its taste and smell is warm and pungent, it is scarcely used except as a culinary herb, or as an adjunct to cephalic snuffs, to which however it adds no efficacy, it is cut for medicinal use when it begins to flower, in July.		
refrigerant, diaphoretic, diuretic, & antispasmodic	Taken in febrile diseases, to quench thirst, expel flatulencies promote the natural secretions, and to strengthen the stomach; in large doses it acts as a gentle stimulant to the stomach, releaving nausea, and also determines to the kidnies, increasing the flow of urine, on which account it is often advantageously prescribed as an auxiliary to other diuretics in dropsical complaints.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Swietenia bark ——— febrifugae cortex Bark mahogany tree ——— of febrifuge swietenia	1 scruple to half a dram	5 to 10 grs	water
Syrian herb mastich Marum syriacum, D. Tencrium marum Marum germander Mari syriachi herba			
Syrup common or simple Syrupus, L. D. ——— simplex, E. ——— sacchari			
Tamarind pulp of the pod Tamarindi fructus vel pulpa Tamarindus indica fructus, E. Tamarindi longitus Preserved tamarinds	2 drams to 2 ozs.	half to 2 drams	alone or in infusion
Tamarind infusion with senna Infusum tamarindi cum senna ——— sennae cum tamarindi [E. ———compositum, ———cum tamarindi	1 to 3 ozs.	2 to 6 drams	
Tansey common Tanacetum ——— vulgare, E. Tanaceti vulgaris flores et folia	1 scruple to 1 dram		in infusion twice a day
Tar, (a prepared liquid empyreumatic resin) Pix liquida, L. D. E. Pini sylvestris Scotch fir or wild pine	externally		

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Ounce	Per Pint or Pound.
astringent and tonic	Said to coincide nearly with peruvian bark and may sometimes be substituted for it it is used in India for the cure of intermittents with considerable advantage; efficacious in most diseases where cinchona bark is serviceable.		
useful erruptine	A small shrubby plan, with an aromatic bitterish taste, and pungent smell, is a useful errhine, and as it possesses no narcotic property it is in some cases preferable to tobacco, it is generally a component in sternutory powders.		
to render nauseous drugs and active remedies more palateable	A saturated solution of sugar and water, when properly prepared should be inodorous sweat, thickish nearly colorless & perfectly transparent, should be preserved in a place the temperature of which never exceeds 55°.		
laxative, antiseptic and refregrent	Taken as a gentle laxative to allow immoderate heat, and abate thirst, in various inflammatory complaints and for correcting putrid disorders particularly of a bilious kind.		
ditto	More adapted for light stomachs than the simple infusion, the nauseous taste being covered with the sugar and acid of the tamarinds.		
	Taken in hysterical disorders particularly those arising from deficiency or suppression, of the uterine purgations, it was formerly regarded as a powerful remedy in intermittents dropsy. An infusion of the whole herb, in boiling water has been highly extolled as a preventive of the return of gout, as an anthelmintic for expelling lumbrici.		
antihysteric, anthelmentic and diuretic	Applied externally in tinea capetis & cutanious affections also found beneficial in porrigo: scutulata foul ulcers &c.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle.
Tar ointment Ung. picis liquidae, L. ——picis, D.	ditto		as ointment
Tar water Aqua picis liquidae, L. —— picis, D.	1 pint to 2		twice a day
Tartar argol Impure supertartrite of potash Potassae supertartris impurus, E. Tartarum, L. Crude tartar	2 drams to 1 oz.		in water
Tartar antimoniated or emetic Antimonium tartarizatum, L. Tartarum antimoniatum, Tartar emetic Tartrite of antimony	1 to 5 grs.		dissolved in warm water
Tartar cream or crystals of Supertartrate of potash Potassae supertartras, L Tartari crystalli Cremor tartari Tartarum purificatum Purified tartar	1 dram to 1 oz.	1 scruple to 2 drams	
Tartar of iron Tartarized iron Ferrum tartarizatum Tartarum ferri	10 to 30 grs.		in a bolus
Tartarized antimony Antimonium tartarizatum, L. Tartarum antimoniatum, D. Antimonii tartris, E. Tartarus emeticus Emetic tartar Antimonii et potassae tartras	1 to 3 grs.		dissolved in warm water

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
	Ditto also to some kind of irritable sores &c.		
diuretic, stimulant and sudorific	Its action is that of increasing the discharge both by the skin and kidneys and of raising the pulse, its operation requires to be aided by bodily exercise useful in scurvy and some cutanious diseases.		
acoprotic aperient and diuretic	Given in dropsy, abdominal physconia, inflammatory and bilious fevers, dyspepsia from fat or rancid substances, bilious dierrhaea and cholic haemorrhoids and obstipation.		
diaphoretic, emetic and expectorant	Taken as an emetic in the begining of fevers, and febrile diseases, in chincough and when the stomach is to be quickly evacuated, taken as a diaphoretic and expectorant in the doses of a sixteenth to a quarter of a grain, a small dose has been known to prove fatal to children. a safe emetic antim. tart. 3 grs. aq. distil. 4 oz. dose 1 table spoonful every quartar of an hour, untill it vomits.		
cooling aperient and	Taken in dropsy.—In the doses of half an ounce it prove a gentle laxative, in smaller doses, and in solution, a powerful diuretic.		
	A very elegant and useful compound and will in many cases take effect where other preparations of steel has failed.		
diaphoretic, emetic & expectorant	Taken as an emetic in the beginning of fevers and febrile disorders, in chincough, and where he stomach is to be quickly evacuated, in doses of an eighth to a quarter of a grain, it acts as a diaphoretic. and in still smaller doses, a powerful expectorant.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Tartarized antimony liquor of Antimonii tartarizati liquor, L Vinum antim. tartarizat Vin. tartritis antimonii, Antimonial wine Solution of tartrite of antimony	30 drops to 1 ozs.		
Tartarized kali or potash Tartrite of potash, L. Potassae tartras, L. Tartris potassae E. Tartaras kali, D. Kali tartarizatum Soluble tartar Tartrate of potash	2 drams to 1 ozs.	half to 1 dram	peppermint water
Tartarized natron or soda Soda tartarizata, L. Tartris potassae et soda, E. Tartaras kali et sodae, D. Natron vel soda tartarizatum Rochelle salts, or sel de seignette Tartrate of soda or potash	half to 1 & half ozs.	1 dram to half oz.	in water
Tartrate of kali or potash, see tartarized kali or potash			
Tartrate of soda or potash, see tartarized natron or soda			
Tartrite of antimony, see tartarized antimony			
Tartrite of kali or potash, see tartarized kali or potash			
Tartrite of natron or soda, see tartarized natron or soda			
Thorn apple, (plant) Stramonium, D. Datura stramonium, E.	1 to 5 grs.		
Tin Stannum, L. D.	1 scruple to 1 dram		in honey

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal qualities	RETAIL PRICE. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
aperient	Taken in costive habits, and is particularly recommended in maniacal and melancholic patients.		
aperient	Given in cases of costiveness and to open the bowels, it acts in the same manner as the sulphate of soda.		
narcotic	Taken in cases of mania melancholy convulsive and epileptic affections, used externally in the form of an ointment in inflammation and hamarrhoids, & to soften hard tumours &c.		
anthelmintic	Taken in cases of worms, particularly the taenia.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults	Children, from 2 to 1 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Tinctura sacra Wine of aloes, L. D. Vinum aloes, L. D —— aloes socotorinae, L	half to 1 oz.		
Tinctura thebaica Tincture of opium, L.E.D Tinctura opii, L. E. D. Laudanum liquidum	20 to 40 drops.	5 to 10 drops	
Tobacco leaves Tabaci folia Nicotiana tabacum, E. Virginian tobacco Nitcoiana D.	half to 5 grs.		
Tobacco infusion Infusum tabaci, L.	half to 1 & half oz.		
Tobacco wine Vinum tabaci	half to 1 & half drams		
Tobacco extract Nicotiana extract	2 to 4 grs.	half to 1 gr.	pill twice a day
Tolu syrup Syrupus tolutanus, L. Syr toluifeirae balsam, E Syrup of balsam,	1 to 3 drams.		
Touchwood boletus Agaric Agaricus Boletus igniarius, E. Toxicodendron or su m cp			
Toxicodrendron Rhus toxicodendron Trailing poison oak	half to 2 grs.		2 or 3 times a day
Tragacanth gum Tragacantha gummi, L. Astraguli tragacanthae gum [gum Goats thorn milk vetch	10 grs. to 1 dram		

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
purgative	Taken as a cathartic & stimulus in languid phlegmatic habits, to cleanse the primae viae, and stimulate the solids.		
sedative	A useful form for exhibiting opium, the properties of which will be seen by referring to.		
errhine	Snuffed up the nostrils in a state of powder, proves an excellent errhine, and sternutary, the dried leaves chewed promote saliva and is of service in tooth-ach, it is capable of producing deleterious effects and often proves cathartic and emetic, and occasions intolerable cardialgia, anxiety and vertigo.		
diuretic	Recommended by Dr. Fowler, in cases of dropsy and dysuria, and externally in psora tinea, and other cutaneous diseases.		
ditto	Ditto.		
anodyne	Hooping cough, &c,		
	Given in asthmas, coughs, &c.		
styptic	Applied to veneous and arterial haemorrhagies.		
laxative	Given in paralytic affections.		
	Employed in pharmacy for forming trochis, and rendering tough cohesive substances pulverizable.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c
Tragacanth mucilage Mucilago tragacanthae gummi, D. ——astragali tragacanthae, E.			
Tragacanth comp. powd. Pulv. tragacanthae compositus, L.	half to 3 drams		
Traumatic balsam Compound tincture of benzoin, L. [L. Tinctura benzoini comp. Tinctura benzoes comp D. Balsamum traumaticum Friar's balsam	half scruple to half dram		
Treacle or molasses Succhari rubri syrupus, D, Saccharum non purificatum	1 dram to half oz.		
Troches or lozenges of chalk Trochisci carbonatis calcis, E. Trochisci cretae Chalk lozenges	ditto		dissolved in the mouth
Troches of liquorice Trochisci glycyrrhizae glabrae Liquorice lozenges	1 to 2 drams	half to 1 dram	ditto
Troches of liquorice with opium Troch. glycyrrhizae glabrae cum opio Liquorice lozenges with opium	1 dram to half oz.		ditto, during h teday
Troches of gum or gum lozenges Trochisci gummosi	ad libitum		dissolved in the mouth
Troches of nitre [sae Trochisci nitratis potas- Nitre or nitrate of potash lozenges	1 to 2 drams	10 grs. to half dram	ditto, 3 times a day
Turner's cerate Calamine cerate, L. Ceratum calamini, L, Cer. carbonatis zinci impuri, E. Ung. calaminaris, D. Cerate of impure carbonate of zinc	externally		

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
emollient	Taken in hectic cases tickling coughs, strangury, some kind of alvine fluxes, and other disorders proceeding from a thin acrimonious state of the excreted fluids, or an abrasion of the mucus of the intestines.		
	Taken internally for warming & strengthening the stomach, in asthmas &c. used externally for healing wounds and ulcers discussing colds, humours, allaying gouty, & rheumatic pains, &c.		
	Only used in domestic purposes		
	Taken for acidity of the stomach, particularly when accompanied with diarrhaea.		
	Taken in coughs and some stomach complaints.		
	An excellent medicine to allay the tickling & irritation, in the fauces which produce coughing.		
pectoral	Taken to allay the tickling in the throat which occasions coughing.		
attenuating	Taken to diminish the heat of the body and frequency of pulse,		
	An excellent epulotic recommended in cutaneous ulcerations and excoriations.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c
Turpentine liniment Linimentum terebinthinæ	externally		
Turpentine rectified oil of Oleum terebinthinae rectificatum, L. ——— volatile pini purissimum	10 drops to half dram		in honey
Turpentine chian or chio Terebinthina chia, L. Pistacia terebinthus Chian or cypress turpentine	1 scruple to 1 & half dram		ditto
Turpentine common Terebinthina vulgaris, L. D. Pinus sylvestris	1 scruple to 1 & half dram		ditto
Turpentine venice Terebinthina veneta, D. Pini laricis resina liquida, E. Liquid resin of the white larch	ditto		ditto
Tutty Tutia, D. [E. Oxydum zinci impurum, Impure oxide of zinc			in collyria
Tutty prepared Tutia praeparata, D. Oxydum zinci impurum pra p. E. Prepared impure oxide of zinc	externally		ditto
Tutty ointment Ung. tutiae, D. ——— oxydum zinci impuri, E. Oint. of impure oxide of zinc	ditto		
Turpeth mineral. yellow emetic mercury Hyd. oxydum sulphuricum ——— subsulphas flavus Mercurius emeticus flavus Turpethum minerale, see hyd. sub-sulphas flavus			
Valerian, (the root) Valerianae radix, L. D. ——— officinalis	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Valerian extract Extractum valerianae	10 to 20 grs.		in pills

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
stimulant, diuretic and sudorific	In small doses it acts as a sudorific and diuretic given in larger ones in sciatica and lumbago and in cases of the tape worm. Externally it is used as a discutient in indolent tumours; as a stimulus in paralysis of the extremities, and in bruises; and as a styptic & antispasmodic when applied warm to the bleeding mouths of the vessels.		
ditto	Given principally in gleets and fluor albus, it acts on the bowels and urine. Given to the extent of half an ounce to an ounce, in clysters.		
ditto	Chiefly used for the distillation of the essential oil, and in ointments.		
ditto	Agrees in its effects with the other turpentines.		
opthalmic	Used in cases of opthalmia.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
antihysteric	Taken in hysterical and nervous disorders, and particularly in epilepsy proceeding from debility of the nervous system, &c.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Valerian infusion Infusum valerianae	2 to 6 oz.		
Valerian tincture Tinctura valerianae, L.	1 to 2 drams		in water
Valerian ammoniated tinct. Tinct. valerianae ammoniata, L. ——— valer. volatilis	half to 1 dram		ditto
Venice turpentine Terebinthina veneta, D. Pini laricis resina liquida, E. Liquid resin of the white larch	1 to 1 & half dram		
Verdigris Aerugo, L. Subacetis cupri, E. Impure subacetate of copper	externally		
Verdigris liniment Linimentum aeruginis Oxymel aeruginis ——— of verdigris Mel aegyptiacum Aegyptian honey	ditto		
Verdigris ointment Ung. aeruginis [E. ——— subacetatis cupri, Oint. of subacetate of copper	ditto		
Vinegar, (wine vinegar Impure acetic acid Acetum Acidum acetosum, E. Acetum vini, D.	1 dram to 1 & half oz.		
Vinegar distilled Acetic acid, L Acidum aceticum, L. Acid. acetosum distillatum Acetum distillatum, D.	ditto		
Vinegar syrup of Syrupus acidi acetosi, E	1 to 2 drams		
Vinegar camphorated Camphorated acetous or acetic acid Acidum acetosum camphoratum Acid. aceticum camphoratum			

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality	RETAIL PRICE Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		
ditto	An elegant preparation of valerian, the aromatic spirit of ammonia add greatly to its effects.		
stimulant, diuretic, and sudorific	Given in gleets, fluor albus, &c. it agrees in its general effects with the other turpentines.		
escharotic and detergent	Never given internally. Employed externally to destroy callous edges & fungous flesh, to scorbutic ulcers of the mouth, tongue and fauces, and cancerous sores.		
ditto	Ditto, and diluted with water, as a gargle in venereal ulcerations of the mouth & tonsils		
ditto	May be used in the same cases as subacetate of copper itself, and diluted, in opthalmia depending on scrofula, where the palbebrae is chiefly affected.		
cooling, antalkaline, & antiseptic	Vinegar or acetic acid in an impure state, is principally used in culinary purposes.		
ditto	An excellent remedy in all kinds of inflammatory and putrid diseases, either internal or external.		
acidulous	A pleasant acidulated syrup, used in mucilagiuous mixtures and the like.		
analeptic	Used as an analeptic and stimulus by smelling to, in cases of head-ach, fainting, &c.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Violet, (sweet) Violae flores, D. (the flowers) Viola odorata, E.			
Violet syrup Syrupus violae, D. Syr. violae odoratae, E.	1 to 2 drams		
Vitrified antimony Vitrious oxyd of antimony with sulphur Antimonii oxydum c sulphure vitrifactum Vitrum antimonii Antimonium vitrifactum Glass of antimony	quarter to 1 and half grs.		
Vitriolic acid, see sulphuric acid			
Vitriolated iron Sulphate of iron Ferri sulphas, L E. D. Ferrum vitriolatum Sal martis Vitriolum viride Green vitriol	1 to 3 grs.		in pills
Vitriolated copper Sulphate of copper Cupri sulphas Cuprum vitriolatum Vitrioleum caeruleum Blue vitriol or stone Roman vtriol	1 to 10 grs.		
Vitriolated tartar Sulphate of potash, L. Potassae sulphas, L, Kali vitriolatum Sulphas kali, D. Sulphate of kali Vitriolated kali Sal polychrest	2 to 6 drams		
Vitriolated zinc Sulphate of zinc Zinci sulphas, L. E. D. Zincum vitriolatum	10 grs. to half dram		
Volatile liniment Liniment of subcarbonate of ammonia Linimentum subcarbonatis ammoniae			in syrup

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
laxative	Used for the formation of a syrup. An infusion is used as a test of the presence of uncombined acids, or alkalies, the former changing its blue to a red, and the latter to a green color.		
ditto	Given to children as an agreeable and gentle laxative.		
	Used as the basis of some pharmaceutical preparations. It is transparent and of an hyacinthine color.		
tonic	Taken in the doses prescribed its action is that of an anthelmintic, tonic, and astringent: in large doses it causes vomiting, pain in the stomach, &c.		
emetic, escharotic, and	Taken internally it operates as a powerful emetic. Applied externally to destroy warts, callous edges, and fungous excrescences, and to stop bleeding surfaces.		
aperient	Taken in costiveness, and in smaller doses to keep the bowels gently open.		
tonic, emetic, & styptic	Taken in cases of poison, because it acts instantly as an emetic, in smaller doses it acts as a tonic. Applied externally in gonorrhaea, hamorrhagies, & external inflammations arising from debility and relaxation of the blood vessels.		
stimulant and rubefaciant	Taken in catarrh and sore throat, and applied externally in inflammation of the throat.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle.
Uva ursi, (bearberry) Uva ursi Arbutus uva ursi, E. Red trailing arbutus Whortleberry	20 grs. to 1 dram		3 times a day
Water Aqua			
Water bates alum Comp. liquor of alum: L Liquor in alums compositus, L. Aqua aluminis composita	externally		
Water of ammonia Liquor of subcarbonate of ammonia ———ammoniae subcarbonatis Aqua ammoniae	5 to 15 drops		
Water goulards Diluted liquor of subacetate of lead Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilut. L: ———subacit. litharggyri compositus Aqua litharg. acetati comp:	externally		
Water styptic Comd. solution of sulphate of copper Solutio cupri sulphatis compositus Aqua styptica	ditto		
Water tar [liquid Liquor vel aqua picis			twice a day

[illegible]	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality	[illegible]	[illegible] or [illegible]
	Used in various fluxes arising from debility, menorrhagine, flour albus. cysterrhaea, diabetes, enuresis, diarrhaea, dysentery, &c Recommended in ulcerations of the bladder and kidnies, and to alleviate dyspeptic symptoms, accompanying nephritic complaints,		
stimulant and tonic	Applied as a warm bath or affusion, in febrile and exanthematous diseases, in spasmodic affections and most of the impetigines, and in febrile diseases attended with laborious respirations, and in the paroxysms of hectic fever, as a cold bath or affusion in febrile paroxysms and fevers where the heat is steadily above the natural standard, in diseases arising from relaxation and debility, in phrenitis, hæmorrhagies, exanthemata tetanus, cholera, hysteria, mania, ischuria, colic, inflammatory rhumatism, &c.		
digestive	Used for cleansing and healing ulcers, wounds, cutaneous diseases, gonorrhea, fluor albus, &c.		
stimulant & rubefaciant	Seldom given internally, then, largely diluted; it is taken in asphyxia. & similar diseases. Applied externally in the form of gas to the nostrils and eyes, as a stimulant in cases of torpor, paralysis, rheumatism, syncope, and chronic opthalmia.		
cooling	A valuable application for superficial and phlegmonic inflammations. bruises, &c.		
styptic	Used as a styptic to stop bleedings at the nose, &c.		
diuretic, stimulant, and expectorant	Its action is that of encreasing the discharge both by the skin and kidneys, and of raising the pulse.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle.
Water cress Sysimbrium nasturtium Nasturtium aquaticum	1 to 8 drams		of the expressed juice
Water dock Rumex aquaticus Herba britannica			
Water parsnip Sium —— nodifforum Procumbart water parsnip	2 to 3 oz.		ditto
Wax yellow Cera flava, L. D. E. Apis mellifica	1 scruple to 1 dram		in emulsion
Wax white Cera alba, L. D. E.			
Wax ointment of yellow Ung. cerae flavae, D.	externally		spread on linen
Wax ointment of white Ung. cerae albae, D. —— album —— simplex, E.	ditto		ditto
Wax plaster Emp. cerae, L. —— simplex, E. —— attrahens, D.	ditto		ditto

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
stimulant and diuretic	It is a perennial, wild plant, growing in clear springs in England. Taste acrid and smell pungent. To produce any sensible effect it should be taken for a considerable time.		
astringent	This is a perennial plant, and grows in ditches and rivers, it is given in scurvy and cutaneous disorders, it is the herba britannica of the ancients.		
diuretic	A perennial wild plant, growing in ditches and rivers in England. It is seldom employed.		
emollient	A solid concrete substance collected from vegitables, by bees, & extracted from their combs after the honey is got out, by heating and pressing them. Given in diseases of the intestines, attended with pain, excoriation, and obstinate diarrhaea. It is used for the formation of ointments, plasters, &c.		
ditto	Ditto, wax is deprived of its yellow color by being exposed to the suns rays, till it becomes white; it is not superior to yellow wax.		
cooling and emollient	A simple cooling ointment applied to excorreations, &c. it may be used with advantage in ulcers where no stimulating substance can be applied, being extremly mild and unctuous.		
gently drawing	Used to support the discharge from blisters, is a gentle drawing preparation, calculated to promote a moderate discharge when the stronger preparations irritate, this will be found in general to agree.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 7 years.	Proper Vehicle &c.
White vitriol Sulphate of zinc Zinci sulphas, E L. D. Zincum vitriolatum Vitriolated zinc White copperas Sal vitrioli Chalcanthum album	10 to 30 grs.		
Willow bark Salicis cortex Salix capria —— alba, D. Great round leaved willow Common white willow Crack willow	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Wine Spanish, Sherry, or Rhenish Vinum, L. —— album hispanum, E. D. —— album rhenanum White wine			
Wine of aloes Vinum aloes, L. D. —— aloes socotorinae, E. Tinctura sacra —— hiera picra Wine of iron	half to 1 oz.		
Vinum ferri L. D. —— chalybeatum —— martis	1 dram to 1 oz	10 drops to 1 dram	in water
Wine of gentian comd. Vinum gentianae compositum, E. —— amarum	half to 1 oz.	half to 2 drams	ditto
Wine of ipecacuanha Vinum ipecacuanhae	half to 1 oz.	1 to 2 drams	ditto
Wine of opium Vinum opii Laudanum liquidum sydenhami Wine of colchicum or meadow saffron Vinum colchici	10 to 30 drops	2 to 6 drops	
Wine of rhubarb Vinum rhei, E. Vinum rhei palmatum Tinctura rhubarbari vinosum	half to 1 & half oz.		ditto

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
emetic, tonic, & styptic	Operates instantly as an emetic, therefore taken in cases of poison. In smaller doses it acts as a tonic. Applied externally as a styptic, in haemorrhagies, gonorrhea, and to external inflammations, arising from debility and relaxation of the blood vessels.		
tonic and astringent	Taken as a substitute for peruvian bark. Taste bitter, and grows wild in England.		
stimulant	Taken in cases of general debility, in deficiency of the vital powers, to increase the action of the heart and arteries, and to exhilirate the spirits.		
purgative	Taken as a cathartic & stimulus, in languid phlegmatic habits, to cleanse the primae viae, and stimulate the solids.		
tonic	Taken for indigestion, weakness, rickets, and chlorotic cases.		
ditto	Taken in debility of the stomach, in general debility, and in gout.		
emetic	A safe and mild emetic, serviceable in dysenteries.		
sedative	Applied externally in inflammation of the eyes, for which disease it may be considered superior to the tincture though in other cases agreeing with it.		
cordial and laxative	Taken in cases of weakness, and some kinds of loosenesses, for evacuating the offending matter and strengthening the tone of the viscera.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Wine of tobacco Vinum nicotianae tabaci, E.	half to 1 & half dram		
Winter's bark Winterae aromaticae cortex Aromatic wintera	10 to 20 grs.		
Wolfsbane, (monkshood) Aconite, (the leaves) Aconiti foliae Aconitum neomontanum	1 to 5 grs.		
Woodlice Millepedae, D. Oniscus asellus Slaters	1 to 2 drams		
Woodsorrel Acetosella Oxalis acetosella	1 dram to 1 & half oz.		of the juice
Wormseed, (santonicum) Santonica Artemisia santonica, E. Tartarian southernwood	half dram to half oz.		in honey
Wormwood, (common) Absinthium Artemisia absinthium, E Absinthium vulgare, D.	1 to 2 scruples		
Wormwood extract Extractum absinthii Wormwood tartarian, see wormseed			
Woody nightshade twigs Solanum dulcamara ——— scandens Dulcamara stalks Glycypicros Dulcamarae caulis, D. Bitter sweet Dulcamara stipites	half to 1 dram infused in a pint of boiling water		in infusion, half an ounce diluted with an equal quantity of milk every four hours.
Wrack yellow bladder Fucus vesiculouss Fucus Quercus marina, D. Sea oak			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per ounce	Per Pint or Pound.
	Taken in the same cases as the tobacco wine, extracting all its virtues.		
aromatic	Taken in cases of scurvy.		
sudorific, diuretic, and stimulant	Taken in glandular swellings, venereal nodes, anchylosis, spina ventosa, psora, amaurosis, gouty & rheumatic pains, intermittent fevers, and convulsive disorders.		
	These are small insects collected under stones & in moist places, so called from *mille*, a thousand, *pes*, a foot, named from their numerous feet, they appear to act as stimulants and slight diuretics, for this purpose they ought to be administered in a much greater dose than is usually prescribed		
cooling	An agreeable acid vegitable taken in the form of acid whey.		
anthelmintic	Given to children in cases of worms, &c.		
diuretic	Taken in cutaneous and venereal affections, in rhumatic and cathurtic swellings, in ill conditioned ulcers, scrofula, indurations from milk lenearrhaea, jaundice, and obstructed menstruation, retention of the lochia, &c.		
as an internal medicine, simelar, when burnt to sponge	Its chief consumption is for manufacturing kelp, is also a useful ejustant to sea water, in the cure of disorders of the glands, burnt in the open air end reduced to a black powder, it forms the aethiops vegitabilis.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults	Children, from 2 to 14 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Wrack yellow bladd powder Pulv, quercus marinae Æthiops vegitibilis			
Wolf's bane, see aconitum			
Wormseed, seed. see artemisia santonica			
Wort, or infusion of malt	1 to 4 pints daily		
Yest Cerevisiae fermentum	2 to 6 drams		
Yeast cataplasm Cataplasma fermenti, L.			
Yttria —— Godolina			
Zaccharum, see saccharum			
Zedoary, (root) Zedoariae radix, D. Amomum zedoaria	8 to 30 grs.		in water 2 or 3 times a day
Zinc Rincium Tootanagum tam			
Zinc ointment Unguentum zinci, L. Ung. oxidi zinci, E. D.	externally		
Zinc oint. of imp. oxide Ointment of tutty Ung. tutiae, D. —— oxidi zinci impuri, E:	ditto		

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality	RETAIL PRICE. Per Ounce.	For Pint or Pound.
ditto	Taken in bronchocele, scrofulous disorders, cutaneous foulnesses, &c.		
	It is the same which collects on beer, while fermenting, and has that property of exciting that process in various other substances.		
	Given in putrid fevers, it is used also in making the fermenting cataplasius, &c.		
	Applied to putrid or putrescent ulcers.		
	A proper earth, without smell or taste, insoluble in water, and is found in the gadolinite the heaviest of the earths it vitrifies with borate of soda.		
tonic and carminative	Smell fragrant, taste aromatic is an agreeable stomachic, and useful in flatulent colic. Used by the arabians in vomitings colics lientery, difficult menstruation, and as an antidote for venomous bites, a native of the East Indies, where it is named *acua*, by the Brahmins.		
tringent and stimulant	Zinc is a semi ductile metal, produced in great abundance in Britain, and in most of the mining countries in Europe, particularly in Derbyshire.—The use of zinc in the arts is very considerable.		
	Used in affections of the eyes, particularly in those cases where redness arises from relaxation.		
ditto	Ditto, these ointments are generally applied in chronic inflammation of the eyes, depending on a relaxed state of the vessels, we find them also of very considerable use in sore nipples, and for removing ring worm, particularly when it attacks the scalp.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES. Adults.	Children from 2 to 1 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Zircona Zirconia			
Zaffron, arab saffron Zaibac, arab quick-silver Zarza, ancient name of sarsaparilla Ginger root Zingiber album ———nigrum ———officinalis radix Amomi zingiberis radix	10 to 20 grs.		in infuson or powder, or as an adjunct to other remedies, to promote their efficacy and give them warmth:

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
	A proper earth, discovered in 1793, insoluble in water, but forms with it a kind of jelly without smell or taste, and was first brought from Ceylon; in its color it is either grey, greenish, yellowish, reddish, brown, or purple.		
aromatic, antispasmodic, carminative, stimulant, and sialogogue.	Found useful in flatulent cholic dyspepsia, and tympanitis, and in gout, when it attacks the stomach, the local stimulus of ginger when chewed excites the salivary glands, and provokes a considerable flow of saliva, hence it has been found useful as a sialogogue in relaxations of the uvula and tonsils, and in paralysis of the muscles of the tongue and fauces.		

TABLE, &c.

By Drops are to be understood measured drops or Minims; one measured drop or minim being about equal to two drops from the neck of a bottle. Where great accuracy is required the patient should provide himself with a graduated drop measure, which may be had of almost every druggist.

THE

DOSES OF MEDICINE,

AS PROPER FOR DIFFERENT AGES:

AGES.		COMMON DOSE, A DRACHM.		PROPORTIONATE DOSE
WEEKS . .	7	1—15 of a Drachm, -	or	4 Grains.
MONTHS . .	7	1—12	or	5 Grains.
. .	14	1—8		7 ditto.
. .	28	1—5		12 ditto.
YEARS . .	3	1—4	or	15 Grains.
. . .	5	1—3		A Scruple.
. .	7	1—2		Half a Drachm.
. .	14	2—3		2 Scruples.
. .	21	Common Dose. . .		A Drachm.
. .	63	11—12		55 Grains.
. .	77	5—6		50 ditto.
. .	100	4—6		40 ditto.

Suppose one Drachm a sufficient Dose for an Adult, (*i. e.* for a person 21 Years of age,) then the other ages require as above.

FOREIGN NAMES.

Subjoined are the Names of each Medicinal Article used abroad, its Synonymes in the French, the German, the Italian, and the Spanish Tongues, the addition of which, I hope, will render this Work more extensively useful.

EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS EMPLOYED IN THE SYNONYMES.

f. FRENCH,	*i.* ITALIAN,
g. GERMAN,	*s.* SPANISH.

ACACIÆ Catechu, syn. Cachou, *f.* a katechu, kaschu, *g.* cato o catecu, *i.*
acacia Vera, syn. gomme arabique, *f.* arabishen gummi, *g.* gomma arabica, *i.* goma arabiga, *s.*
Acetum, syn. Vinaigre, *f* essig, *g.* aceto, *i.* vinagre, *s.*
Acidum Sulphuricum, syn. acide sulphurique, *f.* schweffelsaure, *g.* acido solfarico, *i.*
Acipenser, officinal Icthyocolla, syn. icthyocolle, *f.* hocusenblase, *g.* colla de pisce o ittiocolla, *i.*
Aconiti Folia, syn. aconit, chaperon de moine, *f.* blauer strumhut, *g.* napello, *f.* aconito, *s.*
Acorus, (Calami Radix) syn. acorus odorant, *f.* kalmus nurtzil, *g.* calamo aromatico, *i.* acaro calamo, *s.*
Allii Radix, syn. ail, *f.* knoblauch, *g.* aglio, *i.* ajo sativo, *s.*
Allium Cepa, syn. ognon, *f.* swiebel, *g.* cipolla, *i.* cebolla, *s.*
Aloes Spicatae extractum, syn. suo d'aloes, *f.* glausinde aloe, *g.* aloe, *i.* aloe, *s*
Althaeae Folia et Radix, syn. guimauve, *f.* eibisach, *g.* alteo, *i.* malvarisco. *s.*
Alumen, syn. Alun, *f.* alaun, *g.* allume, *i.* alumbre, *s.*

Ammoniae Murias, syn. sel ammoniac, *f.* salmiak, *g.* sale ammoniaco, *i.* sal armoniaco, *s.*
Amygdalae Amarae, Dulces, syn. amandes douces et ameres, *f.* bittere und susse mandeln, *g.* mandorli dolce et amare, *i.* almendra, *s.*
Amyris Elemi, syn eleme, *f g i.*
Amyris Resina, liquida syn. balsamier dela mecque, *f,* opobalsamo, *i,* balsamo, *s.*
Anchusa Radix, syn. orcanette, *f.* alcanna, *i.*
Anethi Semina, syn. fenouil puant ou persil adorant, *f,* dill, *g.* eneldo de olor pesado, *s,* appio palustre sellano sellero, *i.*
Anethum Foeniculi semina, syn. fenouil ou anis douce, *f,* fenchelsamen, *g,* cueldo hinojo, *s,* finnocchio, *i.*
Angelica Radix, syn. angelique, *f,* angelikawurzel, *g,* angelica domestica, *i.* angelica, *s.*
Anthemidis Flores, syn. camomille romaine, *f,* roemische hamiller, *g,* camomilla romana, *i,* manganella de botera, *s.*
Anthemis Pyrethri Radix, syn. pyrethre, *f,* bertram wurtzel, zahn wurtzel, *g.* piretro, *i.* anthemis pelitri, *s.*
Antimonium, syn. Antimoine, *f,* spiessglanzmetall, *g.* antimonie, *i,* antimonio, *s.*
Antimonii Sulphuretum, syn. l'antimoin e sulfure, *f,* spiessglanz, *g,* sulfuro d'antimonio, *i,*
Arbutus Uvae Ursi Folia, syn. bousserole, raisin d'ours, *f,* barentraube, sandberren, *g,* uva orsina, *i.* madronna uva de oso, guaynha, *s.*
Arctii Lappae Semina et Radix, syn. bardane, *f,* bardana, *i,* bardana, *s.*
Argentum, syn. argent, *f,* silber, *g,* argento, *i,* plata, *s.*
Aristolochia Serpentariae Radix, syn. serpentaire, *f.* virginische schlangenwurzel, *g.*
Armoraciae Radix, syn. arnique, *f,* arnika woheverleigh, *g,* arnica, *i.*
Arsenicum, syn. arsenic, *f,* arsenick, *g,* arsenico, *i.* arsenico, *s.*
Arsenici Oxydum, syn. arsenic oxyde natif, *f,* naturlicoer arsenickhalk, *g,* arsenico iixneo, *i.*
Artemisia Abrotanum, syn. citroncile auronne, *f,* eberaute stabwurz, *g,* abrotano, *i,* limbriguera, *s.*
Artemisia Santonica, syn. sementine, *f,* tartarisches beyfus, *g,* santonico, *i.*
Artemisis Maritima, syn. absinthe commun, *f,* wormuth, *g,* assenzio, *i.* artemisio axenjo, *s.*
Arum, syn. gouet, *f,* aronswurzel, *g,* aro, *i.*
Asari Folia, syn. asaret, cabaret, *f,* haselwurtzel, *g,* asaro, *i,* asaro, de europa, *s.*
Aspidium Filicis Radix, syn. fougere, *f,* johanniswurtzel, *g,* felie maschia, *i,* polypodio helecho masculino, *s.*
Astragalus Tragacantha, syn. gomini astraganti, *f,* traganth, *g,* draganta, *i.*
Atropa Belladonnae folia, syn. belladone, *f,* tollkraut, *g.* belladonna, *i.*
Avenae Semina, syn. gruau d' aveine, *f,* habergrutze, *g,* avena, *i,* avena *s.*
Baryta, syn. baryte, *f.* baryterde, schwererde, *g.* barite, *i.*
Carbonas Barytae, syn. carbonate de baryte, *f,* kohlensaure baryterde, *g.* ossicar bonato di barite, *i.*
Sulphas Barytae, syn. sulfate de baryte, *f,* schwefelsaures baryterde, *g,* ossisolfato di barite, *i.*
Bitumen, syn. bitume, *f,* erdharze, *g,* bitume, *i,* bitumen, *s.*
Petroleum, syn. petrole, *f,* steinshl, *g.* petrolio, *i.*
Boleus, syn. agaric de chene *f,* feuerschwamm, *g,* esco fungo preparata, *i,* agarico, *s.*
Cuspariae cortex, syn. angusture, *f,* angusturariude, *g,* angustura, *i.*
Olibanum, syn. encens, *f,* weirauch, *g,* olibano, *i.*

Galbani Gnmmi Resina, syn. galbanum, *f*, mutterharz, *g*, gulbano, *i*. galbane, *s*.
Calumbae Radix, syn. colombe, *f*, kolumbowurzel, *g*. colomba, *i*.
Calx, syn. chaux, *f*, kalk, *g*, calce, *i*. calviva, *s*.
Creta, syn. craie, *f*. kreide, *g* gasso, *i*, greda, *s*.
Lapis Calcareous, syn. pierre a chaux, chaux carbonatee, *f*, kalkstein, *g*. marino, ossicarbonate di calce, *i*.
Chelae Cancrorum, syn. bras de cerevisse, *f*, klaua an krabbe, *g*, forbioi de granchi, *i*, pierna de caugrejn, *s*.
Canellae Cortex, syn. cannelle blanche, *f*, weisser zimmet, *g*, cannella bianca, *i*.
Capsici Baccœ, syn. poivre d'inde, *f*, spanisdier oderturkircher pfiffer, *g*, pepperone, *i*, pimientou, *s*.
Carbo Ligni, syn. charbon de bois purifiee, *f*, reine kohle, *g*, carbone di legna, *i*, carbon de lena, *s*.
Cardamines flores, syn. cresson de pres, *f*, weissenkresse, *g*.
Carui Semina, syn. carvi, *f*, kummelsamen, *g*, carvi, *i*, alcaronea, s.
Cassiae pulpa, syn. casse, *f*, rohnkassie, *g*, pulpa de cassia. *i*, fistularis, *s*.
Sennae Folia, syn. sene, *f*, sennablater, *g*, senna. *i*. sena, *s*.
Castoreum, syn. castoreum, *f*, kastoreunt, *g*, castoro, *i*, castoreo, *s*.
Centauriae Benedictae Herba, syn. chardon benit, *f*, kardo benediktenkract, *g*, cardo santo, *i*, cardo bendito, *s*.
Ipecacuanhae Radix, syn. ipecacuanha *f*, brechwurzel *g*, ipecacuana *i*. ipecacuanha *s*.
Cera, syn. cire *f*, wachs *g*, cera *i*, cera *s*.
Cera Flava, syn. cire jaune *f*, wachs *g*, cera gialla *i*, cera qualda *s*.
Cera Alba, syn. cire blanche *f*, cera bianca *i*, cera blanca *s*.
Cornua, syn. corne de cerf *f*, hirschorn *g*, corna di cervo *i*, cuerno de ciervo *s*.
Cerevisiae Fermentum, syn. leveure *f*, guscht *g*, fermento di ocrvngiu *i*, espuma de cerbeza *s*.
Centaurii cacumina, sin. petite centauree *f*, tausendguldenkraut *g*, centaura *i*, gentiana centaura *s*.
Cinchonae Lancifoliae cortex, syn. quinquina orange *f*, gelbe chinarinde *g*, china *i*, quina naranjada *s*.
Cinchonae oblongifoliae cortex, syn. quinquinarouge *f*, rothe chinarinde *g*, china *i*, quina roxa *s*.
Cinchonae Cordifoliae cortex, syn. quinquina jaune *f*. chinarinde ricberrinde *g*. china *i*, quina amarilla *s*.
Limones, Limonum cortex, Oleum, syn. citronier *f*, citrone *g*, limone *i*, citri *s*.
Aurantii Baccae, citii aurantii cortex, syn. oranges *f*, pomeranzin *g*, arancio, *i*. naranja *s*.
Coccus, syn. cochenille *f*, cochenill *g*, coccinilia *i*, cochinilla *s*.
Armoraciae Radix, syn. cran, raifort *f*, murrettich *g*, rafano rusticano, *i* marvisco *s*.
Coci Butyraceae oleum Fixum, syn. huile de cocobier du bresil *f*, olio di cocco del brasile *i*.
Colchici Radix, syn. colchique *f*, zeitlozen, weissen saffron *g*, colchico autumnale *i*, zafran *s*.
Conii Folia, syn. cigne ordinaire *f*, schierling *g*, cicuta magglore *i*, conio munchado *s*.
Scammoniae Gummi Resina, syn. scammonee *f*, scammonium von aleppo *g*, scammonea *i*, escamonea *s*.
Jalapae Radix, syn. jalap *f*, jalappenharz *g*, scialappa *i*, jalapa *s*.
Copaiva, syn. beaume de copahu *f*, Kopaiva balsam *g*, balsamo del coppaiba *i*. oopayva *s*.
Coriandri Semina, syn. coriandre *f*, koriander saamen *g*, coriandro *i*, semilla de culantro *s*.

Croci Stigmata, syn. saffran *f*, saffran *g*, zafferano *i*, azafran *s*.
Colocynthidis Pulpa, syn. coloquinte *f*, koloquinthen *g*, coloquintida *i*, pepinero coloquintida *s*.
Cumini Semina, syn. cumin *f*, ramisoher kumel *g*, semenza di comino *i*, semilla de comino *s*.
Œrugo, syn. vert de gris *f*, grunspan *g*, verdegrise *i*, cardenillo *s*.
Cuprum, syg. cuivre *f*, kupfer *g*, rame *i*, cobre *s*.
Cupri sulphas, syn. sulphate de cuivre *f*, schwefelsaure kupfer *g*. vitriuolo blo *i*, caparosa *s*.
Zedoaria Radix, syn. zedoire *f*, zedoar wurzel *g*, zedoaria *i*
Mezerei cortex, syn. laureole gentile *f*, kellerkals *g*, mezereo *i*.
Daturae Stramonii Herba, syn. pomme epineuse *f*, stechapfel *g*, stramonio *i*.
Dauci Radix Semina, syn. carotte *f*, karotte, mohrrube *g*, carota *i*, zanahoria *s*.
Staphisagriae Semina, syn. staphisagre *f*, stephanskraut laus kaerner *g*, stafisagria *i*, piojenta *s*
Dianthi Caryophylli Flores, syn. giroflee musquee *f*, gewurzhaft riechende gurtennelke *g*, garofano *i*, clavel *s*.
Digitalis Folia, syn. grande digitalis *f*, fingerhut *g*, digitale porporina *i*, dedalera purpurea *s*.
Contrajervae Radix, syn. contrajerva *f*, giftwurzel *g*, contrajerva *i*, contrahierba *s*
Camphora, syn. camphre *f*, der kampfer *g*, canfora *i*, alcanfor *s*.
Cardamomi Semina, syn. petit cardamome *f*, kleine kardamomen *g*, amomo minore *i*.
Eryngium, Radix, syn. panicaut commun *f*, eringio *i*, eryngo *s*.
Carophylli, Caryophylli oleum, syn. cloves clousele girofies *f*, gewurz-nelken *g*, garofano *i*, clavo de espicia *s*, huile de girofle *f*, nelkenohl *g*, olio di garofano *i*, azeyte de clavos *s*
Euphorbiae Gummi Resina, syn. euphorbe *f*, euphorbium *g*, euforbio *i*, euphorbio *s*
Ferrum, syn. fer *f*. ferro *i*, eissen *g*, hierro *s*.
Ferri Ramenta et Fila, syn. limailles de fer *f*, gopulvertes eisseu *g*, limatura di ferro *i*, limadura de hierro *s*.
Assafoetidae Gummi Resina, syn. assafoetida *f*, stinkender asand *g*, assafetida *i*, assafetida, *s*.
Caricae Fructus, syn. figues *f*, feigen *g*, fico *i*, higo *s*.
Manna, syn. manne *f*, manna *g*, manna *i*, mana *s*.
Gentianae Radix. syn gentiane jaune *f*, enzian *g*, genziana *i*, genciana *s*.
Geoffroyae inermis Cortex, syn. umari de la jamaique *f*, geoffrunrinde *g*, geoffrea *s*.
Geum Urbanum, Radix, syn. bonoite officinale *f*. nelkenwurzel *g*, cariofilata *i*.
Glycyrrhizae Radix, syn. reglisse *f*, sussholzwurzel *g*, legorizia *i*, regaliza *s*.
Gratiolae officinalis Herba, syn. gratiole *f*, gradenkraut *g*. graziola *i*.
Guaiaci Resina et Lignum, syn. guyac *f*, guajakgummi *g*, guajaco *i*, guayco *s*.
Haematoxyli Lignum, syn. bois de campeche *f*, kampeseh-holz, blauholz *g*, campeggio *i*.
Hellebori Nigri Radix, syn. hellebore *f* schwartze niesswurzel *g*, ellebro negro *i*, helleboro negro *s*.
Hellebori Fœtidi Folia, syn. hellebore foetide *f*. stinkende niesswurzell *g*, elleboro fetido *i*. helleboro hediondo *s*.
Ammoniacum, syn. gomme ammouiaque *f*, ammoniak *g*, gomma ammouiaco *i*, amoniaco *s*.
Hirudo, Medicinalis, syn. sang sue *f*, blutiul, egle, lake g, Sanguisuca, mignatta *i*, sanguijuela s.
Hordei semina, syn. orge *f*. Gerstengraupen g, orzo *i*. cebada *s*,
Humuli Strobili, syn. houblon grimpant *f*, hopfen g. luppolo *i*, hoblon *s*.
Hydrargyrum syn. mercure *f*, quicksilber *g*, mercurio *i*, azogue *s*.
Hyoscyami Folia et semina, syn. jusquiame *f*, Belsenkraut g. giusquiamo nero *i*.

Hyssopi officinalis Herba, syn hyssope *f*, isop *g*, isopo *i*, hysopo *s*.
Enula Campana Radix, syn. inula laleniere *f*, alantwurzel *g*, enula campana *i*, enula campana *s*.
Iridis Florentinae Radix, syn. iris de florence *f*, violenwurzel *g*, ireos *i*, iris *s*.
Sabinae Folia, syn. sabinne *f*, sadebaum *g*, sabina *i*, sabina *s*.
Juniperi Baccae et cucumina, syn. genevrier ordinaire *f*, wachholder beeren *g*, ginepro *i*, embro *s*.
Kino, syn. gomme de kino *f*, kinoharz *g*, chino *i*.
Lactucae Sativa herba, syn. laitue *f*, lattich *g*, lattuca *i*, lechuga *s*:
Lactucae Verosae herba syn. laitue vireuse *f*, lattuca salvatica *i*.
Cinnamomi Cortex, Cinnamomi Oleum, syn. canelle *f*, kanohl *g*, canella *i*, canela *s*.
Lauri cassiae cortex, syn. casse *f*, casia *g*, cannellina *i*.
Flos Nondum Explicitus, syn. fleur de la cannelle *f*
Camphora, syn. camphre *f*, canfora *i*, alcanfor *s*. kampfer *g*.
Lauri Baccae et Folia, syn. baies de laurier *f*, lorbeeren *g*, bacchi di lauro riccio *i*. bayas *s*,
Sassafras, Lignum et Radix, syn sassafras *f*, sassafras *g*, sassofrasso *i*.
Lavendulae Flores, syn. lavande *f*, lavendelblumen *g*, lavanda *i*, alhuzema *s*.
Taraxaci Radix, syn. dent de lion, pissenlit *f*, lowenzahn wurzel *g*, tarassaco *i*, cardillos tagarnina *s*.
Lichen, syn. lichen d' islande *f*, islandisches moos *g*, lichene islandico *i*.
Litmus, Lacmus Tinctarius, syn. orchel orseille *f*, oricello *i*, orciglia *s*.
Lini Usitatissimi syn. grains de lin *f*, leinsaamen, flachsaamen *g*, semi di lino *i*, laxor *s*.
Linum Catharticum, syn. lin purgatif *f*, purgier factis *g*.
Lyttae, syn. cantharides *f*, spanische fliegenoder kanthariden *g*, cantarelle *i*, cantharidas *s*.
Magnesiae Sulphas, syn. sulphate de magnesie *f*, schwefelsaure magnesia *g*, sale amaro, ossisolfato di magnesia *i*.
Malva, syn. mauve *f*, kasepappel *g*, malva *i*, malvas *s*.
Manganese, syn manganese *f*, braunstein *g*, manganese *i* *s*.
Marrubium, syn. marrube blanc *f*, weisser andorn *g*, marrubio *i*, marubio *s*.
Mel, syn. miel *f*, gemeiner honig *g*, mele *i*, miel *s*.
Cajaputi oleum, syn. cajeput *f*, kajeputohl *g*, cajeput *i*.
Melissae officinalis Folia, syn. melisse *f*, melisse *g*, melissa *i*.
Mentha Viridis, syn. baume verte *f*, frauenmurze *g*, menta romana *i*, menta *s*.
Mentha Piperita, syn. menthe poivree *f*, ofeffermunze *g*, menta piperita *i*.
Pulegium, syn. menthe pouliot *f*, polei *g*, puleggio *i*, poleo *s*.
Menyanthes, syn. menianthe *f*, bitterklee *g*, trifolio fibrino *i*, menyanthes de tres en rama *s*.
Elaterii Poma, syn concombre sauvage *f*, esselsgurhen *g*, cocomero salvatico *i*, cohombrillo *s*.
Mori Baccae syn. murier noir *f*. schwarze maulbeeren *g*. morone o gelso *i*, moras *s*.
Moschus, syn. musc *f*, bisam *g*, muschio *i*, almizcle *s*.
Myristicae Nuclei, syn. of the nutmeg, noix muscade *f*, moskatnuse *g*, nosce moscata *f*, naez moscada *s*, of the mace, moshat blumen *g*, macis *i*, macias *s*.
Myroxyli Peruiferi Balsamum, syn. baume de Perou *f*, peruvianischer balsam *g*, balsamo del peru *i*, balsamo de quinquica *s*.
Myrrha, syn. myrrhe *f*, myrrhen *g*, mirra *s*.
Pimentae Baccae, syn, poivre de jamaique *f*, nelhenpfeffer *g*, pimenti pimienta
Tabaci Folia, syn. tabac *f*, taback *g*, tabacco *i*, tobaco *s*.
Oleum Olivae syn huile d'olive *f*, olivenohl *g*, olio d ulive *i*, aceite *s*.
Millepedae Spiritus Vini Vapore Enecatae, syn. cloporte *f*, kellerwurmer *g*.
Origanum, syn. oriang *f*, dust well gemuth *g*, origano *i*, origano sylvestre *s*.
Origani Marjoranae Herba, syn. marjoloine *f*, majoran *g*, maggiorana *i*, origano *s*.

Ossa, syn. des os *f*, knochen *g*, ossi *i*, huesos *s*.
Testae, syn. escailles des huitres *f*, Austerschaalen *g*, conchiglia d'ostrica *i*, cascara, *s*.
Sevum, syn. graisse de mouton *f*, hammeltalg *g*, grasse duro *i*, grassa *s*.
Acetosella, syn. oseille des bucherons *f*, sauerhlee *g*, acetosa salvatica *i*, oxalide arederilla *s*.
Rhoeades Petala, syn. coquelicot *f*, klatschrossen *g*, passavero salvatico *i*, adormidera sylvestre ama ola *s*.
Papaveris capsulae, opium, syn. capsules des pavots, blancs; opium *f*, capi del papaveri; oppio *i*, adormideras; opio *s*.
Opoponacis Gummi Resina, syn. opoponax *f*, panax gummi *g*, opoponace *i*.
Ova, syn. oeuf *f*, huhnereier *g*, ouvo *i*, huevo *s*.
Cetaceum, syn. spermaceti, cetine *f*, wallrath *g*, spermaceti *i*, espermaceti *s*.
Anisi Semina, syn. graines d anis *f*, anis *g*, anice *i*. anis, matalahuga *s*.
Terebinthinae Oleum Resina Flava Resina Nigra, syn. a terebinthe *f*, gemeiner terabenthin *g*, trementina *i* and *s*, huile essentialle de terebinthe *f*, terbenthinohl *g*, olio della trementina *i*, azeyte de trementina *s*, resine blanche et flave *f*, fichtenharz *g*, ragia *i*, resina *s*, goudron *f*. theer *g*, pece liquida *i*, brea *s*.
Terebenthina Veneta, resina, syn. terebinthe de vinise *f*. venetischer terbenthin, *g*, trementina veneta *i*.
Terebinthin Canadensis, syn. kanadischer balsam *g*.
Mastiche. syn. mastic *f*, mastix *g*, mastice *i*, almastiga, almaciga *s*.
Piper Nigri Bacoae, syn. poivre *f* schwarzin pfeffer *g*, pepe nero *i*, pimienta *s*.
Piperis Longi Fructus, syn. poivre longe *f*, langer pfeffer *g*, pepe lungo *i*, pimienta larga *s*.
Terebinthina China, syn. terebinthe de chio *f*, zyprischer terebinthin *g*.
Plumbum, syn. plomb *f*, bleig, piombo *i*, plomo *s*.
Plumbi Subcarbonas, syn. plomb carbonate *f*, bleiweiss *g*, cerussa *i*, blanco de plomo *s*.
Plumbi oxidum semi-vitreum, syn. litharge *f*, bleiglatte *g*, plombo semi-vitreo *i*, almartago *s*.
Oxidum Plumbi Rubrum, syn, minium *f*, monnige, mennig *g*, minio *i*, vermillo· *s*.
Senegae radix, syn. polygala de virginie, *f*, senegawurzel *g*, poligala virginiana *i*.
Bistorta, syn. bisrort *f*, natter wurzel *g*, bistorta *i*, *s*.
Potassae Nitras, syn. nitrate de potasse *f*, salpetersaures kali *g*, nitro *i*, salitre *s*.
Potassa-impura, syn. carbonate alkalinule de potasse *f*, koloensuares kali, pottasche *g*, potassa del commercio *i*.
Pruna, syn, prunes *f*, pflaumen *g*, pruno domestico o prugna *i*, ciruelas pasas *s*.
Pterocarpi Lignum, syn. santale rouge *f*, sandalholz *g*, sandalo roso *i*.
Granati Cortex, syn. le grenadier *f*, granatass felschale *g*, pomo granato *i*, granada *s*.
Cydonia Semina, syn. semen de coignassier *f*, quittenkorner *g*, semi de cotogno *i*. simiente de membrillo *s*.
Simarubae Cortex, syn. ecorce de simarouba *f*, simarubenrinde *g*, corteccia de simaruba *i*.
Quassia Lignum. syn. bois du quassia *f*, quassienholz *g*, legna della quassia *i*, quassia amarga *s*.
Galla, syn. noix de galles, *f*, gallapsel *g*, galla *i*, agalla *s*.
Quercus Cortex, syn. ecorce de la chene commune *f*, eichenrinde *g*, corteccia della quercia *i*.
Rhamni Baccae, syn. nerprun *f*, kreutz beeren *g*, bacche del spino cervino *i*.
Rheum Undulatum, Radix, syn. rhubarb *f*, rhabarber *g*, rabarbaro *i*, ruibarbo *s*.

Rhododendri Chrysanthi Folia, syn. rosage *f*, gelber alpbalsam *g*, rhododendro a aureo *i*.
Toxicodendri Folia, syn. toxicodendron, herbe a la puce *f*, sus tossicodendro *i*.
Ricini Semina et oleum, syn. le noix et l'huile du ricin *f*, rizinuskorner rizinusohl *g*, i semi e l'olio di ricino *i*, palmoel ricin soel *s*.
Rosae Gallicae Petala, syn. fleurs des roses rouges *f*, essig-rozen *g*, rosa domestica *i*.
Rosae Caninae Pulpa, syn. le fruit d' eglantier de chien *f*, hagebutten *g*. la polpa di fruti rosa canina *i*.
Rosmarini caemmina, syn. romarin *f*, rosmarin *g*, ramarino *i*, remero *s*.
Rubiae Radix, syn. garance *f*, krappwurzel faerberrothe *g*
Rumex Radix, syn. wasser ampfer *g*.
Acetosae Folia, syn. oseille ordinaire *f*, sauer ampfer *g*, acedera *s*, acetosa *i*.
Rutae Folia, syn. rue sauvage *f*, raute, garten raute *g*, ruta *i*, ruta de derpesado *s*.
Saccharum, Saccharum purificatum, syn. sucre, sucre-pur *f*, zucker, weisser zucker *g*, zacchero brutto. zucchero in pane, melassa *i*, azucar, atriacu *s*.
Sagapenum, syn. sagapenum *f*, sagapengummi *g*, sagapeno *i*.
Salix Cortex, syn. ecorce de saule *f*, weidenrinde *g*, corteccia di salcio *i*, corteza de sauce *s*.
Salviae Officinalis Folia, syn. sauge *f*, salbei *g*, salvia, *i*, salvia *s*.
Sambaci Flores. syn. sureau ordinaire *f*, fliederblumen *g*, corteccia, bacche e fiori di sambuco *i*, sabuco *s*.
Sapo Durus, syn. savon blanc *f*, spanische-siefe *g*, sapone duro *i*, xabon *s*.
Sapo Mollis, syn savon mon *f*, sapone molle *i*.
Scillae Radix, syn. scille *f*. meerzwiebel *g*, scilla *i*, cebolla abarruna *s*.
Sinapis Albae Semina, syn. moutarde *f*, senfsamen *g*, senape bianca *i*, grano de mostaza *s*.
Sinapis semina, syn. moutarde noir *f*, schwarzer senfe *g*, senape *i*, mostaza nigra *s*.
Sium Herba, syn. berle, ache d'eau *f*, wasser partinake *g*, sio, gorgolestro *i*, sio, sion *s*.
Spongia, syn. eponge *f*, meerschwamm *g*, spagnal, esponga *s*.
Sarsaparillae Radix, syn. racine de salsepareille *f*, sarsaparille *g*, radicke della salsapariglia *i*, zarzaparilla *s*.
Sodae Murias, syn. muriate de soude *f*, salzaures natrum *g*, sal commune *i*, sal *s*.
Sodae subboras, syn. borate alcalinule de soude *f*, borax *g*, borace *i*, borrax *s*.
Sodae Sulphas, syn. sulphate de soude *f*, krystallisirtes schwefelsaures natrum glaubersalz *g*, sale mirabile di glaubero *i*.
Sodae Impura, syn. soude *f*. kohlensaures natrum *g*, soda *i*, barilla *s*.
Dulcamarae caules, syn. douce amere *f*, bittersu stangel *g*, dulcamara *i*.
Spartii Cacumina, syn. genetta balais *f*, pfriemenkraut *f*, ginestra *i*, esparto *s*.
Spigeliae Radix, syn. spigelie de maryland *f*, spigelia *i*.
Spiritus Rectificatus, syn. eau de vie rectifie *f*, rectifizirter weingeist acquavite rettificata *i*, agua ardiente *s*.
Cambogia, syn. gomme gutte *f*, gummigutt *g*, gomma gotta.
Stannum, syn. estain *f*, zinn *g*, stagno *i*, estano *s*.
Styracis Balsamum, syn. storax *f*, storace *i*, azumbar *s*, storax *g*.
Benzoinum, syn. benzoin *f*, benzoe *g*, belzuino *i*, benjui *s*.
Succinum, syn. succin *f*, ambra *i*, ambar *s*.
Sulphur, syn. soufre *f*, schwefel *g*, zolfo, solfo *i*, azufre *s*.
Super-Tartras Potassae impurus, syn. tartre *f*. roher weinstein *g*, tartaro bianco *i*, tartaro *s*.
Super Tartras Potasse, syn. tartrate acidule de potasse *f*, gereinigter weinstein *g*, cremore di tartaro, ossitartrato, ossidulo di potassa *i*,

Adeps, syn. sain doux *f*, schweineschmalz *g*, lardo *i*, pringue *s*.
Tamarindi pulpa, syn. tamarins *f*, tamarinden *g*, tamarindo *i*, tamarindo *s*.
Tanaceti vulgaris Flores Folia, syn. tanassie *f*, rainfern *g*, tanaceto *i*, atanasia *s*.
Marum Syriacum, Herba. syn: herbe au chat *f*, ärisberkraut *g*, maro *i*.
Chamaedrys Herba, syn, petite chene *f*, camedrio *i*, camedrey de agua *s*.
Balsamum Tolutanum, syn. beamme de tolu *f*, tolutanischer balsam *g*, balsamo tolutano *i*,.
Tormentillae Radix, syn. tormentille *f*, tormentilwurzel *g*, tormentilla *i*.
Farina Amylum, syn. farine du froment amidon *f*, weitzenmehl, kraftmehl staerhe *g*, farina di frumento l'amido *i*, acemite, almidon *s*.
Tussilago, syn. tussilage pasd'ane *f*, lnflattisch *g*, farfara *i*, una de caballo *s*.
Valerianae Radix, syn. valeriane *f*, wilde baldrianwurzel *g*, valeriana silvestre *i*, valerian officinal *s*.
Veratri Radix, syn. hillebore blanc *f*, wiesse niesswurzel *g*, elliboro blanco *i*, veratroblanco *s*.
Beccabunga, herba syn. beccabunga *f*, veronique aquatique *f*, bachbungen *g*, angalide acquatica *i*, becabunga *s*.
Violae Flores, syn. violette odorante *f*, blaue veilchen *g*, viole mammole *i*, violeta *s*.
Uvae passae, syn. raisin secs *f*, rosine *g*, uva passa *i*, passa *s*.
Vinum album Hispanicum, syn. vins d'espague *f*, wein *g*, vino *i*, vino de xerez *s*.
Ulmi Cortex, syn. orme *f*, ulmrinde *g*, olmo *i*, olmo *s*.
Winterae Aromaticae Cortex, syn. cannelles de winter *f*, winterana *i*.
Zincum, syn. zinc *f* zink *g*, zinco *i*.
Calamina Carbonas Zinci impura, syn. pierre calaminaire *f*, galmey *g*, pietra calaminare *i*, calamina *s*.
Oxidum Zinci Impurum, syn. tutie *f*, tutia *g*, tuzia *i*, atutia *s*.
Zingiberis Radix, syn. gingembre *f*, ingwer imber *g*, zeuzero *i*, gengibre *s*.
Acidum Aceticum, syn. vinaigre distille *f*. distillirter essig *g*, aceto distillato *i*, vinaigre distilado *s*.
Acidum Aceticum, syn. acide acetique *f*, essigsaure *g* acido acetico *i*.
Acidum Benzoicum, syn. acide benzoique *f*. benzoesaure *g*. acido benzoico *i*.
Acidum Citricum syn. acide citrique *f*, acido citrico *i*.
Acidum Muriaticum, syn. acide muriatique *f*, kochsalzsaure *g*, acido muriatico *i*.
Acidum Muriaticum dilutum, syn. acide muriatique oxigene *f*, vollkhomme salzsaure *g*, acido muriatico ossigenato *i*.
Acidum Nitricum, syn. acide nitrique *f*, salpeter saure *g*, acido nitrico *i*.
Acidum Succinicum, syn. acide succinique *f*, bernsteinsaure *g*, acido succinico *i*.
Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum, syn. acide sulpharique etendu d'eau verduunte schwfelsaure *g*, acido solforico dilaito.
Ammoniae Subcarbonas, syn. carbonate d'ammoniaque *f*, kohlensaures ammonium *g*, sotto-carbonato d'ammoniaco *i*.
Liquor Ammoniae, syn. dissolution d'ammoniaque *f*, atzendor ammonium-liquor *g*, liquore di ammoniaco *i*.
Liquor Ammoniae Acetatis, syn. acetate d'ammoniaqne liquide *f*, essigsaures ammonium liquor *g*, liquore di minderero *i*.
Liquor Ammoniae Subcarbonatis, syn. saucarbonate d'ammoniaque *f*, kohlensaures amonium liquor *g*, liquore sotto-carbonato di ammoniaco *i*.
Liquor Volatilis Cornu Cervini, syn. alkali volatil flnor *f*, wassrigter kohlensaures ammonium liquor *g*, liquore dis corno di cervo *i*.
Liquor Potassae, syn. dissolution de potasse *f*. flussiges atzendes kali *g*, liquore di potassa *i*.
Liquor Potassae Subcarbonatis, syn. dissolution de soucarbonate de potasse *f*. flussiges kohlensaures kali *g*, liquore di sotto di potassa *i*.

Potassa Cum Calce, syn. potasse fondue *f*, trocknes atzendes kali *g*, pietra caustica *i*.

Potassae Acetas, syn. acetate de potasse *f*, essigsaures kali *g*, acetato di potassa *i*.

Potassa Carbonas, syn. carbonate de potasse *f*, kohlensaures kali *g*, carbonato di potassa *i*.

Potassa subcarbonas, syn. soucarbonate de potasse *f*, kohlensaures kali *g*, sotto carbonato di potassa *i*.

Subcarbonas Potassae Purissimus, syn. soucarbonate de potasse *f*, sotto carbonato di potassa *i*.

Potassae sulphas, syn. sulfate de potasse *f*, schwefelsaures kali *g*, salfato di potassa *i*.

Potassae Tartras, syn. tartrate de potasse *f*, weinsteinsaures kali *g*, tartrato di potassa *i*.

Soda Tartarizata, syn tartrate de soude et de potasse *f*, natrumweinstein *g*, tartrato di potassae di soda *i*.

Sodae Carbonas, syn. carbonate de soude *f*, kohlensaures natrum *g*, carbonato di soda *i*.

Sodae Subcarbonas, syn. soucarbonate de soude *f*, sotto carbonato di soda *i*.

Sodae Subcarbonas Exsiccata, syn. soucarbonate de soude sec *f*, getrocknetes kohlensaures natrum *g*, sòto carbonato di soda secco *i*.

Sodae Sulphas, syn. sulphate de soude *g*, krystalisirtes natrum *g*, salfato di soda *i*,

Phosphas sodae, syn. phosphate de soude *f*, phosphorsaures natrum *g*, fosfato di soda *i*.

Murias Sodae Siccatum, syn. muriate de soude sec *f*, gesrocknetes salzsaures natrum *g*, muriato di soda secco *i*.

Alumen Exsiccatum, syn. sulfate d'alumine sec *f*, gebrannter alaun *g*, allume calcinato *i*.

Calcis Murias, syn. muriate de chaux *f*, salzsaure kalkerde *g*, muriato di calce *i*.

Calx, syn. chaux *f*, kalkerde *g* calce *i*, calviva *s*.

Creta Preparata, syn. craie preparé *f*, rein kreide *g*, carbonato di calce preparato *i*.

Murias Barytae, syn. muriate de baryte *f*, salzsaure schwererde *g*, muriato di barita *i*.

Solutio muriatis barytae, syn. dissolution de muriate de bury te *f*, soluzione di muriato di barite *i*.

Liquor Calcis, syn. eau de chaux *f*, kalkwasser *g*, aqua di calce *i*.

Liquor Muriatis Calcis, syn. dissolution de muriate de chaux *f*, liquore di muriato di calce *i*.

Magnesia, syn. magnesie *f*, gebrannte magnesia *i*, magnesia *s*.

Magnesia Carbonas, syn. carbonate de magnesie *f*, kohlensaure magnesia *g*, carbonato di magnesia *i*.

Sulphuretum Antimonii Praeparatum, syn. sulphure d' antimoine *f*, schwazer schwefelspeiss glanz *g*, solfuro d antimonio depurato *i*.

Antimonii Sulphuretum Praecipitatum, syn. soufre dore d'antimoine *f*, gelber spiessglanzschwefel *g*, zolfo dora to di antimonio *i*.

Antimonium Tartarizatum, syn. tartrate de potasse antimonie *f*, spiessglanz weinstein *g*, tartaro antimoniato *i*.

Argenti Nitras, syn. nitrate d'argent *f*, salpetersaures silber *g*. nitrato di argento *i*,

Arsenici Oxydum sublimatum, syn. oxide d'arsenique pure *f*, weisses arsenick *g*. arsenico blanco *i*.

Ærugo Praeparata, syn. vert-de-gris *f*, grunspan *g*, acetato di rame *i*, cardenillo *s*.

Cuprum Ammoniatum, syn. schwefelsaures kupfer mit ammonium *g*, ammoniuro di rame *i*,

Limatura Ferri Purificata, syn. limaille de mars *f*, gepulvertes eisen *g*, limatura di ferro *i*.

Oxidum Ferri Nigrum Purificatum, syn. l'oxide noir de fer *f*, schwarzes gesauertes eisin *g*, ossido nero di ferro *i*.

Ferrum Ammoniatum, syn. fleurs de mars ammoniacales *f*, eisenhaliges salzsaures ammonium *g*.

Subcarbonas Ferri Praeparatus, syn. carbure de fer *f*, rost *g*, ossido carbonato di ferro *i*.

Ferri sulphas, syn. sulfate de fer *f*, schwefelsaures eisen *g*, solfato di ferro *i*.

Oxidum Ferri Rubrum, syn. oxide de fer rouge *f*, eissenoxyd *g*, perossido rosso di ferro *i*.

Ferrum Tartarizatum, syn. tartrate de fer et de potasse *f*, eissenweinstein *i*, tartrato di potassa e di ossido di ferro *g*.

Liquor Ferri Alkalini, syn. teinture martiale alkaline de stahl *f*, tintura di marte alkalina de stahl *i*.

Tinctura Ferri Muriatis, syn. koch salzaure eissentinktur *g*, tinctura di muriato di ferro *i*.

Acetas Ferri, syn. acetate de fer *f*, acetato di ferro *i*.

Tinctura Acetatis Ferri, syn. teinture de l' acetate de fer *f*, tinturo di marte astringente *i*

Vinum Ferri, syn. eissenwein *g*.

Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxydum, syn. oxide mercure rouge par l'acide nitrique *f* rother pracipitat *g*, mercurio precipitato rosso *i*.

Acetas Hydrargyri, syn. acetate de mercure *f*, essigsaures quecksilber *g*. acetato di mercurio *i*.

Hydrargyri Oxydum Cinereum, syn. oxide gris de mercure *f*, schwarzes gesauertes quecksilber *g*, protossido cinereo di mercurio *i*.

Hydrargyri Oxydum Rubrum, syn. oxide de mercure rouge par le feu *f*, rothes quicksilberoxyd *g*, perossido rosso di mercurio *i*.

Hydrargyri Oxymurias, syn. muriate de mercure corrosif *f*, azzendes alssaures quecksilber *g*. mercurio sublimato corrosivo, *i*.

Hydrargyra Submurias, syn. muriate de mercure doux *f*, mildes salzsaures quecksilber *g*; mercurio dolce sublimato *i*.

Hydrargyri Sulphuretum Nigrum, syn. sulphure de mercure noire *f*, schwarzes schwefelquecksilber *g*, solfuro di mercurio nero *i*

Hydrargyri Sulphuretum Rubrum, syn. sulphure de mercure rouge *f*, zinnober *g*, solfuro di mercurio rosso *i*.

Subsulphas Hydrargyri Flavus, syn. subsulphate de mercure *f*, gelbes schwefelsaures quecksilber-oxyd *g*. turpeto minerale mercuriale *i*.

Hydrargyrum praecipitatum albuum syn. muriate de mercure precipite *f*, salzaures quecksilber prazipitat *g*, precipitato bianco di mercurio *i*.

Hydrargyrum Purificatum, syn. mercure *f*, quecksilber *g*, mercurio *i*, azogogue *s*.

Pulvis stanni, syn poudre d'etain *f*, zinn *g*, stagno in polvere *i*.

Liquor Plumbi subacetatis, syn. acetate de plombe liquide *f*, blaiwasser g, aceto di saturno *i*.

Plumbi Superacetas syn. acetate de plomb cristallise *f*, essigsaures blei *g*, zucchero di saturno *i*.

Calamina Praeparata, syn, calamine prepare *f*. galmei *g*, calamina *i*.

Zinci Oxydum, syn. oxide de zinc *f*, weisser zink-oxyd *g*, per ossido di zinco fiori di zinco *i*.

Zinci Sulphas, syn. sulphate de zinc *f*, schwefelsaurer zink *n*, solfuto di zinco *i*, vi riolo bianco *s*.

Solutio Acetatis Zinci, syn. dissolution d'acetate de zinc *f*, liquore de l'acetato di zinco *i*.

Oleum Sulphuratum, syn. huile sulphur *f*, olen sulfurato *i*.

Potassae Sulphuretum, syn. sulphure de potasse *f*, schwefflichtes Kali *g*, solfuro di potassa.

Sulphur Lotum, syn. soufre lave *f*, schwefel *g*, zolfo lavato *i*,

Sulphur Praecipitatum, syn, soufre precipite *f*, schwefelniederschlag *g*, zolfo precipitato *i*.

Aqua Sulphureti Kali, syn liquore di solfuro di potassa *i*.

Opium Purificatum, syn. opium pur *f*, mohnsaft *g*, oppio puro *i*, oppio puro *s*.

Styrax Purificata, syn. styrax in kornern *g*, storace depurato *i*.

Oleum Amygdalarum, syn. huile d'amandes *f*. mandelnohl *g*, olio di mandarleh *i*.

Oleum Lini, syn. huile de graine de lin *f*, leinohl *g*, olio di lino *i*, azeyte de laxor *s*.

Oleum Anisi, syn. huile d'anis *f*, anisohl *g*, olio di anice *i*.

Oleum Anthemidis, syn. huile de camomille romaine *f*, kamillenohl *g*, olio di camamilla romana *i*, azeyte de manganella de botera *s*.

Oleum Carui, syn. huile de carvi *f*, kummelohl *g*, olio di carvi *i*, azeyte de alcorovea *s*.

Ol Ricini, syn. huile de ricin *f*, rizinusohl *g*, olio di ricino *i*.

Ol Lavandulae, syn. huile essentiale de lavendelohl *g*, olio di lavanda *i*. azeyte del' espliego *s*.

Ol Pimentae, syn. huile essentiale de poivre de jamaique *f*, nelherpfefferohl *g*, olio di pimento *i*.

Aqua Citri medicae, syn. eau de citronier *f*, citronen wasser *g*, acqua de limone *i* *g*,

Oleum Seminum Fuenculi Dulcis, syn. huile essentiale de fenouile *f*. fenchelohl olio di finoichio *i*, azey de l'eneldo hinojo *s*.

Oleum juniperi, syn. huile essentiale de genevrier *f*, Wachholder beerohl *g*, olio di ginepro *i*.

Oleum menthae Piperitae syn. huile essentiale de menthe poivree *f*, pfeffermunzohl *g* oliodi menta iperitide *i*.

Oleum Menthae Viridis, syn. huile essentiale de baume verte *f*.

Oleum Origani, syn. huile essentiale d'oriang *f*, dostohl *g*, olio di origano *i*, azeyte de origane sylvestre *s*.

Oleum Pulegii, syn. huile essentiale de menthe peuliot *f*, poleiohl *g*, olio di puleggio *i*, azeyte de poleo *s*.

Oleum Rosmarini, syn. huile essentiale de romarin *f*, rosmarinohl *g*, olio di rosmarino *i*.

Oleum Herbae Juniperi Sabinae, syn. huile essentiale de sabine *f*, sevenbaumohl *g*. olio di sabina, *i*, azeyt de enebrio sabina *s*.

Oleum Succini, syn. huile de succin *f*, bernsteinohl *g*, olio di succino rettificato *i*.

Oleum Terebenthinae syn. huile essentiale de tirebenthine *f*, terbenthinohl *g*, olio di trementina *i*, azeyte de pino, *s*.

Aqua Distillata, syn. eau distillee *f*, einfaches destillirtes wasser *g*, acqua distillata *i* agua distillada *s*.

Aqua Anethi, syn. eau d' aneth puant *f*, acqua di aneto puzzolente *i*.

Aqua Carui eau de Carvi *f*, feldkeuel wasser *g*, acqua di carvi *i*.

Aqua Citri Aurantii, syn. eau d' orange *f*, pomeranzen wasser *g*. acqua de arancio *i*.

Aqua Cinnamomi, syn. eau de cannelle *f*, zimmt wasser *g*, acqua di cinamomo *i*.

Aqua Lauri Cassiae, syn. eau de casse *f*, acqua di cannella *i*.
Aqua Fueniculi, syn. eau de fenouil *f*, fenchel wasser *g*, acqua di finocchio *i*.
Aqua Menthae Piperitae, syn. eau de menthe poivree *f*, pfeffermunz wasser *g*, acqua di menta piperitide *i*
Aqua Pimentae, syn. eau de poivree de jamaique *f*, nelherpfeffer wasser *g*, acqua di pimento *i*.
Aqua Pulegii, syo. eau de menthe peuliot *f*, poley wasser *g*, aequa di pu-leggio *i*.
Aqua Rosae, syn. eau des roses *f*, rosin wasser *g*, aequa di rose *i*, agua rosada *s*.
Infusum Catechu Compositum, syn. infusion de cachou *f*, katechu infusum *g*, infuso di cato *i*.
Infusum Ciochooae, syn. infusion de quinquina *f*, ebinainfusum *g*, iufuso di chioa *i*.
Infusum digitalis, syn. infusion de digitale purpurine *f*, fingerhut infusum *g*, infuso di digitale porporioa *i*.
Iufusum Lini, syn. infusiou de semeee de lio *f*, leinsamen iofusum *g*, infuso di semi di lino *i*.
Infusum Rhaei, syn. infusion de rhubarbe *f*, rhabarber infusum *g*, infuso de rabar-baro *i*.
Infusum Rosae, syn. infusion de roses *f* roseo infusum *g* iofuso di rose *i*.
Infusum Sennae, syn. infusioii de sene *f*, senna infusum *g*, infuso di senna *i*.
Mucilago Acaciae, syn. mucilage de gomme arabiqoe *f*, schlleim de arabiche gummi *g*, mucilagine de gomma arabica *i*.
Mucilago Astragali Tragacanthae, syn. ioucilage de gomme adraganthe *f*, sehlieim de tragaoth *g*, mucilagine di gomma adragaote *i*.
Decoetum Ciochonae syn decoction de quinquina *f*, ehioadekokte *g*, decotto di chiua *i*.
Decoctum Daphnes Mezerii, syn. decoctioo de daphne mezereon *f*, scioblbastrinde dekokte *g*. decotto di daphne mezereou *i*.
Decoctum Guaiaci Compositum, syn. decoction de guajac composee *f*, guajaek-dekokte *g*, decotto di guajaco composito *i*.
Decoetum Hordei, syn. decoction d'orge *f*, gers'edekokte *g*, decotto d orzo *i*.
Decoctum Sarsa parillae y decoctiou de sarseparille *f*. sarsaparille-dekokte *g*, decotto di sars-aparilla *i*.
Decoctum senegae, syn. decoction de polygale senege *f*, senegawurzel-dekokte *g*, decotto di poligala senega *i*.
Extraetum Cacuminum Absynthii, syn. extrait d'absynthe *f*, wermuth-extrakt *g*, estratto d'assenzo *i*.
Extractum Aconiti, syo. extrait d'aconit *f*, eisenhutlein extrakt *g*, estratto d'aco ito napello *i*.
Extractum Aloes Purifieatum, syn. extrait d'aloes *f*, aloe extrakt *g*, estratto d'aloe *i*.
Extractum Anthemidis, syn. extrait de camomille romaine *f*, kamillenextrakt *g*, estratto di fiori di camomillo *i*.
Extractum Belladonnae, syn. extrait de belladoone *f*, belladonoaextrakt *g*, estratto de l'erba di belladonna *i*.
Extractum Cascarillae Resinosum, syn. extrait de casearille *f*, easearillenex-trakt *g*.
Extractum Cinchonae, syn. extrait de quinqoina *f*, wassrigtes ehinaextrakt *g*, es-tratto di china aquosa *i*.
Extractum Cinchooae Resinosum, syo. extrait resineux de quinquina *f*, estratto di chioa colla resina *i*.
Extractum Colocynthidis. syn. koloqninthen extrakt *g*.
Extractum Conii, syn. extrait de cique *f*.

Extractum Elaterii, syn. elaterium *f*, estratto del frutto della momordica *i*.
Extractum Gentianae, syn. extrait de gentiane *f*, enzian-extrakt *g*, estratto di gentiana *i*.
Extractum Haematoxyli, syn. campechelholz extrakt *g*.
Extractum Radicis Hellebori Nigri, syn. extrait d'ellebore *f*, schwarz niesenwurz-extrakt *g*.
Extractum Hyoscyami, syn. extrait de jusquiame *f*, hyoszamus extrakt *g*, estratta di giusquiama nera *i*.
Extractum Jalapae, syn. extrait de jalap *f*.
Succus Spissatus Lactucae Sativ e, syn. extrait de laitue *f*.
Succus Spissatus Lactucae virosae, syn. extrait de laitue vireuse *f*, estratto dell'erba della lactuca *i*.
Extractum Opii, syn. extrait d'opium *f*, opiums extrakt *g*, estratto d'oppio *i*.
Extractum Papaveris, syn. extrait de pavot *f*.
Extractum Corticis Quercus, syn. estratto della quercia *i*.
Extractum Rhei, syn. extrait de rhubarbe *f*, Rhabarber-extrakt *g*.
Succus Spissatus Sambuci Nigrae, syn. eingedicker fliedersaft *g*.
Extractum Taraxaci, syn. lowenhazahn-extrakt *g*, estratto di tarassaco *i*.
Extractum Valerianae, syn. baldrain extrakt *g*.
Mistura Amygdalarum, syn. emulsion d'amandes *f* mandelmilch *g*, latte di mandorle *i*.
Emulsio Acaciae Arabicae, syn. emulsion de gomme arabique *f*, emulsione di gomma arapica *i*.
Mistura Camphorae, syn. Mixture Camphre *f*, kampfermixtur *g*, mistura canforata *i*.
Mistura Moschi, syn. mixture avec le musc *f*, mixtura muschiato *i*.
Alcohol, syn. alcohol *f*, hoehst rektifizirter weingiest *g*, alcoole *i*.
Spiritus Ammoniae, syn. alcohol ammoniacal *f*, gristiger ammonium liquor *g*, alcoole ammoniato *i*.
Spiritus Ammoniae Succinatus, syn. eau de luce *f*, aminoniaco succinata *i*.
Spiritus Anisi, syn. alcohol d'anis *f*, alcoole anisato *i*.
Spiritus Camphorae, syn. alcohol camphre *f*, kampfer spiritus *g*, alcoole canforato *i*.
Spiritus Carui, syn. alcoole con carvi *i*.
Spiritus Lavandulae Compositus, syn. teinture alcoholique de lavande *f*, lavendel spiritus *g*.
Spiritus Mentbae Piperitae, syn. teinture alcoholique de menthe poivrec, *f*, alcoole con menta piperitide *i*.
Spiritus Rosmarini, syn. esprit de rosmarin *f*, rosmarien spiritus *g*, alcoole rosmarinato *i*.
Tinctura aloes, syn. teinture d'aloes *f*, tintura d'aloe *i*.
Tinctura aloes Composita, syn alcohol avec l'aloe et la myrrhe *f*, alcoole aloe mirrato *i*.
Tinctura assafœtidae, syn. teinture d'assafoetide *f*, ascande tinktur *g*, alcoole asfetidato *i*.
Tinctura Aurantii, syn. Pomeranzan schalen tinktur *g*.
Tinctura Benzoini Composita, syn. teinture de Benzoin composé *f*, zusammengesitzte benzoe tinktur *g*. tinctura del commendatore, alcoole benzoato composito *i*.
Tinctura Camphorae Composito, syn. teinture camphree d'opium *f*, opiumstinkur mit benzoe, *g*
Tinctura Bonplandia Trifoliata or Angustura, syn. teinture d'angusture *f*.
Tinctura Cascarillae syn. cascarillentinktur *g*.
Tincture Castorei, syn. teinture de castor *f*, castoremstinkur *g*, tintura di castoro *i*
Tinctura Catechu, syn. teinture de cachou *f*, Katechutinktur *g*,

Tinctura Cinchonae, syn. teinture de quinquina *f*, chinatinktur *g*, tintura di china *i*.
Tinctura Cinchonae Composita, syn. zusammengesetzte chinatinktur *g*.
Tinctura Cinnamomi, syn. teinture de canelle *f*, zimmttinktur *g*, tintura di cinnamomo *i*.
Tinctura Croci Sativi, syn. teinture de saffron *f*.
Tinctura Digitalis, syn. teinture de digtale *f*, Fingerhautinktur *g*, tintura di digitale porporrina *i*.
Tinctura Gentianae Composita, syn. teinture de gentiane compose *f*, enziantinktur *g*. tintura di genziana *i*.
Tinctura Guaiaci, syn. teinture de guajac *f*, guajaktinktur *g*. tintura di guajac *i*.
Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata, syn. teinture ammoniacal de guajac *f*, ammonium, guajaktinktur *g*, alcoole ammoniato con guajaco, tinctura guajachina volatile *i*.
Tinctura Hellebori nigri, syn. teinture d'ellebore noir *f*. tintura d'elleboro *i*.
Tinctura Kino, syn. teinture de kino, *f*.
Tinctura Lyttae, syn. teinture de cantharides *f*, cantharidentinktur *g*, tintura di cantaridi, *i*,
Tinctura Moschi. syn. teinture de musc *f*, tintura di muschio.
Tinctura Myrrhae, syn. teinture de myrrhe *f*. myrrhentinktur *g*, tintura di mirra *i*.
Tinctura opii, syn, teintre d'opium *f*, opiums-tinktur *g*, laudano liquido, alcoole opiato *i*.
Tinctura Quassiae excelsae, syn. teinture de quassia *f*.
Tinctura Rhei, syn. teinture de rhubarbe *f*, rhabarbertinktur *g*, tinctura de rhabarbaro *i*.
Tinctura Rhei et Aloes, syn. alcohol avec aloe et rhubarbe *f*, alcoole aloe rabarbarato *i*.
Tinctura Valerianae, syn. teinture de valeriane *f* baldrian tiuktur *g*, tintura di valeriana *i*.
Tincture Valerianae Ammoniata, syn. baldriantinktur mit ammonium liquor *g*.
Æther Sulphuricus, syn. ether *f*, schwefelatther *g*, etere *i*.
Oleum Æthereum, syn. huile douce de vin *f*, oleo dolce di vino *i*.
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici, syn. alcool ethereux par l'acide nitrique *f*, atherischer salpeter spiritus *g*, spirito di nitro dolce *i*.
Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus, syn. alcool ethereux par l'acide sulphurique *f*. atherischer schwefelegent liquor *g*, anodino mineralę dell'hoffmann *i*.
Vinum Aloes, syn. vin d'aloe *f*, vino aloetico *i*.
Vinum Gentianae Compositum, syn. vin de gentiane compose *f*, vino di genziana composto *i*.
Vinum Ipecacuanhae, syn. vin d'ipecacuanha *f*, vino con ipecacuana *i*.
Vinum opii, syn. vin d'opium aromatique *f*, vino aromo opiato *i*.
Acidum Aceticum Aromaticum, syn, vinaigre antiseptique *f*, genwürzessig *g*, aceto antisettico *i*.
Acidum Aceticum Camphoratum, syn. acide acetique camphre *f*, aceto caufarato *i*.
Acetum Scillae, syn. vinaigre scillitique *f*, meerzwiebelessig, *g*.
Mel Despumatum, syn. miel despume *f*, geschaumter honig *g*, mele schiumato *i*.
Mel Rosae, syn. miel rosat *f*, rosenhonig *g*, mele rosato *i*.
Oxymel Simplex, syn. oxymel *f*, essighonig *g*, ossimele *i*.
Oxymel scillae, syn. meerzwiebelhonig *g*.

SYRUPS.

Syrupus simplex, syn. sirop *f*, einfacher syrup *g*, sciroppo *i*.
Syrupus Aceti, syn. syrup d'acide acetique *f*, sciroppo acetico *i*.
Syrupus Althoeae, syn. sirop d'althea *f*, althee syrup *g*, sciroppo d'altea *i*.
Syrupus Aurantiorum, syn. sirop d'ecorce d'orange *f*, pomeranzenschaleusyrup *g*, sciroppo di corteccia di arancio *i*.

Syrupus Croci, syn. sirop de saffran *f*, safran syrup *g*.
Syrupus Limonum, syn. zitronensaft syrup *g*.
Syrupus Mori, syn. maulbeersyrup, *g*.
Syrupus Opii, Syn. sirop d'opium *f*, opiumsyrup *g*, sciroppodi oppio *i*.
Syrupus Papaveris, syn. siropde pavot blanc *f*, sciroppo di papaveri bianchi *i*.
Syrupus Rhueados, syn. sirop de cuquelicot *f*, klatschrosen syrup *g*
Syrupus Rosae Callicae, syn, sirop de roses rouges *f*, rosen syrup *g*, sciroppo di rose rosse *i*.
Syrupus Scillae Maritimae, syn. sirop aceteux de scille *f*, sciroppo di squilla marino acotoso *i*.
Syrupus Tolutanus, syn. syrop balsamique *f*.
Syrupus Violae Odoratae, syn. sirop de violettes, *f*. violensyrups *g*, sciruppo di viole *i*.
Syrupus Zingiberis, syn. sirup de gingembre *f*, sciroppo d' amomo zenzero *i*.

CONFECTIONS.

Confectio aromatica, syn. electuare aromatique *f*, gewurzlatwerge *g*, elettuario aromatico *i*.
Confectio Opii, syn. electuare opiate *f*, theriaklatwerge *g*, elettuario oppiato *i*.
Confectio Rosae Galicae, syn. conserve de roses rouges *f*, rosenconserve *g*. conserva di rose rosse *i*.

POWDERS.

Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus, syn. poudre aromatique *f*, gewurpulver *g*, polvere aromatica *i*.
Pulvis Cornu usti cum Opio, syn. poudre opiate *f*, opiumspulver *g*, polvere oppiata *i*.
Pulvis Ipecacuanhae Compositus, syn, poudre d'ipecacuanha et d' opium *f*, ipekakuanhapulver *g*, polvere d' ipecacuanha ed oppio *i*.
Pulvis Scammoniae Compositus. syn. poudre de scammonee composee *f*.
Pulvis Sennae Compositus, syn. poudre composee de senna *f*, pulvere di senna composta *i*.
Pulvis Tragacanthae compositus, syn. poudre composee de tragacanthe *f*, tragacanthe gummi pulver *g*. polvere tragacanta composta *i*.

PILLS.

Pilulae Aloes Compositae, syn. pilules d' aloe composee *f*, pillole d' aloe composte *i*.
Pilulae Aloes et Assafoetidae, syn, pilules d' aloe avec assafoetida *f*, pillules bloeteche con assafetida *i*.
Pilulae Aloes cum Myrrha. syn. pilules d'aloe avec la myrrh *f*, pillole aloetiche con mirre *i*.
Pilulae Ammoniareti cupri. syn. pilules cuivrenses de swediaur *f*.
Pilulae Galbani Compositae, syn. pilules de galbanum composee *f*, pillole di gulbano composte *i*.
Pilulae Hydrargyri, syn. pilules mercurialles *f*, pillole mercuriale *i*,
Pilulae Rhei Compositae, syn. pilules de rhubarbe composee *f*, pillole di rhabarbaro composte *i*
Pilulae Saponis cum opio, syn. pilules d' opium *f*, pillole d oppio *i*.
Pilulae Scillae Compositae, syn. pilules de scille *f*, pillole squilitiche *i*.

PLASTERS.

Emplastrum Hydrargyri, syn. quecksilberpflaster *g*.
Emplastrum Lyttae, syn. emplatre de cantharides *f*, kanthariden pflaster *g*, empiastro di cantarelle *i*.

Emplastrum opii, syn. opiumspflaster *g*.
Emplastrum Plumbi, syn. emplatre de diachylon *f*, bleipflaster *g*.
Emplastrum Resinae, syn. harzigtes bleipflaster *g*.
Emplastrum Saponis, syn. seifenpflaster *g*.

CERATES.

Ceratum Cetacei, syn. cerat de blanc de balaine *f*, cerotto di spermaceti *i*.
Ceratum Simplex, syn. cerat simple *f*, cerotto semplice.
Ceratum Lyttae, syn. cerat de cantharides *f*, cerotto di cantarille *i*.
Ceratum Resinae, syn. cerat resineux *f*, harzzerat *g*, cerotto resinoso.

OINTMENTS.

Unguentum Elemi Compositum, syn. onguent d' elemi et de torebinthine *f*, elemisalbe *g*. unguento di elemi e trementina *i*.
Unguentum Hydrargyri, Fortius syn, onguent mercuriale *f*, quecksilbersalbe *g*, unguento mercuriale *i*.
Unguentum Oxidi Hydrargyri Cinerei, syn. graue quecksilbersalbe, *g*.
Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis, syn. onguent citrin *f*, gelbe quecksilbersalbe *g*, unguento citrino *i*.
Unguentum Hydrargyri nitrico oxydi, syn. rothe quecksilbersalbe *g*.
Unguentum Lyttae, syn. kanthari ensalbe *g*.
Unguentum Carbonatis Plumbi, syn. onguent de tuthie *f*. unguento di tuzia *i*.
Unguentum Oxidi Zinci impuri, syn. onguent blanc *f*, bleiweissalbe *g*, unguento bianco *i*.
Unguentum Subacetatis Cupri, syn. unguento egiziaco *i*.
Unguentum Sulphuris, syn. onguent soufre *f*, schewfelsalbe *g*, unguento solforato *i*.
Unguentum sulphuris Compositum, syn. onguent soufre composee *f*, unguento sol: forato composto *i*.
Unguentum Zinci, syn. onguent de zinc *f*, zinksalbe *g*, unguento di zinco *i*.

LINIMENTS.

Linimentum Ammoniae Fortius, syn. liniment volatil *f*, ammonium liniment *g*, linamento volatile *i*.
Linimentum Saponis Compositum, syn. kampferliniment *g*.

On the Art of Prescribing Medicines.

INDEPENDENT of the knowledge of diseases, and the treatment of them, much of the success of the practitioner depends on circumstances connected altogether with the form in which the remedies are exhibited. In prescribing a medicine, even the best calculated to fulfil the object of the practitioner, it is necessary to consider the age, sex, temperament, habits, and idiosyncracy of the patient before the dose can be properly apportioned; and, as far as the medicine itself is regarded, the most convenient and agreeable form of exhibiting it, whether it should be given alone, or combined with other ingredients; and how far these are likely to impede, modify, or facilitate its operation. An attention to these circumstances is absolutely requisite to prevent the errors which too frequently occur in forming a prescription.

Circumstances connected with the patient's age.—Here it must be observed that the dose of the medicines described in the foregoing pages, are those principally adapted for an adult; but, as in the two extremes of life, childhood and old age, the body is weaker, and in early youth more susceptible of all impressions; these quantities cannot be administered with safety in every case, and hence the judgment of the prescriber must be exercised under ordinary circumstances.

Sex.—Although some women possess as much bodily strength and vigour of constitution as the majority of men; yet, the general greater delicacy and sensibility of the female frame, at every period of life, require not only caution in apportioning the doses of active medicines, which should be less than those ordered for men of the same age; but the medicines themselves should be such as are likely to fulfil the indications required without much violence. The state of the uterine system likewise, must not be overlooked in prescribing for a female. Thus the employment of aloetic and drastic purgatives, cinchona bark, sulphuric acid, and astringents, should be suspended during the period of the catamenia.

Temperament.—It is undoubtedly true, that persons of different temperaments, or original conformations of body are differently affected by the operation of medicine; stimulants more readily affect those of a sanguine temperament than those of a phlegmatic; and therefore, smaller doses are required. In the phlegmatic, also, the bowels are generally torpid, and require both a description of purgatives, and such doses of them, to excite the proper peristaltic motion as would induce either visceral inflammation, or be followed by an alarming state of debility, were they administered to those of a sanguine temperament. Hence the necessity of attending to this circumstance in prescribing.

Habits—Have a considerable influence in modifying the operation of medicine. Persons addicted to the use of spirits, narcotics, and other stimulants, are

less easily excited both by medicinal stimulants and narcotics; and the knowledge of the habits of a patient as far as the exhibition of purgatives is concerned, is absolutely necessary for the prescriber, many people being in the almost daily habit of taking this class of remedies without consulting a medical practitioner. In the first of these cases, larger doses of stimulants and narcotics are required to produce the ordinary effects of these remedies; but in the second a change of the porgative usually taken will generally be sufficient. In the employment of medicines, also, which require to be long continued the beneficial effect is soon lost if the doses be not increased.

Idiosyncracy.—Many persons have a peculiarity of disposition unconnected with temperament, which renders them liable to be effected by substances taken either in the form of food, or of medicine, in a manner different from the majority of mankind; such a state can be discovered only by accident or by time; but when it is known, it must be attended to by the practitioner. Instances in which opium proves deleterious, in every form and dose, are not unfrequent: also persons in whom the smallest dose of squill excited an erythematic eruption over the whole body, and many examples of a similar kind might be quoted. But, besides these guides in forming a prescription; the choice of the medicine must occasionally depend on the circumstance of the patient being more or less immediately under the eye of the prescriber. Thus, if the patient can be seen every day, or frequently, by the practitioner, the most active medicine which the nature of the case requires should be chosen; but if he cannot be frequently seen, or is not resident in the same place, the practitioner should choose a remedy of the same class, but less likely to have a sudden or violent effect. Thus in prescribing for ascites under such circumstances, squill or acetate of potash, or supertartrate of potash must be prefered to elaterium; for intermittent fever, cinchonae bark to the arsenical solution, and so in other cases.

Of the form and composition of extemporaneous prescriptions.—In every prescription simplicity should be kept in view, and when one medicine will answer the intention of the prescriber it ought to be preferred: The nauseous taste, however, and the other qualities of the great majority of drugs, require the addition of others to modify their action; but, although medicines are more generally prescribed in a compound form, yet the practice of accumulating a great variety of ingredients in one prescription must be avoided. Medicines exhibited in the fluid form operate sooner and with more certainty than in the solid state, but in choosing the vehicle or solvent, the taste of the patient ought not to be overlooked.—Thus for those to whom peppermint water is not disagreeable the nauseous taste of sulphate of magnesia is more completely concealed by that vehicle than any other; if cinchona bark, in powder, be ordered, milk effectually covers its taste, provided the dose be taken the moment it is mixed; and if aloes, the most nauseous article of the *materia medica*, be prescribed in a fluid form, a solution of extract of liquorice renders it by no means unpalatable. Medicines which, when given, alone produce griping, require the addition of aromatics to correct that quality, and when they operate with violence, mucilages and demulents are sometimes necessary to obtund their acrimony, or narcotics to moderate their action. In prescribing purgatives it is also necessary to consider the particular part of the alimentary canal on which they more immediately act; thus, rhubarb acts chiefly on the pyloros and duodenum, aloes on the rectum, and calomel and jalap on the larger intestines. Another reason for ordering medicines in a compound form is the necessity of producing two or more effects at the same time; thus the same dose may be required in a case of colic for example, to allay pain and to open the bowels; or in fever, to determine to the surface, to allay irritation, and to produce sleep. But in combining medicines, care must be taken not to bring together incompatibles, or substances that decompose each other, or, chemically combine, and, consequently

alter the nature of the mixture, or render it inert, unless the resulting compound be the remedy on which the practioner relies. Thus acids and alkalies are incompatible, unless the neutral salt they produce be the remedy required, and astringent vegetable infusions and decoctions destroy the emetic and diaphoretic property of tartar emetic :—Hence the necessity of a knowledge of chemistry to the medical practitioner.

In writing a prescription, the first object is the principal or most active ingredients which is called the basis; the next the adjuvans, or that which is designed to promote the action of the basis; the third, the corrigens, or that intended to correct or modify its actions; and the last the vehiculum, or that substance in which the more active ingredients are to be exhibited; and which consequently gives the formula its peculiar character. It has been usually regarded as a proper rule for writing a prescription, to place the basis first, and the other articles in the form in which they have been enumerated; but this must depend on the mode best fitted for compounding the medicine. These salts, and other soluble solids, should be placed before the menstruum in which they are to be dissolved, and volatile substances should always be placed last as they are necessarily the last ingredients added in the manipulation of the compound. Finally, the names of each ingredient should be written at full length in a legible hand, and the symbols of the quantities distinctly marked; and no prescription should pass from the hand of the prescriber without being deliberately read over, and its correctness ascertained.

Pharmaceutical Calendar, shewing the Principal Objects which the Apothecary has to attend to in each month of the Year.

JANUARY. - -	The concentation of vinegar by freezing.
	Muriate of Antimony.
	Ethers.
	Dulcified Spirits.
	Some Gum Resins, as Assafoetida, Gallanum, Ammoniac, &c. to be powdered.
FEBRUARY. -	As in January.
MARCH. - - -	Mezereon Bark.
	Misletoe of the Oak to be gathered,
	Conserve of Scurvy—grass to be prepared.
APRIL. - - -	Conserve of Sorrel.
	Plaster of Henbane.
	Extract of Henbane, Dandelion, &c.
JUNE. - - - -	Distilled Water of Lily of the Valley.
	Various Distilled Spirituous Waters.
	Conserves of various Herbs and Flowers, as conserves of Roses, &c.
	Hemlock plaster.
	Extracts of Hemlock, Wild Lettuce, Aconite, &c.
JULY. - - - -	Vinegar of Roses.
	Rose Water.
	Preserved Cherries, Walnuts, Currants, &c.
	Extract of Elaterium.
	Honey of Roses.
	Boiled Oil of Hyperium, &c.
	Distilled Oil of Rosemary, Mint, Parsley, Penny Royal, Wild Thyme, &c.
	Syrup of Cherries, Raspberries, &c.
	Spirit of Rosemary.
AUGUST. - - -	Cherry Water.
	Extract of Blessed Thistle, Thorn Apple, &c.
	Boiled Oil of Wormwood, Chamomile, &c.
	Distilled Oil of Wormwood, Chamomile, Peppermint mille-foil, rue, &c.
	Rob of Mulberries.
	Syrup of ditto.
SEPTEMBER. -	Quince Cinnamon Water.
	Oxymel of Meadow Saffron.
	Quince Cakes.
	Syrup of Barberries, Quince Buckthorn.
	Tincture of Steel, with Quince Juice.
OCTOBER. - -	Tincture of Steel, with Apple Juice.
NOVEMBER and DECEMBER.	As in January.

TABLE,

Shewing the Proportion in which Opium and certain preparations of Iron, Antimony, Arsenic, and Mercury are contained in some compound medicines.

OPIUM.

Confectio opii, London, Confection of opium, thirty-six grains contain one grain of opium.

Electuarium opiatum, Edinburgh, Opiate electuary, in each drachm about one grain and a half of opium.

Electuarium catechu compositum, Edin. Electuary of catechu, contains in each ounce about two grains and a half of opium, or one hundred and ninety three grains contain one grain of opium.

Electuarium catechu compositum, Dublin. Compound electuary of catechu, contains in each ounce about two grains and a half of purified opium.

Pilulae saponis cum opio, Lond. Pills of soap and opium, five grains contain one grain of opium.

Pilulae opiatae, Edin. Opiate, formerly the thebaic pills. Each drachm contains six grains of opium. A pill of five grains contains half a grain of opium.

Pilulae styrace, Dub. Storax pills contain, in five grains of the mass, one grain of purified opium.

Pulvis cornu usti cum opio, Lond. Powder of burnt hartshorn, with opium. Ten grains contain one grain of opium.

Pulvis cretae compositus cum opio, Lond. Compound powder of chalk with opium. Two scruples contain one grain of opium.

Pulvis ipecacuanhae compositus, Lond. Dub. Compound powder of ipecacuanhae. Ten grains contain one grain of opium.

Pulvis ipecacuanhae et opii, Edin. Powder of ipecacuanhae and opium. Each drachm contains six grains of opium, or one grain in ten grains of the powder.

Pulvis kino compositus, Lond. Compound powder of kino. Each scruple contains one grain of opium.

Syrupus opii, Dub. Syrup of opium, contains in one fluid ounce about one grain of the watery extract of opium for the liquor is more than doubled in bulk by the addition of the sugar.

Tinctura opii, Edin. Tincture of opium is made with two scruples of opium in each ounce of liquid, or each drachm should contain five grains. But one drachm of the tincture when evaporated yields only three grains and a half of opium.

Tinctura opii. Dub. Tinctura of opium, contains in one fluid drachm about four grains and a half of purified opium.

Tinctura camphorae composita, Lond. Compound tincture of camphor.

Tinctura opii camphorata, Edin, Half a fluid ounce contains nearly one grain of opium.

Tinctura opii ammoniata, Edin. Ammoniated tincture of opium, is made with about eight grains of opium in each ounce of liquid, or each drachm contains nearly one grain of opium.

Tinctura opii camphorata, Dub. Camphorated tincture of opium, four fluid drachms and a half contains nearly one grain of purified opium.

Tincture saponis et opii, Edin. Tincture of soap and opium is made with one scruple of opium in each ounce of the liquid.

Trochisci glycyrrhizae cum opio, Edin. Troches of liquorice with opium, each drachm contains nearly one grain of opium.

IRON.

Tinctura acetatis ferri cum alcohol, Dub. Tincture of acetate of iron with alcohol, each fluid drachm contains about one grain of dry acetate of iron.

ANTIMONY.

Liquor antimonii tartarizati, Lond. Solution of tartarized antimony contains in each fluid ounce two grains of tartarized antimony.

Vinum tartritis antimonii, Edin. Wine of tartrite of antimony contains in one ounce two grains of tartrite of antimony, (formerly tartar emetic.)

MERCURY,

Emplastrum Hydrargyri, Edni. Mercurial plaster. Each drachm contains about sixteen grains of mercury, (fifteen grains, Lond.)

Hydrargyrus cum magnesia, Dub. Mercury with magnesia. Three grains contain two of mercury.

Hydrargyrum cum creta, Lond. Mercury with chalk. Three grains contain one grain of mercury.

Tincture opii, Lond. Tincture of opium. Nineteen minims contain one grain of opium.

Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis, Lond. Solution of oxymuriate of mercury. One fluid ounce contains half a grain of oxymuriate of mercury.

Linimentum hydrargyri, Lond. Mercurial liniment. six drachms contain one drachm of mercury.

Pilulae hydrargyri, Lond. Dub. Mercurial pills. Three grains contain one grain of mercury.

Pilulae hydrargyri, Edin. Mercurial pills. Each drachm contains fifteen grains of mercury. Each pill contains one grain of mercury.

Pilulae hydrargyri submuriatis compositae, Lond. Edin. Pills of submuriate of mecurry. About four grains contain one grain of submuriate of mercury.

Unguentum hydrargyri mitius, Lond. Weaker mercurial ointment. Six drachms contain one drachm of mercury.

Unguentum hydrargyri fortius. Lond. Dub. Stronger mercurial ointment. Two drachms contain one drachm of mercury.

Unguentum hydrargyri, Edin. Mercurial ointment. Each drachm contains twelve grains of mercury made with double the quantity of mercury, each drachm contains twenty grains.

Unguentum nitratis hydrargyri fortius, Edin. Stronger ointment of nitrate of mercury. Each drachm contains four grains of mercury.

Unguentum nitratis hydrargyri Mitius, Edin. Milder ointment of nitrate nitrate of mercury. Each scruple contains half a grain of mercury.

Unguentum oxidi hydrargyri cinerei, Edin. Each drachm contains of fifteen grains of the oxide.

Unguentum oxidi hydrargyri rubri Edin. Ointment of red oxide of mercury. Each drachm contains seven grains of the oxide.

ARSENIC.

Liquor arsenicalis Lond. Solutio arsenicalis, Edin. Arsenical solution. One fluid ounce contains four grains of oxide of arsenic.

PULSE TABLE.

The following is the State in which the Practitioner may expect to meet with in health, the accuracy of which, as a general outline, has been established by a long and extensive practice:

		No. of pulsation in a minute.		
Of an infant on the day of its birth . .	from	130	to	140
Mean rate for the 1st month		120		
First year	from	108	to	120
Second year	from	90	to	100
Third year	from	80	to	108
Fourth, fifth, and sixth years			ditto	
Seventh year	from	72	to	80
Twelfth year		70		
Adults	from	60	to	80

An intermittent pulse in adults, but more especially those advanced in years, is very common, and arises frequently from very trivial causes; but in children it is a very rare occurrence, and is the true forerunner of some serious and important malady, and portends great danger.

An explanation of Abbreviations, Terms, and Latin words, most frequently made use of in the Prescriptions of Physicians, Surgeons, &c.

A, a a, or ana, uniuscujnsque, equal quantities.
c. cupiat, let him take.
c c. cornu cervi, hartshorn.
F. formula, the prescription.
d. dosis, the dose.
dr. drachma, a drachm.
gr. granum, a grain.
gt. gutta vel minim, a drop.
h. s. hora somni, bed time.
m. mane, the morning.
M N. M. magnitudinem nucis moschatae, the size of a nutmeg.
o. h. omni hora, each hour.
o. 2 h. omni bihora, every two hours.
6 q. h. sexta quaque hora, every six hours.
p. r. n. pro re nata, as occasion may require.
q. s. quantum sufficit, as much as is sufficient.
Px. recipe, take of
s. sumendus, to be taken
scr. scrupulus, a scruple.
un. uncia, an ounce.
v. vespere, the evening.
v. o s. in ovi vitello solutus, dissolved in the yolk of an egg.

Singulorum, of each.

for instance,
Px. Aquæ Cinnamom Tinct. Rhei a a ℥ij. } Take of Cinnamon Water and Tincture of Rhubarb, of each 2 drachms.

A

Abdomen, the belly.
Absente febre, while the fever is off.
Accurate (adverb), accurately.
Accurate pensi, weighed with the utmost exactness.
Accurate misceantur, mix very completely.
Aciditas, sharpness.
Ad gratam aciditatem, make it just acid enough to be palatable and not too sour.
Acme, the height of a fever or any other disease.
Ad, to.
Ad duas vices, at twice taking.
Ad libitum, as you like.
Adde, add.
Addantur, let there be added.

Addendus, to be added
Addendo, adding.
Admoventur, let there be applied.
Admoventur, (plural,) when more than one is to be applied.
Abstrictus, a, um, bound.
Adstante febre, while the fever is on,
Æger, a sick person, a patient.
Ægra, a female patient.
Aggrediente febre, when the fever is coming on.
Aggressus, an attack.
Aggressus febris, the attack of a fever.
Agitato vase, shaking the phial.
Albus, white.
Aliquot, some.
Aliquoties, sometimes.
Alter, altera, alterum, the other.
Alternus, alternate.
Alternis horis, every second hour.
Alternis diebus, every alternate day.
Aluta, leather.
Extende super alutam mollem, spread on soft leather.
Alvus, the belly, the bowels.
Adstricta alvo, when costive.
Amplus, large.
Cochleare amplum, a table spoonful.
Ante, before.
Ut ante, as before.
Antimeridianus, in the forenoon, any time before twelve o'clock at noon.
Aperiens, opening, gently, purging.
Apparatus, any sort of preparation, instruments, or in short, every thing that is requisite to be had in readiness for performing any sort of operation; also the more delicate term for a bladder and pipe for glysters.
Applicetur, let there be applied.
Aqua, water.
Aqua fontanae, spring water.
Aquae, of water.
Aquae bulliens, aqua fervens, boiling water.
Aqua pluvi alis, rain water
Aqua fluvi alis, rain water.
Armatus, armed.
Fistula armata, an apparatus for glysters, a pipe and bladder.
Auris, the ear.
Auri, to the ear.
Aures, ears.
Auribus, to the ears.
Aut, or.

B.

Bene, well.
Bibat, let him drin .
Biduum, two days.
Omni biduo vel triduo, every two or three days.
Bihorium, two hours.
Bihorium, the space of two hours.
Omni bihorio, every two hours.
Bis, twice.
Bisterve, twice or thrice.
Bullio, to boil.
Bulliens, boiling.
(Aquae bullientis), of boiling water.
Bulliant, let them boil.

C.

Calefactus, made warm.
Cataplasma, a cataplasm, or poultice.
Capiat, let [the patient] take, capt. coch *iij* larg, 3 table spoonsful to be taken
C tharticus, purging.
Cautè, cautiously.
Cirevisia, beer.
Cerevisia londinensis, porter.
Charta, paper.
Charta coerulea, blue paper.
Chartula, a little piece of paper.
Colatrans vel per chartam, filter through paper.
Cibus, food.
Circa, about.
Circiter, about.
Cito, soon quickly.
Citissime, (the superlative degree) as quick as possible.
Clausus, clausa, clausum, covered.
Cochleare, a spoonful.
Cochleari, a spoonsful.
Coch magnum, amplum, a table spoonsful.
Co. infantuloruu, } a child's spoonful, a
Cocch modiucm } desert spoonful.
Co. parium, a tea spoonful.
Coctio, a boiling.
Sub finem coctionis, towards the end of the boiling, when almost boiled.
Coeruleus, blue.
Unguentum coeruleum, mercurial ointment.
Cola, (imperat. of colo) strain, to filter.
Colatus, stained, fittered.
Colato liquori, to the strained liquor
Colatura, a straining.

Colaturae, to the strained liquor.
Colatus, let be strained.
Colentur, let them be strained.
Collum, the neck.
Comp. compositus, compound.
Congium, a gallon.
Continuo, to continue.
Continuantur remedia, go on with the same medicines as last presented.
Contundo, to bruise.
Contusus, bruised.
Contusiu, a bruise ; a contusion.
Coqua, to boil.
Coque, boil.
Coque parum, boil a little while.
Coquantur, let them be boiled.
Cor, the heart.
Scrobiculus cordis, the pit of the stomach.
Coxa, Coxendix, the hip.
Coxaeluvium, the hip bath.
Cras, to-morrow.
C. M. cras mane, early to-morrow morning.
C. M. S. cras mane sumendus, to be taken early to-morrow morning.
Crastinus (adj), of to-morrow
(In usum crastinum, for to-morrow's use
Cribrum, a sieve
(Trans.) cribrum, through a sieve
Cujus, of which
Cujus capiat or sumat, of which the patient is to take.
Cum, with
Cyathus, a cup
Cyathus vinarius, a wine glass
Cyaththeat, a tea-cup full

D.

Da, give
Detur, debtur, (plural) let be given
De, of
De quo, or qua. of which
De die, in a day
Deauratus, gilt
Deauretur pilulae, let the pills be gilt
Debilitas, weakness
Debitus, due
Ad debitam spissitudinem, to a proper degree of thickness as to consistence
Decem, ten
Decimus, the tenth
Decubitus, lying down
Hora decubitus, at bed time
Deglutio, to swallow
Deglutiatur, is swallowed,—deglutietur, let be swallowed
Dein, deinde, then ; afterwards
Dejectio, depositing, or putting down, also a going to stool ; as post duas dejectiones alv, after two motions
Dejicio, to deposit. Donec alvus bis dejiciat, until the patient shall have had two stools
Dens, a tooth, dentes the teeth
Dexter, the right manus ; dextra, the right hand ; auro dextro, to the right ear
Dictus, spoken of, said
Dies, a day ; die, in a day ; as bis die, twice a day ; diebus, in days ; as tertiis diebus, every third day ; alternis diebus, every alternate day
Dilutum. diluted
Dimidium, the half dimidius, as um, (adj) half
D. P. directione propria, with its proper directions
Diu, a long time, tere diu, rub for a long time
Diuturous, long continued
Diuturna trituratione, by long continued rubbing or grinding in the mortar
Diuturna coctione, by long boiling
Dolor, pain
Dolores, pains
Doloris, of the pain
Dolens, pained, parti. dolenti, to the pained part.
Donec, until.
Dum, whilst.
Durante dulore, while the pain continues.

E

Eadem eandem, the same.
Eodem, in the same.
Ebur, ivory.
Eburneus, made of ivory.
Effunde, pour out.
Effervescentia, the effervescence
Effervescet, effervesces.
Ejusdem, of the same, the genitive case of idem.
Enema, a glyster
Enemata, glysters
Erit, shall be
Evanesco, evanui, to disappear

Evanuerit, shall have disappeared
Exemplar, a pattern. Fiat emplastrum lyttae ad exemplar, make a blister according to pattern.
Exhibe, exhibeatur, give
Exhibendus, to be given.
Exinde, thenceforward
Extendo, to extend, also to spread
Extende super alutam, spread it on leather
Extensus, a, um, spread

F

Fac, make
Fac in pilulas xij, make into 12 pills
Farina, flour
Farina seminis lini, linseed meal
Febris, a fever
Febre durante, while the fever is on
Femur, a thigh
Femoribus, to the thighs
Femoribus internis, to the inner sides of the thighs
Fere, almost
Ferrum, iron or steel, a lancet or scalpel
Fervens, boiling
Fervidus, fervida, hot
Ferventis, of boiling, Px aq ferventis, take of boiling water
Fiat, make (the singular number) fiant, make (plural)
Finis, the conclusion, sub finem coctionis, when almost boiled enough
Fluiduncia, a fluid ounce, an ounce liquid measure, about two table spoonsful
Fluidrachma, a fluid drachm
Fontana, fountain, aqua fontana, spring water
Fonticulus, an issue
Fotus, a fomentation
Fuerit, shall have been; as donec alvus soluta fuerit, until a motion is, or shall have been procured
Formula, prescription

G

Gargarisma, a gargle
Gelatina, jelly
Gelatina ribesiorum, currant jelly
Gelatina quavis, any sort of jelly
Globulus, a little ball
Globuli Gascoigni, Gascoign's ball, donec globuli evanuerint, until the globules of quicksilver totally disappear, so that they cannot be seen even with a microscope
Gradatim, by slow degrees
Gratus, grata, gratum, agreeable pleasant, ad gratam aciditatem, so as to make it pleasantly acid without being too sour, in quavis grato vehiculo, in any agreeable vehicle.
Gutta, a drop; guttatim, drop by drop
Guttae, drops
Guttas, drops

H.

Hac, this
Hac nocte, this night
Hunc, this, sum at hanc let him take this
Hacteuus, hitherto, heretofore, up to the present day
Harum, of these
Harum pilularum sumat-tres, of these pills let him or her take three
Haustus, a draught
Hebdomada, a week
Heri, yesterday; ut heri, as yesterday
Hesternus, of yesterday
Hesterna nocte, last night
Hirudo, a leech
Hirudines, leeches
His, in these, to these
His adde, add to these
Hora, an hour
Horae, of an hour; horae (plural) hours
Hor decubitus, at the hour of going to rest, bed time
H. S. S. (hora somni sumendus), to be taken at bed time
Horae unius spatio, in the space of one hour
Hora vespertina, in the evening.
Horae 1—4 horae quadrante, quarter of an hour
Horis intermediis, at intermediate hours. When two medicines are to be taken, horis intermediis, it means that one is to be given exactly at midtime from the other; suppose a draught is ordered to be taken every six hours, and a powder horis intermediis, that is every six hours intermediately, then a draught will be taken at six o'clock and at 12, and a powder at 3 and at 9
Hujusmodi, of this sort, like these
H. S. (Hora Somni), at the hour of rest

Hora decubitus, at the hour of going to rest—bed time

H. p. n. Haustus purgans noster, a formula of u purging draught made according to a practitioners own private pharmacopaeia, and is prepared so as to keep u long time without spoiling, that we may not have the trouble of preparing it every time, a draught is wanted. Mitt. H p. n. Sij ad ij vices c. m. s. Mitte haustus purgantis nostri uncias duas ad duas vices eras mane sumendus, send two ounces of our purging draught to be taken to-morrow morning, at twice, that is half at first, and the remaining half in an hour if the first do not operate

I

Idoneus, proper, appropriate

Idem, eadem the same, ejusdem, of the same, (the gen. case of idem)

Illico or illico, immediately; also, therefrom, thence in that very place

Imponatur, (sing.) let there be put on

Informantur, (plural)

Imprimis, first

In, in

In die, in a day

Indies, (an adverb) every day, daily

Indicaverit, shews, indicates

Infra, under, below, underneath

Infusio, infusum, an infusion

Infunde, infundatur, infuse

Injectio, injection

Injicio, to throw in to inject

Inquietudo, restlessness, urgente inquietudine, if restless

Injiciatur, throw in, throw up

Injiciatur enema, let a glyster be administered

Interdum, sometimes, now and then

Instar. (an adverb) as big as, nucem instar nucis moschatae, the bigness of a nutmeg to be taken

Inter, between

Inter edendi tempora, between meals

Intermedius, intermediate

Internus, the inner side

J

Jam, already

Jampridem, jamdudum, some time ago, heretofore

Jugulum, the throat

Jusculum, broth

Jusculum ovillum, mutton broth

Jusbovinum, beef broth

Juxta, near, to

L.

Lac, milk

Lactis, of milk

Lacte, in milk

Levigatus, levigated

Lana, flannel

Lana nova, new flannel

Languor, faintness, lowness; in linguoribus, in the fainting fits, when low and faint

Latus, the side—lateris, of the side—lateri, to the side—latus dolens, the pained side—lateri dolenti, to the pained side

Latus, lata latum adjective broad

Lectus, a bed—in lecto, in bed

Leviter, lightly

Liber, a book

Libet, (a verb impersonal) it pleases, ad libitum, just as you please

Libra, a pound

Linteum, lint, also linen

Liquesco, to liquefy, to melt; donec liquescat, till it melts

Liquidus, liquid; sedes liquidae, loose stools; in quovis liquido, in any kind.

Londinensis, of London; pharmacopœia londinensis. The London Dispensatory

Lumborum, of the loins

M.

Magnus, magna, magnum. large; magnum cochlear, a table spoonful

Major, greater, larger; cochlearia duo majora, two table spoonsful

Maximè, chiefly

Maximus, the greatest; maxima cura with the greatest care

Malleolus, the ankle; malleolus internus, the inner ankle

Manè, in the morning; manè primo valdè manè, very early in the morning

Manus a hand; manu calefacta, with a warm hand

Manelavian, the sand bath

Massa, a mass; massa pilularis, a mass fit for forming into pills

Matutinus, in the morning or forenoon
Mediocris, middle sized; mediocris, indifferent as to quality; cochleare mediocre, a dessert spoonful, a pap spoonful pilulae mediocres middle sized pills
Medius, middle; media nocte, in the middle of the night
Melior, melius, better
Minatur, minaretur, threatens; minante, threatening
Minimus, very small; cochleare minimum, a tea spoonful
Minutum, a minute, or more proper sexagesama parte horae
Misce, mix; bene misceatur, let it be well mixed
Misture mixtura, a mixture
Mitigatio, mitigation, alleviation, donec doloris mitigatio, sit until the pain is easier
Mitigatus-a um-mitigated, lessened
Mitte, send
Mittatur, (singular) let it be sent; mittantur (plural) let them be sent
Mittatur sangnis, take blood away; id est bleed the patient
Medicus, middle sized
Modus, a manner; modo prescripto, in the manner directed
Moles, a mass, a lump, a piece; sumat molem instar nucis moschatae, let him or her take the bigness or size of a nutmeg.
Molestus, troublesome; molestor, to trouble, to be troublesome; molestante dolore, when the pain is troublesome: molestante tussi, when the cough is troublesome
Mollis, molle, soft
Mora, delay; sine morâ, without delay.
Mortarium, a mortar; mortareo aheneo, in the brass mortar; mortario marmoreo, in the marble mortar; mort vitreo, in the glass mortar
Mos, moris, manner; more solito, in the usual manner; also, in the same manner as I am in the habit of prescribing it to other people

N.

Narthecium, a medicine chest or place where medicines are kept, (such being the name given to my Dispensary at Sidmouth) a gallipot, &c.
Nates, the buttocks
Ne, lest, also, do not, as ne tradas sine nummo, do not deliver the medicine without the money
Necnon, also
Nequaquem, not at all; nentiquam, by no means
Niger, gra, grum, black
Ni nisi, unless
Nihil, nothing
Nimis, nimium, too much
Nisus, an endeavor, an attempt, a straining a motion, a straining to vomit or go to stool
Nocte, at night, noctes, nights, nocte maneque, night and morning; alternis noctibus, every second night
Nodulus, a little knot; nodulo ligati, tied up in a piece of clean rag
Nomen, nominis, a name; signetur nomine proprio, write its common name upon a label
Nonus, the ninth
Novem, nine
Novissime, very lately, the last of all
Novus a um, new
Nuper, lately; nuperrime, very lately
Nuchae, the nape of the neck; nuchae, to the nape
N. M. nux moschate, a nutmeg; sumat magnitudinem nucis moschatae, take the bigness of a nutmeg

NUMERI,—NUMBERS.

1 or *j*. Unus, una, unum, one
Unius, of one.

2 — *ij*. Duo, duae, two,
Duorum, of two.
Duobus, in two, to two.

3 — *iij*. Tres tria, three
Tribus, in three, to three
Trium, of three
Ter, three times

4 — *iv*. Quatuor, four
Quartus a um, fourth
Quater, four times

5 — *v*. Quinque, five
Quintus, fifth

6 — *vi.* Sex, six
Sextus, sixth

7 — *vij.* Septem, seven
Septimus, seventh
Septimana, or 7 mana, a week

8 — *viij.* Octo, eight
Octavus, eight

9 — *ix.* Novem, nine
Nonus, ninth

10 — *x.* Decem, ten
Decimus, tenth

11 — *xi.* Undecim, eleven

12 — *xii.* Duo decim, twelve

20 — *xx.* Viginti, twenty

24 — *xxiv.* Viginti quatuor, twenty-four

30 — *xxx.* Triginta, thirty

O.

Obstante, hindering, preventing
Ocasio, occasion, opportunity
Octo, eight
Octavus, eighth; octava quaque, hora every eighth hour
Octariis, Octarium, } a pint
Olim some time since
Olla, a pot or gallypot
Ollula, a little pot
Omnis, all; omni mane, every morning; omni hora, every hour; omni bihorio, every two hours; omni noote, every night
Omni 1-4 horae, omni quadrante horae, every quarter of an hour, tere omnia, rub altogether
Omninó, quite, wholly, entirely
Optimè, very well, as well as possible
Optimus a um, best
Ope, by the help of, fiat fonticulus ope causticì vel ferri, make an issue by means of caustic or the lancet.
Opus, need, occasion, si opus sit, or fuerit, if it be necessary.
Ovillum jusculum, mutton broth
Ovum, an egg, vitteil ovi, the yolk of an egg, ovorum, of eggs.

P

Panniculus, a little bit of rag
Pannus, a rag, pannus linteus, a linen rag, pannus lanens pannus e lana, a piece of flannel
Paroxysmus, a paroxysm, a fit, a convulsion fit.
Pars, a part, partes, parts, parti dolenti, to the pained part
Partitus, parted, partitis vicibus, means that you are not to give a medicine all at once, but divide the dose according to the directions most commonly previously given; for example, if a purging or emetic draught, half, or a third, (as the case may be) to be taken at first and the other half or third at a certain distance of time, if the former quantity be not found sufficient to take the desired effect.
Parvus little, cochleare parvum, a tea spoonful
Parum, little, parumper, a little
Pauculum, paucillum, paululum, a little
Pectus, the breast, pectoris, of the breast
Pediluvium, a bath for the feet
Penitus, entirely, quite
Pensus, weighed, accurate pensi, exactly weighed
Per, by, or through
Pergo, to go on with, pergat in usu medicinarum, continue the medicines as before
Peractus, Perfectus, } completed, perfected, quite done, gone through with; as, peracta operatione emetici, after the emetic has quite done operating
Perfricetur, let it be rubbed, perfricandus, to be rubbed
Persto, persisto, to persist or proceed with, as perstet, or persistat in usu medicinarum, go on with the medicines that the patient is now takin

Perpetuus, perpetual, fiat perpetuum, keep it open, when it refers to a blister
Pharmacopœia, the Dispensatory
Plumbeus, made of lead; syphon plumbeum, a leaden syringe
Pluvialis, also pluvialis aqua rain water
Pollex the thumb, pollex pedis the great toe
Pomeridianus, post meridianus, in the evening or afternoon time of the day
P. R. N. pro re nata, occasionally, according as circumstances may occur according as the symptoms may require
Poculum, a cup
Pomum, an apple, pomi, of an apple
Pone, behind, pondere, by weight
Porro, moreover, post, after, postea, then, afterwards
P. M. Post Meridiem, afternoon, in the afternoon after 12 o'clock at noon.
Postulet, postulent, may require, demand
Potus, drink any kind of beverage
Praecipue, especially
Praeparatus, prepared
Praeparo, to prepare; praeparentur, let them be prepared
Praesertim, especially
Primus, ma, mum, the first; primò, first of all; primo mane, very early in the morning
Prior, Prius, the former, the first
Priusquam, before that
Pro, for; pro ratione, according to, or in proportion to, as pro ratione aetatis, according to the age of the patient
Proprius, a um, proper; S. N. P. signetur nomine proprio, mark it with its proper direction
Prout, according as; prout venter postulaveret, according as the state of the bowels may require
Pruritus, an itching
Psora, the itch
Pulvis, a powder; pulveres, powders! pulveribus, in powders
Purificatus a um, purified
Puls pultis, water gruel
Pyxis, pyxidis, a pill box or lozenge box
P. pugil, which is the eighth part of a handful

Q.

Quadrans, quadrantis, quadrante, quarter; omni quadrante, horae, every quarter of an hour
Quaeum, with which
Quamprimum, as soon as possible without the least delay
Quartus a um, the fourth
Quaque every; quavis, fem, with any
Quater, four times; quatuor, four; quarta pars, a fourth part; que, at the end of any latin word, and
Quem, quam, quod, which, (the accusative case)
Qui, quae, quod, which, (the nominative case)
Quibus, to which, with which
Quibusdam, to or with some; cum guttis quibusdam with a few drops
Quilibet, quaelibet, quodlibet, gent; cujùslibet, all; quodlibet, any
Quiescat, goes to rest, is easier
Quinque, five; quintus a um, the fifth; quinquies, five times
Quinquina cinchona, peruvian bark
Q. S.—q. s. quantum sufficiant, as much as may be sufficient
Quorum, quarum, of which; quas quos, which; quocum quaeum, with which; quovis, with any

R.

Ratio, a reason, also a proportion; pro rationè doloris, according to the urgency of the pain
Raucedo, hoarseness. genit raucedinis
Recipe, take; recipe, (taken substantively) a prescription
Regio, a region, an anatomical term for certain parts of the body, as regio epigastrica, the epigastric region, regio lumborum, the region of the loins, appl. emplastr regioni umbilicali, to the umbilical region or parts in the neighbourhood of the navel.
Redigo, to reduce, redige, reduce, redigetur, may be reduced, redigatur, let it be reduced
Redactus a um, reduced, in pulv. redact, reduced to powder
Refrixerit, (plural) from refrigesco, to cool

Reliquus a um, the rest, the remaining part
Remedium, a remedy; continuentur remedia, go on with the same medicines as before
Repitatur, let be repeated, repeat
Repetendus, to be repeated
Respondeo, responderit, shall have answered; donec alvus ad sedes *ij* vel *iij* responderit, until two or three stools shall have been procured
Ribes, currants; gelatina ribesiorum, currant jelly
Ruber rubra rubrum, red
Rubus idaeus, raspberry
Retinendus, to be returned or kept.

S.

S. V. R. spiritus vinosus, rectificatus, rectified spirit of wine
S. V. Ten, or tennis, proof spirit
Saccharum, sugar; saccharum rubr moist sugar
Saepe, often; saepius, oftener; saepissime very often
Saltem, at least
Sanguis, blood; sanguinis, of blood; sanguinis missura, blood letting
Saphena vena, the ancle vein
Sapor, taste; ad gratam saporem, to give it an agreeable taste
Scapula, the shoulder blade; inter scapulas, between the shoulders
Scilicit, the wit, namely
Scrobiculus cordis, the pit of the stomach
Secundus a um (adjective) second
Secundum (preposition) according to
S. A. secundum artem, according to art, that is, you are to use your own ingenuity to do it in the most proper and scientific way
Sed, but
Sedes, a stool, (plural) stools
Semi or semis, half; semi hora, half an hour; semi drachma, half a drachm
Sesqui, one and a half, as sesqui hore, an hour and a half; sesquiuncia or ses uncia, an ounce and a half; ses qui drachma, one drachm and a half
Semper, always; semel, once; septem, seven; septi mana, a week or seven days
Septimus, seventh; sequens, following
Serum lactis, whey; in sero lactis vinoso, in wine, whey
Sex, six; sextus, sixth; si, if; sive, or, whether
Serum is alio, the watery part of the blood which separates from the red part, or crassamentum on, standing until cold
Signatura, a label or direction
Signetur, let it be marked, directed, written upon
S. N. P. Signetur nomine proprio, mark it with the name it is usually known by
Simul, together; as terantur simul, let them be rubbed together; simul ac at, the same time, that
Sin, but if, sine, without, sine mora, without delay
Singulis horis, every hour, singultus, hiccup
Singulus, each, in singulis, in each, singulorum, of each
Sinister tra trum, the left, auri sinistro to the left ear
Siphon, a syringe, sitis, thirst, si sitiat, of thirsty
Solitus, accustomed, solus, alone only, solve, dissolve
Solutus a um, dissolved, also loosened, as donec alvus soluta fuerit, until a stool is procured
Somnus, sleep, hora somni, at bed time
Spina, the spine, the back bone, also a thorn
Spina cervi, in the new pharmacopaeia called rhamnus, buckthorn
Spissus thick, spissitudo, thickness of consistence
Statim, directly, immediately
Stent, let them stand, stet, let it stand
Sternutatorius pulvis, sneezing powder, snuff
Stupa, tow
Sub. subter, under, sub finem coctionis, when the boiling is almost finished, sub. prefixed to a word implies diminution, or a process not completed, also, in many words has the same signification. as the termination ish in English words as sub niger, blackish, not quite black, subtepidus, luke warm
Subactus a um, subdued, dissolved

Subitus a um, subitaneus, sudden, subito adv, suddenly.
Subtepidus, a little warm, lukewarm
Subige, dissolve it, make it unite, subdue quicksilver with lard or balsam of sulphur
Subinde, frequently, now and then
Subtilis, subtile, reduced to a fine powder, pulvis subtillissimus, the very finest pnwder
Sumat, let him take, sumatur, sumantur, let be taken, take
Sudor, sweet
Superbibo, to drink after taking any thing, as chamomile tea or warm water after an emetic, or a cup of water or any liquid medicine to wash down a dose of any sort of pills
Super infundo, to pour upon
Supervenio, to come on, paroxysimo superveniente, when the fit is coming on.
Supra, above, supra dictus, above mentioned
Syncope, a fainting fit.

T

Tabellae, tabulae, lozenges
Tabes, a consumption
Talis, such, sumat talem, let him take such a one as this
Talus, the ancle
Tam, so, tamen, yet, tactus, the touch, tænia, the tapeworm
Tempus, temporis, time
Tempora, the temples, temporibus, in the temples, tempori dextro, to the right temple, tempori sinistro, to the left temple
Temperies, temperamentum, temperament degree of heat
Tenacitas, tenacity, ad debitam tenacitatem, of a proper degree of tenacity or consistence
Teneo, to hold, tenendus, to be held
Tenuis, weak, thin, small, slender
Tepidus a um, warm, tepefactus, warmed made warm
Ter, three times, thrice, ter quaterve, three or four times
Teres, teretis, round, taper; also teres is the name for the long and round worm infesting the human body, vermis teres
Tergum, the back, a tergo, behind
Tero, to rub, tere, (imperatur) rub, terendus, to be rubbed, terantur, let them be rubbed
Tertius, tertia, tertium, the third
Testacea, the prepared powders made of oyster shells, egg shells, crabs claws, &c.
Thorax, the chest, thoracis, of the chest
Thus, frankincence
Tinea capitis, scald head
Torrefactus, toasted
Tres, tria, three, tribus, in three, to three
Triduum, three days
Trituratio, a grinding, rubbing in a mortar trituratus, triturated, ground, tritus, ground
T. O. Tinctura opii, what is commonly called Laudanum
T. O. C. Tinctura opii camphorata, camphorated tincture of opium, called formerly paregoric elixir, this tincture is now called by the college, in the late reform of the Pharmacopaeia, Edit. 1809, tinctura camphoræ composita
Trans, through, cola trans chartam, filter through filtering paper
Tussis, a cough, tussi molestante, when the cough is troublesome

U

Ultimus, ultima um, ultimo præscripti, which was last prescribed.
Umbilicus, the navel
Uno, (adverb) together
Unciam, an ounce, unciamcum semisse, an ounce and a half
Undecem, eleven
Unos, una, unum, one, unius, of one, uni, to one
Urgente tussi, when the cough is troublesome
Urgeo, to urge, to oppress to be troublesome or painful
Usus, use, pergat in uso remediorum, continue the use of the medicines as before
Usque ad, up to as far as usquedum, until.
Ut as, that, so that, in the same manner as
Utendus, to be used
Utatur, let him make use of

Uterque, utraque, utrumque, both, utriusque, of both, utrique, to both, to either, admnveantur hirudines ij tempori utrique, apply two leeches to each temple

Utrius libet, of which ever of the two, or more the patient likes best

V.

Vaccinatio, the act of inoculating for the cow pock

Variolae vaccinae, the cow pock

Vaccinum lac, cows milk

Valde, very much

Valeo, to avail, si non valeat, if it does not answer

Variolae, the small pox

Varicella, the chicken pox

Vas, vessel, vasis, of a vessel, vase clauso, in a covered vessel, agitato vase, shaking the vessel

Ve vel or, either

Vertebrae, the joints of the neck, back or loins, the vertebrae altogether form that column of bones which is called the spine

Verus, true, real genuine

Vena, a vein; vena saphena, the ancle vein

Venescetio, bleeding, fiat venaesectio bleed him

V. S. B. Vene sectio brachii, bleeding in the arm, fiat venae sectio in vena saphena, bleed the patient in the ancle vein, or it may be understood wherever you can find the best vein at the top of the foot to get blood from

Vespere, to the evening

Vespertinus, in the evening, as hora vespertina, at 6 o'clock in the evening

Vehiculum, a vehicle that is whatever liquid or any other eatable or drinkable we take a medicine in, as barley water, whey jelly, or pamada, &c.

Viginti, twenty, vicesimus, vigesimus, the twentieth

Vinosus, vinarius, of wine cyathus vinarius, a wine glass

Vices, turns, ad duas, vices, sumendus, to be taken at twice, that is half to be taken at first, the other half in some time after

Vicibus partitis, see Partitus in P.

Vice, in the room of; vix, scarcely hardly, ut vix sentiatur, so as that it can scarcely be perceivable

Vitellus, the yelk of an egg.

Vitello ovi solutem, (V. O. S.) dissolved in the yelk of an egg

Vitrum, glass, vitreus, made of glass

Vires, strength, si vires permittant, if the strength will bear it

Vomitio, a vomiting, vomitione urgente, when the vomiting is troublesome

Vultus, the countenance.

An Explanation of the Common Chemical Terms.

A.

Æriform fluids, this term is applied to denote any substance that is invisible and permanently elastic.—See Gas.

Affinity chemical, a term used to express that peculiar propensity which different species of matter have to unite with each other, or with portions of matter of their own species.

Aggregates, substances whose parts are united by cohesive and not by chemical attraction.

Alloys, a combination of any two metals except mercury is called alloy. Thus gold is alloyed either with silver or copper, for the purposes of coinage.

Amalgam, a combination or mixture of mercury with any other metal is called an amalgam.

Ammoniacal salts, salts formed by the union of an union of an acid with ammonica, or volatile alkali.

Analysis. the re-solution of a substance into its constitutional parts for the purpose of examination.

Annealing, the part of rendering substances tough which are naturally hard and brittle. Glass and iron are annealed by gradual cooling; brass and copper by heating and then suddenly plunging them in cold water.

Areometer, a graduated glass instrument with a bulb by which the specific gravity of liquids is ascertained.

Argillaceous, a term descriptive of that class of stones and earthy matters in which clay or alumine abounds.

Atmospheres We use this term to express the degree of additional pressure given to the fluids; thus, if in order to impregnate water with any of the gases. I give it a pressure of 15lbs. upon every square inch of surface, I am said to give it one atmosphere; if 30lbs. two atmospheres, &c. &c.

Attraction, chemical attraction is a term synonymous with affinity; which see.

Azote, see Nitrogen.

B.

Barometer, an instrument which shows the variation of the pressure of the atmosphere, by the rise or fall of a column of mercury in a glass tube attached to a graduated plate.

Base, a chemical term usually applied to denote the earth the alkali, or the metal which is capable of neutralizing an acid so as to form a base.

Baths, vessels for distillation or digestion contrived to transmit heat gradually and regularly.

Sand vessels filled in part with dry sand in which these retorts are placed, which require a greater heat than can be given by boiling water. In large works iron plates are used instead of vessels of capacity. They are often called sand heats,

Water, vessels of boiling water in which other vessels containing the matters to be distilled or digested are placed, in order that the same heat may be kept up throughout the whole of any particular process.

Bath, salt water, a saturated solution of muriate of soda, first used in this country for the purposes of pharmacy, and which is capable of receiving a higher temperature than common water, is very useful in many chemical operations,

Bitumen, a generic term applied to a variety of fossil inflammable substances.

Blow-pipe, an instrument to increase and direct the flame of a lamp for the analysis of minerals, and for other chemical operations.

Bolt-head, a round chemical vessel with a long neck usually employed for digestions; it is also called a mattrass.

Button, a name given to the small round piece of metal which is found at the bottom of a crucible after a metallic ore, or an oxide of metal has been reduced.

C.

Calcareous, a chemical term formerly applied to describe chalk, marble, and all combinations of lime with carbonic acid.

Calcination, the application of heat to saline, metallic, or other substances, so regulated as to deprive them of moisture, &c. and yet preserve them in a pulverulent form.

Calarimeter, an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of calaric disengaged from any substance that may be the object of experiment.

Capillary, a term usually applied to the rise of the sap in vegetables, or the rise of any fluid in very small tubes, owing to a peculiar kind of attraction, called capillary attraction.

Capsules, small sancers of clay for roasting samples of ores, and for smelting them to ascertain their value.

Caput-mortuum, a term signifying dead-head, being that which remains in a retort after distillation to dryness. See Residuum, which is the modern term.

Carburets, compound substances of which carbon forms one of the constituent parts; thus plumbago which is composed of carbon and iron is called carburet of iron.

Causticity, that quality in certain substances by which they burn or corrode animal bodies to which they are applied. It is best explained by the doctrine of chemical affinity.

Chalybeate, a term descriptive of those mineral waters which are impregnated with iron

Coal, a term applied to the residuum of any dry distillation of animal or vegetable matters.

Cohesion a force inherent in all the particles of all substances, excepting light and caloric which prevents bodies from falling in pieces. See affinity.

Combination, a term expressive of a true chemical union of two or more substances, in opposition to mere mechanical mixture.

Comminution, the reduction of hard bodies into small particles. By this process the heaviest substances may be made to float in the lightest fluids.

Concentration, the act of increasing the specific gravity of bodies. The term is

usually applied to fluids which are rendered stronger by evaporating a portion of the water which they contain.

Condensation, the act of bringing the component parts of vapours, or gas, nearer together by pressure, and aqueous vapour by the subtraction of caloric, till it is converted into water.

Crucibles, vessels of indispensable use in chemistry in the various operations of fusion by heat. They are made various forms of baked earth, or metal.

Crystallization, an operation of nature in which various earths, salts and metallic substances pass from a fluid to a solid state assuming certain determinate geometrical figures.

Water of—that portion which is combined with salts in the act of crystallizing, and becomes a component part of such saline substances.

Cupel, a vessel made of calcined bones, mixed with a small proportion of clay and water. It is used whenever gold and silver are refined by melting them with lead. The process is called cupellation.

D.

Decomposition, the separation of the constituent principles of compound bodies by chemical means.

Decrepitation, the sudden decomposition of salts attended with a crackling noise when thrown into a red hot crucible, or in an open fire.

Deflagration, the vivid combustion that is produced whenever nitre, mixed with an inflammable substance, is exposed to a red heat.

Deliquescence of solid saline bodies, signifies their becoming moist or liquid by means of water which they absorb from the atmosphere in consequence of their great attraction for that fluid.

Deliquium, in the state of potash or any deliquescent salt when it has so far deliquesced by exposure to the air as to have become a liquid.

Deoxidize (formerly deoxidate), to deprive a body of oxygen.

Dephlegmation, is the act of separating the water from chemical liquors.

Depuration, the purging or separating any liquid in a state of purity from its faeces or lees

Detonation, an explosion with noise. It is most commonly applied to the explosion of nitre when thrown upon heated charcoal.

Digestion, the effect produced by the soaking of a solid substance in a liquid with the application of heat.

Digester Papin's, a close strong vessel generally made of iron, in which animal bones and other substances may be exposed in water to a degree of heat sufficient to reduce them to a pulp or gelly expeditiously.

Distillation, a process for separating the volatile or fluid part of a substance from the more fixed and preserving them both in a state of separation.

Ductility, a quality of certain bodies particularly some of the metals, in consequence of which they may be drawn out to a certain length without fracture.

Dulcification, the combination of mineral acids with alcohol; thus we have dulcified spirit of nitre, dulcified spirit of vitriol, &c.

E.

dulcoration, expressive of the purification of a substance by washing with water.

Effervescence, an intestine motion which takes place in certain bodies, occasioned by the sudden escape of a gaseous substance.

Efflorescence, a term commonly applied to those saline chrystals which become pulverulent on exposure to the air, in consequence of the loss of a part of the water of crystallization.

Elastic fluids, a name sometimes given to vapours and gasses, vapours is called an elastic fluid; gas, a permanently elastic fluid.

Elements, the simple, constituent parts of bodies which are incapable of decomposition; they are frequently called principles.—See Simple Substances.

Empyreuma, a peculiar and indescribably disagreeable smell, arising from the burning of animal and vegetable matter in close vessels.

Essences. What are called essences in chemistry and pharmacy are the essential oils obtained by distillation from odoriferous vegetable substances.

Essential Salts, the saline substance found in plants and which are held in solution by the water wherein they are infused, they are obtained by evaporation and cooling.

Ethers, volatile liquids formed by the distillation of some of the acids with alcohol

Eudiometer, an instrument invented by Dr. Priestley for determining the purity of atmospheric air. The science of investigating the different kinds of gases is called eudiometry.

Expression, a term used in pharmacy, denoting the act of forcing out the juices and oils of plants by means of a press. By a similar term the expressed are distinguished from the essential oils.

Exsiccation, the act of drying moist bodies.

F.

Fermentation, a peculiar spontaneous motion which takes place in all vegetable matter when exposed for a certain time to a proper degree of temperature.

Filtration, a chemical process for the depuration of liquid substance; bibulous paper supported by a funnel is commonly made use of, but for clear and expensive liquors chemists generally use a little carded cotton lightly pressed into the tube of a glass funnel.

Flowers, in chemical language, are solid dry substances procured by sublimation, thus we have flowers of sal ammoniac, of sulphur, &c. which are arsenic, sal ammoniac, and sulphur unaltered, except in appearance.

Flux, a substance which is mixed with metallic ores or other bodies to promote their fusion, as an alkali is mixed with silex in order to form glass.

Fossil, See mineral with which it is synonymous.

Fulmination, thundering, or explosion with noise. We have fulminating silver, fulminating gold and other fulminating powders which explode with a loud report by friction, or when slightly heated.

Furnaces, chemical vessels of various forms for the fusion of ores, or other operations which require heat.

Blast, are built for making iron smelting vices, &c. They are so contrived that their heat is much increased by powerful bellows. A blacksmith's forge is a kind of blast furnace.

Wind, chemical furnaces for intense heat so constructed that they draw with great force without the use of bellows.

Fusion, the state of a body which was solid in the temperature of the atmosphere, and is now rendered fluid by the artificial application of heat.

G.

Galvanism, a new science which offers a variety of phænomena, resulting from different conductors of electricity placed in different circumstances of contact, particularly the nerves of the animal body.

Gangue, a term made use of to denote the stony matter which fills the cavities, and accompanies other ores in the veins of metals.

Gas, a term used to express any elastic fluid, or air, which remains permanently elastic in all temperatures.

Gaseous, having the nature and properties of gas.

Gasometer, a name given to a variety of utensils and apparatus contrived to measure, collect, preserve or mix the different gases. An apparatus of this kind is also used for the purposes of administering pneumatic medicines.

Gasometry, the science of measuring the gases.

Gelatine, a chemical term for animal gelly. It exists particularly in the tendons and the skin of animals.

Gluten, a vegetable substance somewhat similar to animal gelatine. It is the gluten in wheat-flour, which gives it the property of making good bread, and adhesive paste. Other grain contains a much less quantity of this nutritious substance.

Graduation, the division of a scale or measure into decimal, or other regular parts.

Grain, the smallest weight made use of by chemical writers. Twenty grains make a scruple, 3 scruples a drachm, 8 drachms, or 480 grains, make an ounce; 12 ounces, or 5760 grains, a pound troy. The avoirdupois pound contains 7000 grains.

Granulation, The operation of pouring a melted metal into water, in order to divide it into small particles for chemical purposes; tin is thus granulated by the dyers before it is dissolved in the proper acid.

Gravity absolute, that property by which bodies move towards each other, in proportion to their respective quantities of matter. This is the property by which bodies fall to the earth.

Gravity specific, this differs from absolute gravity inasmuch as it is the weight of a given measure of any solid or fluid body, compared with the same measure of distiled water; it is generally expressed by decimals.

H.

Hepar, the name formerly given to the combination of sulphur with alkali. It is now called sulphuret of potass, lime, &c. according to the base employed.

Hermetically, a term applied to the closing of the orifice of a glass tube, by fusion so as to render it air tight.

Hydrogenized sulphurets, certain bases combined with sulphuretted hydrogen.

Hydro oxides, metallic oxides combined with water.

Hydrometers, instruments for ascertaining the specific gravity of spiritnous liquors, or other fluids.

Hygrometers, instruments for ascertaining the degree of moisture in atmospheric air.

Hyperoxyginized, a term applied to substances which are combined with the largest possible quantity of oxygen. We have muriatic acid, oxygenized muriatic acid, and hyperoxygenized muriatic acid; the latter can be exhibited only in combination.

I.

Incineration, the burning of vegetables for the sake of their ashes. The burning of kelp on the sea coasts is an example of this process.

Inflammation, a phenomenon which takes place on mixing certain substances; the mixture of oil of turpentine with strong nitrous acid is an instance of this peculiar chemical effect.

Infusion, a simple operation to procure the salts, juices, and other virtues of vegetables by means of water.

Intermediates, a term made use of when speaking of chemical affinity; oil for example, has no affinity to water, unless it be previously combined with an alkali, it then becomes soap and the alkali is said to be the intermedium which occasions the union.

K.

Kali, a genus of marine plants which is burnt to procure mineral alkali by afterwards lixiviating the ashes.

L.

Laboratory, a room fitted up with apparatus for the performance of chemical operation.

Lamp Argands, a kind of lamp much used for chemical experiments. It is made on the principle of a wind furnace, and thus produces a great degree of light and heat without smoke.

Levigation, the grinding down of hard substances to an impalpable powder on a stone with a muller or in a mill adapted to the purpose.

Lixiviation, the solution of an alkali or a salt in water, or in some other fluid, in order to form a lixivium.

Lixivium, a fluid impregnated with an alkali, or with a salt.

Lute, a composition for closing the junctures of chemical vessels to prevent the escape of gas or vapour in distillation.

M.

Maceration, the steeping of a sold body in a fluid in order to soften it without impregnating the fluid.

Malleability, that property of metals which gives them the capacity of being extended and flattended by hammering.

Matrass, another name for a bolt-head, which see.

Matrix, the bed in which a metallic ore is found.

Menstruum, the fluid in which a solid body is dissolved. Thus water is a menstruum for salts, gums, &c. and spirit of wine for resins.

Metallurgy, the art of extracting and purifying metals.

Mineral, any natural substance of a metallic, earthy, or saline nature, whether simple or compound, is deemed a mineral.

Mineralizers, those substances, which are combined with metals in their ores such are sulphur, arsenic, oxygen, carbonic acid, &c.

Mineralogy, the science which treats of fossils and minerals.

Mineral Waters, waters which hold some metal earth, or salt in solution. They are frequently termed medicinal waters.

Molecule, the molicules of bodies are those ultimate particles of matter which cannot be decomposed by any chemical means.

Mordants, substances which have a chemical affinity for particular colours; they are employed by dyers as a hond to unite the color with the cloth intended to be dyed. Alum is of this class

Mother-waters, or mothers, the liquors which are left after the crystallization of any salts.

Mucilage, a glutinous matter obtained from vegetables; transparent and tasteless, soluble in water but not in spirit of wine; it chiefly consists of carbon and hydrogen with a little oxygen.

Muffle, a semi-cylindrical utensil resembling the tilt of a boat, made of baked clay, its use is that of a cover to cupels in the assay furnace to prevent the charcoal from falling upon the metal or whatever is the subject of experiment.

N.

Neutralize, when two or more substances mutually disguise each others properties they are said to neutralize one another.

Neutral salt, a substance formed by the union of an acid with an alkali, an earth or a metallic oxide in such proportions as mutually to saturate each other.

Nitrogen, a simple substance by the French chemists called azote, it enters into a variety of compounds, and forms more than three parts in four of atmospheric air.

O

Ochres, various combinations of the earths with the oxide or carbonate of iron.

Ores, metallic earths which frequently contains several extraneous matters such as sulphur, arsenic, &c.

Oxide, any substance combined with oxygen in a proportion not sufficient to produce acidity.

Oxidize, to combine oxygen with a body without producing acidity.

Oxygenize, to acidify a substance by oxygen, synonymous with oxygenate, but the former is the better term.

P.

Parting, the operation of separating gold from silver by means of nitrous acid and other mediums.

Pellicle, a thin skin which forms on the surface of saline solutions and other liquors when boiled down to a certain strength.

Phosphurets, substances formed by an union with phosphorus; thus we have phosphuret of lime, phosphureted hydrogen, &c.

Pneumatic, any thing relating to the airs and gases.

——— Trough, a vessel containing a shelf and nearly filled with water or mercury, for the purpose of collecting gases so that they may be readily removed from one receiver to another.

Precipitate, any matter which having been dissolved in a fluid, falls to the bottom of the vessel on the addition of some other substance capable of producing a decomposition of the compound, in consequence of its attraction either for the menstruum or for the matter which was before held in solution

Precipitation, that chemical process by which bodies dissolved, mixed, or suspended in a fluid, are separated from that fluid, and made to gravitate to the bottom of the vessel.

Pyrometer, an instrument invented by Mr. Wedgwood, for ascertaining the degrees of heat in furnaces and intense fires.

Pyrophori, compound substances which heat of themselves, and takes fire on the admission of atmospheric air.

Q.

Quartation, a term used by refiners of gold and silver in a certain operation of parting.

Quartz, a name given to a variety of siliceous earths mixed with a small portion of lime or alumine. Mr. Kirwan confines the term to the purer kind of silex. Rock crystal, and the amethyst, are species of quartz.

R.

Radicals, a chemical term for the element of bodies, which see.

Reagents, substances which are added to mineral water, or other liquids as tests to discover their nature and composition.

Receivers, globular glass vessels adapted to retorts for the purpose of preserving and condensing the volatile matter raised in distillation.

Rectification, is nothing more than the re-distilling a liquid to render it more pure or more concentrated by abstracting a part of it only.

Reduction, the restoration of metallic oxides to their original state of metals, which is usually effected by means of charcoal and fluxes.

Refining, the process of separating the perfect metals from other metallic substances by what is called cupellation.

Refrigeratory, a contrivance of any kind which, by containing cold water, answers the purpose of condensing the vapour or gas that arises in distillation. A worm tube is a refrigatory.

Registers, opening in chimneys, or other part of chemical furnaces with sliding doors, to regulate the quantity of atmospheric air admitted to the fire-place, or to open or shut the communication with the chimney at pleasure.

Regulus, an old term which, in its chemical acceptation, signifies a pure metallic substance freed from all extraneous matters.

Repulsion, a principle whereby the particles of bodies are prevented from coming into actual contact. It is thought to be owing to caloric, which has been called the repulsive power.

Residuum, what is left in a pot, or retort after the more valuable part has been drawn off. Thus the sulphate of potass which remains in the pot after the distillation of nitrous acid, is called the residuum. It is sometimes called the caputa mortuum.

Retort, a vessel in the shape of a pear with its neck bent downwards, used in distillation; the extremity of which neck fits into that of another bottle called the receiver.

Reverberatory, an oven or furnace in which the flame is confined by a dome which occasions it to be reflected down upon the floor of the furnace before it passes into the chimney. Some are so contrived that it returns or reverberates upon the matter under operation.

Revification, see Reduction, which is a synonymous term, though "revivification" is generally used when speaking of quicksilver.

Roasting, a preparative operation in metallurgy to dissipate the sulphur; arsenic, &c. with which a metal may be combined.

S.

Salifiable bases, all the metals, alkalies, and earths, which are capable of combining with acids and forming salts are called salifiable bases.

Saline, partaking of the properties of a salt.

Salts neutral, a class of substances formed by the combination to saturation of an acid, with an alkali, an earth, or other salifiable base:

Salts triple, salts formed by the combination of an acid, with two bases of radicals. The tartrate of soda and potass.

(Rochelle salts), is an instance of this kind of combination—sand-bath—sand-heat. See Bath.

Saponaceous, a term applied to any substance which is of the nature or appearance of soap.

Saturation, the act of impregnating a fluid with another substance till no more can be received or imbibed. A solid may in the same way be saturated with a fluid.

Selenite, a salt existing in spring water, formed by sulphuric acid and lime. Its proper chemical name is sulphate of lime.

Siliceous earths, a term used to describe a variety of natural substances which are composed chiefly of silex; as quartz, flint, sand, &c.

Simple substances, synonymous with elements, which see.

Smelting, the operation of fusing ores for the purpose of separating the metals they contain from the sulphur and arsenic with which they are mineralized, and also from other heterogeneous matter.

Solubility, a characteristic of most salts.—See Solution.

Solution, the perfect union of a solid with a fluid.

Stalactites, certain concretions of calcareous earth found suspended like icicles in caverns.

Sub salts, salts with less acid than is sufficient to neutralize their radicals.

Sublimation, a process whereby certain volatile substances are raised by heat, and again condensed by cold into a solid form. See flowers.

Sulphures, or sulphurets, combinations of alkalies, or metals with sulphur.

Super salts, salts with an excess of acid as the super tartrate of potass.

Synthesis, when a body is examined by dividing it into its component parts, it is called analysis, but when we attempt to prove the nature of a substance by the union of its principles, the operation is called synthesis.

Syphon, a bent tube used by chemists for drawing liquids from one vessel into another.

T.

Temperature, the absolute quantity of free caloric, which is attached to any body occasions the degree of temperature of that body.

Tenacity, is a term used when speaking of glutinous body. It is also expressive of the adhesion of one substance to another.

Test, another name for the vessel called a cuppel, which see. It is also the name of whatever is employed in chemical experiments to detect the several ingredients of any composition.—See Re-agent.

Test papers, papers impregnated with certain chemical re-agents, such as litmus, turmeric, radish, &c. They are used to dip into fluids to ascertain by a change of colours the presence of acids or alkalies.

Thermometer, an instrument to shew the relative heat of bodies.

Tuiorium, a vessel used for the separation of two fluids which are of different densities. The same operation may be performed by a common funnel.

Trituration, a chemical operation whereby substances are united by friction. Amalgams are thus made.

Tubulated, retorts which have a hole at the top for inserting the materials to be operated upon without taking them out of the sand heat, are called tubulated retorts.

V.

Vacuum, a space unoccupied by matter, the term is generally applied to the exhaustion of atmospheric air by chemical or philosophical means, the space above the mercury in a barometer is called the torricellian vacuum.

Vapour, this term is used to denote such exhalations only as can be condensed and rendered liquid again by change of temperature, in opposition to those which are permanently elastic.

Vates, large chemical vessels generally of wood for makin · infusions, &c.

Vitrification, when solid substances have undergone a very intense heat, so as to be fused thereby they frequently have an appearance resembling glass. They are then said to be vitrified.

Volatile salts, the commercial name for carbonate of ammonia.

Volatility, a property of some bodies which disposes them to assume the gaseous state.

Volume, a term made use of by chemists to express the space occupied by gaseous or other bodies.

Union, chemical, when a mere mixture of two or more substances is made, they are said to be mechanically united, but when each or either substance forms a component part of the product, the substances have formed a chemical union.

W.

Way, a term used is chemistry, and is similar to analysis ; it is however understood in two senses the dry and humid, and relates chiefly to metallic and earthy substances. In the dry way the decomposition is conducted by fire, and in the humid analysis the operation is effected by acids and chemical tests of various kinds.

Worm tube, a chemical vessel with a pewter worm fixed in the inside, and the intermediate space filled with water ; its use is to cool liquors during distillation.—See Refrigatory.

Woulfe's apparatus, a contrivance for distilling acids and other gaseous substances with little loss, being a train of receivers with safety pipes, and connected together by tubes.

Z.

Zero, the point from which the scale of a thermometer is graduated. Thus, Celsius's and Reaumur's thermometers have their zero at the freezing point, while the thermometer of Fahrenheit has its its zero at that point at which it stands when immersed in a mixture of snow and common salt.

EXPLANATION

OF THE TERMS USED IN SURGERY, MEDICINE, &c.

A.

Abdomen, the belly.

Abdominal Hernia, a tumour situated on the external part of the abdomen, arising from the protrusion of any part of the viscera.

Abdominal Ring, inguinal ring, annulus abdominalis, an oblong opening in both groins through which the spermatic cord of men, and round the ligament of the uterus of women pass.

Abducent Nerves, nervi abducentis, the sixth pair of nerves are so called becaose they go to the abducent or rectus externus muscle.

Abluents, to wash away; abstergents, medicines which were formerly supposed to cleanse and purify the blood.

Abortives, medicines capable of occasioning an abortion or miscarriage in pregnant women.

Abscess, from ab and cedo, to retire, apostema, impostume, or collection of pus in the cellular adiposa membrana.

Absorbents, from absorbeo, to suck up, medicines which have no acrimony in themselves, and destroy acidity in the stomach and bowels.

Absorbent vessels, a system of small delicate transparent vessels, that absorb and carry a fluid to the thoracic duct; which in their truck of termination; they are divided into lacteals and lymphatics.

Abstergents, from abstergo to cleanse away, or any applications that cleanse or clear away foulness.

Abstraction, a term employed by chemists in the process of humid distillation to signify that the fluid is drawn off from the solid body which it has dissolved

Acetates, salts formed with the union of acetic acid with different bases

Acids, are defined by modern chemists to be salts of a sour taste, changing the blue color of various vegetable pigments to a red.

Acoustics, remedies which are employed to restore the sense of hearing when wanting or diminished.

Adeps, fat, an oily secretion from the blood into the cells of the cellular membrane.

Adiposa Membrana, the fat collection, the cells of the cellular membrane,

Abstringents, from ad and stringo to bind, are those substances which have a power of condensing the animal fibre; to the taste they impart dryness, and a remarkable corrugation to the parts on which they immediately act; they are administered to restore diminished tonic powers secretions morbidly augmented as the alvine secretions, &c.

Adynamiae, a defect of vital powers.

Agenstia, want of taste.

Ague, intermittent fever.

Alexipharmacs, medicines which counteract poison.

Alphus, a species of leprosy in which white spots appears upon the skin; it is produced by a peculiar miasma, which is endemial to Arabia.

Alteratives, from altero, to change; they are medicines which re-establish the healthy functions of the animal economy, without producing any sensible evacuation.

Alvus, the abdomen, but now applied to the state of the intestinal canal.

Amenorrhae, suppression of the menses.

Amenthia, idiotism.

Amnesia, forgetfulness, mostly, a symptomatic affection.

Amphemerinos, a quotidian fever, an ague.

Anacatharsis, an expectoration of pus.

Analeptics, medicines which restore strength when impaired by sickness.

Anaphrodisia, impotence.

Anasarca, dropsy of the whole body.

Anasarca serosa, dropsy, from a retention, or from an over increase of serum.

Anasarca exanthematica. dropsy from exanthemata.

Anasarca a compressione, dropsy from an interruption of the circulation.

Anasarca debilitum, dropsy from debility.

Anatomy, the dissection of the human body in order to expose the structure, situation, and uses of every part.

Aneurism, a preternatural dilatation, or humour of an artery.

Angina, a sore throat.

Angina Pectoris, an extremely dangerous disease which seizes those that are subject to it when walking, with a painful sensation in the breast; threatening immediate suffocation, and often inducing syncope; but the moment they stand still all the sensations vanishes: a few months after the disease has taken place the fits will not cease instantaneously on standing still, they take place in almost all situations, sitting on a bed as well as when walking. The duration of the paroxysms is various, at first it goes off on standing still, it then continues for some time accompanied with great palpitation of the heart, and at last it dose not leave the patient for some hours; it frequently happens that persons die soon after the attack; but cases are related where it induced other diseases which terminated in lingering illness. In all cases the seat of pain is about the sternum and Heart, and very frequently there is a fixed pain in the left arm near the insertion of the muscle. The proximate cause of this disease is not known; ossification of the coronary arteris of the heart and accumulation of fat about that organ, the mediastinum pericardium and diaphragm have been observed in those who have died under this disease.

Anodynes, medicines which ease pain, and procure sleep.

Anomalous, diseases whose symptoms do not appear with that regularity generally observed.

Anorexia, a want of appetite without loathing of food.

Anosmia, a loss of the sense of smelling.

——— Orgamia, from a disease of the Schneiderian membrane.
——— Antomia, no manifest cause appearing.
Antacids, medicines which destroy acid in the stomach and intestines.
Anthelmintics, medicines which remove worms from the human stomach and intestines.
Antiphogistic, a medical plan of diet and other circumstances which tend to oppose inflammation, or weaken the system by diminishing the activity of the vital powers.
Antiscorbutics medicines which cure the scurvy.
Antiseptics, medicines which prevent animal substances from passing to a state of putrifaction, and obviating it when already begun.
Antispasmodics, medicines which allay inordinate motions in the system; particularly those involuntary contractions which take place in muscles naturally subject to the command of the will.
Aperients, medicines which gently open the bowels.
Aphonia, a loss of voice.
Aphrodisiacs, medicines which excite a desire for venery.
Aphthae, the thrush, a disease which children are liable to.
Apocenoses, excessive discharges.
Apoplexia, apoplexy, a sudden abolition, in some degree of the power of sense and motion, with sleep, and sometimes snoring.
——— sanguinea, sanguineous, from an excess of bleod.
——— serosa, serous, in persons of a cold temperament,
——— hydrocephalica, hydrocephalic, from dropsy in the brain or head.
——— atrabilaria, from the suffusion of black bile over the system.
——— traumatica, from external violence
——— venenata, from poison
——— suffocata, from suffocating exhalation.
——— mentalis, from passions of the mind.
——— catalephia, from catalepsy, the patient on a sudden becomes stiff, and observes the same posture during the fit.
Apirexia, apirexy without fever, an intermission of the feverish heat.
Aromatics, medicines which have a grateful spicy smell, and pungent taste.
Arthritis, the gout.
Arthrodynia, chronic pains in the joints without pyrexia, chronic rheumatism.
Arthropuosis, inflamation occasioning a collection of matter.
Ascites, dropsy of the belly, a tense, but scarcely elastic swelling of the abdomen from an accumulation of water.
Asthma, difficult respiration returning at intervals with a sense of stricture across the breast and lungs; or wheezing hard cough at first, but more free towards the end of each paroxysm with a discharge of mucus followed by a recussion.
——— Spontaneum, without any manifest cause.
——— from plethora.
——— Exanthematioum, Exanthematic, from the repulsion of some humour.
Atrophia, a slow decay, emaciation annd weakness, without hectic fever.
——— Inanitorium, from too great evacuations.
——— Famelicorum, from famine.
——— Cacohymica, from corrupted nonrishment.
——— Debilium, from an imperfection in the digestive organs.
Attenuants, diluents subbtances which import to the blood a more thin and fluid consistence.

B.

Bile, a bitter yellowish fluid of a smell somewhat like musk secreted in the liver.
Biennoharrhagia, a discharge of mucus from the urethra, arising from an impure connection.
Blennorrhea, a gleet, an increased discharge of mucus from the urethra, arising from weakness.
Bletharopthalmia, an inflammation of the eye lids.
Bloody Flux, see dysenteria.
Borborygmus, the rumbling noise in the intestines occasioned by flatus; it frequently proceeds hysterical affections.
Bolus, signifies a mass, taken when the patient cannot swallow a pill, or when it is necessary the composition should dissolve in the mouth, as in ulceration, &c. It should be coherent, and a little thicker than honey.

C.

Cachexia, a bad habit of body without phrexia and independent of any other disease.
Calefacients, substances which excite a degree of warmth in the parts to which they are applied.
Caligo, the cataract, a disease of the eye; known by diminished or destroyed sight; and by the interposition of a dark body between the object and the retina.
Cancer, a painful, hard, indolent tumour of a glandular part which terminates in the foulest ulcer.
Carbuncle, an inflammatory tumour which soon becomes grangrenous.
Cardiacs, cordials.
Carditis, inflammation of the heart.
Caries, rottenness or ulceration of the bones.
Carminative, substances which allay pain, and dispel flatulencies of the primae viae.
Catalepsy, a sudden suppression of motion and sensation the body remaining in the same posture as it was when seized.
Catamenia, the monthly discharge of blood from the uterus of females betwixt the age of fourteen and fifty.
Cataplasms, poultices.
Cataract, see caligo.
Catarrhus, a catarrh, an increased secretion of mucus from the membranes of the nose, fauces, and bronchiae, with pyrexia, and attended with sneezing, cough, lassitude, and want of spirits.
——— a frigara, from cold.
——— a contagio, from contagion.
Cacliac passion, vide diarrhea.
Cathartics, medicines which taken internally, increase the number of alvine fluxes.
Caustics, vide escharotics.
Cerates, ointments.
Cephalics, remedies which relieve disorders of the eyes.
Chalybs, steel, the best, hardest, finest and closest grained forged iron.
Chilblain, an inflammation of the extreme parts of the body from the application of cold, attended with a violent itching, and soon forming a gangrenous ulcer.
Chlorosis, the green sickness, a disease which affects young females who labour under a suppression of the menses; it is known by bad appetite and digestion, livid paleness, great debility, palpitation, and a suppression of the menses.

Cholera, a purging and vomiting of the bile with anxiety, painful gripings, spasms of the abdominal muscles and thighs.
Chorea, St. Vitus's dance.
Chyle, the milk like liquor observed some hours after eating in the lacteal vessels of the mesentery and thoraic diet.
Chyme, the incested mass of food that passes from the stomach into the duoedenum, and from which the chyle is prepared in the small intestines by the admixture of the bile.
Clysters, lavements, taken in cases of extreme debility as when the patient cannot take food by the mouth.
Colica, the colic.
——— spasmodica, spasmodic, arising from spasms of the abdominal muscles.
——— pictonum, the painters, or Devonshire colic, arising from the poison of lead.
——— stercorea, in persons of a costive habit.
Colliquative Diarrhea, a purging which mostly takes place in phthisis, consuming the strength of the patient very rapidly, and generally alternating with profuse perspiration, which is also termed Colliquative.
Consumption, vide phthisis.
Collyria, a term applied to liquid applications for the eyes, familiarly called eye water.
Contractura, contraction of the limbs.
——————— ab inflammatione, from inflammation.
——————— spasmo, from spasm.
——————— ab. antagonistas paraliticos, from the antagonist muscles losing their action.
——————— ab. acrimonia irritante, from some irritating cause.
——————— articularis, from stiffness in the joints.
Convulsio, convulsions, a diseased action of the muscular fibres known by alternate relaxations with violent and involuntary contractions of the muscular parts without sleep.
Cordials, medicines which posses warm and stimulating properties and that are given to raise the spirits.
Corrosives, see escharotics.
Cosmetics, applications which preserve the beauty and smoothness of the skin.
Cramp, a spasm of a muscle
Croup, inflamamtion of the trachea. See cynanche trachealis.
Cutis anserina, the rough state the skin is sometimes throwu into from the action of cold or other causes, which renders it, in appearance, like the skin of a goose.
Cynanche, sore throat, known by pain and redness, attended with difficulty of swallowing and breathing.
——————— maligna, the putrid sore throat.
——————— parotidea, the mumps.
——————— trachealis, the croup.
——————— tonsillaris, the inflammatory quinsy.
Cynorexia, a ferocious or canine apetite.
Cystitis, inflammation of the bladder.

D.

Decoction, procured by subjecting the substance operated on to a heat sufficient to convert the menstruum into vapour.
Decomposition, the separation of substances which were in a state of chemical combination.

Deleterious, substances which are of a poisonous nature.
Demulcents, medicines which possess a power of diminishing the effects of stimuli and the sensible solids of the body.
Deobstruents, medicines which remove obstructions.
Detergents, applications which posses the power of cleansing foul ulcers.
Diabetes, an immoderate flow of urine
Dialyses, the destruction of parts.
Diaphoretics, sudorifics, medicines which increase the discharge by the skin.
Diaphragm, a muscle that divides the cavity of the thorax from that of the abdomen.
Diarrhœa, a purging, distinguished by frequent stools with other natural excrements, not contagious, and seldom attended with pyrexia.
——— crapulosa, the feculent diarrhœa, from crapulosus, one who overloads his stomach.
——— biliosa, the bilious, from an overflow of bile.
——— mucosa, the mucus, a quantity of slime being voided.
——— hepatirrhœa, the hepatic; a flox of sereous matter somewhat like flesh is voided, the liver being primarily affected.
——— lienteria, the lientery, the food passes unchanged.
——— coeliaca, the coeliac passion.
——— verminosa, arising from worms.
Digestives, a term used by surgeons to substances that promote sopporation when applied to ulcers, &c.
Diluents. vide attenuants.
Discutients, a term in surgery for those substances which repel or resolve tumours, &c.
Diuretics, medicines which promote the flow of urine from the kidneys.
Dropsy, vide ascites.
Dysaesthesiae, loss of sensation.
Dysecoea, deafness.
Dysenteria, dysentery, flux, known by contagious pyrexia, frequent griping stools, tenesmus stools chiefly mucus, sometimes mixed with blood, the natural faeces being retained, or voided in an hardened state, with loss of appetite, and nausea.
Dyslochia, a suppression of the lochia.
Dysopia, defect in vision.
——— tenebrarum, requiring objects to be placed in a strong light.
——— luminis, objects only discernable in a weak light.
——— dissitorum, in which distant objects are not perceived.
——— proximorum, in which objects are not discernable when too near.
——— lateralis, in which objects are not seen unless placed in an obliqne position.
Dysorexia, a bad or depraved appetite.
Dyspepsia, want of appetite, accompanied with nausea, bad digestion, vomiting, flatulence, heartburn, costiveness, and pain in the stomach, with other symptoms of debility in the organs of digestion; it is a symptomatic of scirrhus, ulcer, poison, worms, chlorosis, pregnancy, gout, nephritis. &c.
Dyspermatismus, slow or impeded emission of semen during coition.
Dysphonia, a difficulty of speaking.
Dyspnoea, a constantly difficulty of breathing accompanied with cough.
Dysuria, difficulty and pain in discharging urine.
——— Ardens, a sense of heat without any manifest disorder of the bladder.
——— Spasmodic, from spasm.
——— Compressione, from a compression of the neighbouring parts:
——— Phlogistica, from violent inflammation.

——— Calculosa, from stone in the bladder.
——— Mucosa, from an abundant secretion of mucus.
Dyscinesia, difficulty of motion.
Draughts taken in preference to mixtures on account of its being a more exact method than the former.

E.

Eccoprotics, opening medicines whose actions are very gentle.
Ecchymoma, an extravasation of blood.
Ectopiae, parts displaced out of its proper situation.
Electuaries, a medicine composed of powders incorporated with syrup to the consistence of honey.
Elixir, vide tinctures.
Emetics, medicines which excite vomiting.
Emmenagogues, medicines which promote the monthly discharge of blood by the uterus, which, from a law of the animal economy should take place in certain conditions of the female system.
Emollients, substances which relax the living animal fibre, without producing that effect from any mechanical action.
Empyreuma, the offensive smell that distilled waters, &c. received from being exposed too much to the fire.
Embrocations, liniments used externally.
Emulsions, medicines which in their appearance resemble milk.
Emuresis, an involuntary flow of urine.
——— Atonica, the sphincter of the bladder having lost its tone from some previous disease.
——— ab irritatione vel compressione vesicae, from an irritation or compression of the bladder.
Enteritis, inflammation of the intestines.
Epidemic, a term for contagious diseases which attacks many people at the same time and place, as putrid fever, plague, dysenterys, &c.
Epilepsia, epilepsy, convulsions with sleep, and usually froth issuing from the mouth.
——— Traumatica, from an injury of the head.
——— a Dolore, from pain.
——— Verminosa, from worms.
——— Exanthematica, from an eruption, drove in.
——— a cruditate ventriculi, from crudities of the stomach.
——— ab inanitione, from debility.
——— Uterina, from hysteric affections.
Epispastics, substances which increase the action of the vessels of the parts to which they are applied in such a manner as to produce an efflux of fluids, as cantharides, squills, &c.
Episcbeses, retention.
Epistaxis, bleeding of the nose.
Ephridosis, excessive sweating.
Epulotics, application which promote the formation of the skin.
Errhines, medicines which topically applied to the inner membranes of the nose, excite sneezing and increase the secretion, independent of any mechanical operation.
Erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire.
Erysipelas vesiculosum, St. Anthony's fire in the large blisters.
——— Phlyctaenodes, with phlyctenae or small blysters
Escharotics, caustics, corrosives; substances which destroy the textures of the various solid parts of the animal body to which they are directly applied.

Eupeptic, substances that are easy of digestion.
Exanthemata, eruptions.
Exostosis, tumour of the bones.
Expectorants, medicines which increase the discharge of mucus from the lungs.
Edulcoration, expressive of the purification of a substance by washing with water.

F.

Fainting, vide syncope.
Febrifuge, medicines which abate the violence of fever.
Febris Intermittens an intermittent fever or ague.
——— Continua, a continued fever.
——— Hectica, a hectic fever.
Fluor albus, vide leucorrhaea.
Fluxes, vide profluvia.
Fractura, a fracture.
Frambaesia, the yaws.

G.

Ganglion, a tumour on a tendon.
Gangrene, a mortification of any part which was before endowed with vitality; it is known by the insensibility, coldness, lividness, and the flaccidity of the part, and the fector it exhales.
Gargle, a fluid medicine to wash the throat.
Gastritis, an inflammation of the stomach.
——— Phlegmonodea, with phlegmon.
——— Erysipelatosa, an erysipelatous redness is observed about the fauces.
Gonorrhaea, a preternatural flux from the urethra and vagina, it arises from the action of the venereal virus; in most part first producing an itching afterwards a discharge like pus, attended with heat on making water.
Gout, vide podoga.

H.

Haematemesis, a vomiting of blood. This disease is mostly symptomatic of some other, and generally arises from plethora, &c.
Haematura, bloody urine mostly symptomatic of some other disease.
Haemoptysis, haemoptic, a spitting of blood, characterized by coughing up florid or frothy blood; heat or pain in the chest, irritation in the larynx, and a salted taste in the mouth.
——— Plethorica, from fulness of the vessels.
——— Violentia, from some external violence.
——— Phthisica, consumption.
——— Calculosa, from calcareous matter in the lungs.
——— Vicariae, from the suppression of some customary evacuation.
Haemorrhagiae, hamorrhages, or affluxes of blood, characterized by pyrexia with a discharge of blood on venesection exhibiting the buffy coat.
Haemorrhoids, the piles, known by a discharge of blood, with the faces attended with pain in the rectum loins and head.
Hepatic, any thing that belongs to the liver.
Hepatitis, an inflammation of the liver
Hermophrodite, the true Hermophrodite of the ancients was the man with small organs of generation, and the female statue of the body; as the female organs of generation with male statue. The term is now used to express any lusus of nature where the parts of generation are a mixture of both sexes.

Herpes, tetters, distinguished by an assembly of creeping ulcers, itching very much and not inclin d to heal, but terminating in farfaraceous scales.
Hydragogue, medicines which increase the secretions or excretions of the body, so as to cause the removal of water from any of its cavities. such as tonics, diuretics, &c.
Hydrocardia, dropsy of the heart, dropsy of the pericardium, a collection of fluid in the pericardium, which may be either coagulable, lymph serum, or puriform fluid.
Hydrocaphelus, dropsy of the brain in the head.
Hydrophobia, canine madness. This genus of disease arises in consequence of a bite of a rabid animal as a dog or cat. It is termed hydrophobia because persons that are bitten dread the sight or falling of water when first seized.

I.

Icterus, the jaundice, characterized by yellowness of the skin and eyes, faeces white, the urine of a high colour.
Incubus, the night mare.
Insania, insanity, a deranged imagination, characterized by eroneous judgment from imaginary perceptions as recollections attended with agreeable emotions in persons of a sanguine temperament.
Intermittent fever, vide ague.
Intestines, the convolated membranous tube that extends from the stomach to the arms, receives the ingested food, retains it a certain time, mixes it with the bile and pancreatic juices, propels the chille into the lacteals, and cover the faeces with mucus.
Infusion, is employed to extract the virtues of aromatic and volatile substances which would be dissipated by decoction, and destroyed by maceration.
Injection, is a medicated liquor thrown into any natural or preternatural cavity in the body by means of a syringe.
Ischuria, a suppression of urine.
Julep, a simple form of medicine being composed of distilled water and syrup.

L.

Lethargy, a heavy and constant sleep with scarce any interval of waking, when awakened the person answers, but. ignorant of what he said, he immediately sinks into the same state of sleep.. It is symptomatic of fever, apoplexy, &c.
Lencophlegmatic, a dropsical habit of body..
Leucorrhea, the whites, an increased secretion of white mucus from the vagina of women, arising from debility, and not from the venereal virus.
Linctus, a term applied to compositions of the consistence of soft honey, generally prescribed for coughs, &c.
Liniments, a composition used for external purposes.
Lithontriptic, medicines which disolve calculi in the urinary organs, or remove a disposition in the body for the formation of calculi.
Lochia, the cleansings, the serous and most part green discharge that takes place from the uretha vagina of women the first four days after delivery.
Lotion, an aqueous liquid used as a wash, or by folds of linen.
Lochorrhaea, an excessive discharge of the lochia.
Lues Venerea, the venereal disease. See syhilis and gonorrhaea.
Mania, raving or furious madness characterized by a conception of false relations and an erroneous judgment arising from imaginary perceptions or recollections, exciting the passions and producing unreasonable actions or emotions with a

hurry of mind in pursuing a train of thought, and in running from one idea to another, attended with incoherent and absurd speech called raving, or violent impatience of contradiction or restraint.

Measles, vide rubeola.

Menorrhagiae, an immoderate flow of urine.

Menses, vide catamenia.

Mons Veneris, the triangular eminence immediately over the os pubis of women that is covered with hair.

Mixtures, a preparation taken by the patient at intervals.

Mortification, vide gangrene.

N

Narcotics, vide Anodynes.

Nausea, a disgust of food, approaching vomiting.

Nephritics, medicines which are employed in the cure of diseases of the kidneys.

Nervines, neurotics medicines that relieve disorders of the nerves.

Nervous Fever, a species of typhus.

Neurosis, nervous diseases.

Nymphomia, a violent desire for coition in women.

O

Obstipatio, costiveness.

Officinal, any medicine directed by the college of physicians to be kept ready prepared, is so termed.

Ointments, cerates.

Opthalmia, an inflammation of the membrane of the eye distinguishable by pain, redness, heat, and tension of the parts accompanied with intolerance of light and effusion of tears.

Otalgia, the ear ache.

P.

Paralysis, the palsy.

Paregorics, medicines which allay pain.

Paroxysm, periodical exaccerbations, or fits of a disease.

Parulus, a gum boil.

Pectorals, medicines which relieve disorders of the chest.

Peripneumonia, an inflammation of the lungs.

Pestis, the plague, characterized by typhus, which is contagious in the extreme. Protratration of strength, osubus and carbuncles, haemarrhagiae and colliquative diarrhaea.

Phagedenics, medicines that destroy fungous flesh.

Pharmacy, the art of preparing medicines.

Phlegm, a thick tenacious mucus secreted in the lungs.

Phthisis, pulmonary consumption known by emaciation, debility, cough, hectic fever, purulent expectoration, haemoptisis, diarrhaea, &c.

Piles, see haemorrhoia.

Pills, a term applied to compositions of a round form, of the consistence of a firm paste, and not exceeding five grains in weight.

Plethora, fullness of vessels, or redundance of blood.

Pleuritis, pleurisy.

Podagra, the gout.

Psora, the itch; appears first on the wrist and between the fingers, in small pustules, with watery heads, it is contagious.

Powders, this form is only proper for such substances as will admit of being sufficiently dried so as to be reduced to powder without the loss of their virtue.

Ptyalism, a salivation, or increased secretion of saliva from the mouth.

Pudenda, the parts of generation.

Pyrexia, fever.

Pyrosis, the heartburn, known by a burning pain in the stomach.

℞. This letter is placed at the beginning of a prescription as a contraction of the word Recipe, take, thus, ℞. Magnesia carb. 1 dr.:—Take a drachm of Carbonate of magnesia.

Resolvents, a term applied by surgeons to such substances as discuss inflammatory tumours.

Rheumatism, characterized by pyrexia, pains in the joints, increased by the action of the muscles belonging to the joints, and heat on the part; the blood after venesection exhibits inflammatory crust. Rheumatism terminates in athrodyna, lumbago, and ischuria.

Rickets, a disease common to children.

Roborants, strengthening medicines.

S.

Syrup, a syrup is a solution of sugar in water previously impregnated with the medicinal quality of some vegetable from which it takes its name.

T.

Tinctures, a term applied to a spirit impregnated with the medicinal properties of the substance from which it is named; when the substance is a resin, rectified spirit is used.

V.

Vesicatoria, irritating plasters.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,

APPROVED PATENT MEDICINES,

Nostrums, Various Recipes, &c. &c.

CHARACTERS USED IN MEDICINES

Cong. Congius, a gallon.
℔*i.* Libra, a pound.
O. Octarius, a pint.
℥*i.* Uncia, an ounce.
fl. ℥*i.* Fluid Uncia, a fluid ounce.
℥*ss.* Semi-uncia, ½ an ounce.
fl. ℥*ss.* Semi-fluiduncia, ½ a fluid oz.
ʒ*i.* Drachma, a drachm.
fl. ʒ*i* Fluidrachma, a fluid drachm.
ʒ*ss.* Semi drachma, ½ a drachm.
fl. ʒ*ss.* Semi-fluidrachma, a ½ fluid dr.
℈*i.* Scrupulum, a scruple.
℈*ss.* Semi-scrupulum, ½ a scruple.
Gtt. Guttæ, drops.
M. ♏. Minimi, minims, or drops.

Gr. vi. Grana sex, 6 grains.

Gr. v. Grana quinque, 5 grains.

Gr. iv. Grana quatuor, 4 grains.

Gr. iij. Grana tria, 3 grains.

Gr. ij. Grana duo, 2 grains.

Gr. i. Granum unum, 1 grain

Gr. ß. Semi-granum, ½ a grain.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT TO ENGLISH.

lb.	*ozs.*	*drs.*	*scrs.*	*grs.*
℔1	12	96	288	5760
	℥*i*	8	24	480
		ʒ*i*	3	60
			℈*i*	20

AVOIRDUPOIS. WEIGHT.

lb.	*ozs.*	*drs.*	*troy grs.*
1	16	256	7000
	1	16	437,5
		1	27,975

MEASURE, LONDON PHARMACOPÆIA.

gal.	*pt.*	*fl. oz.*	*fl. dr.*	*minims or drops.*
1	8	128	1024	61440
	O. i.	16	128	7680
		fl. ℥*i.*	8	480
			fl. ʒ*i*	60
				♏*i.*

The signs by which the Weights and Measures are usually expressed are affixed to the terms:—in addition to this explanation it must be noticed that in this work the quantity of dry substances is invariably determined by weights and that of liquid by a measure unless it be otherwise expressed, the more minute quantities of liquids by a glass measure regularly graduated by transverse lines, the usual method of measuring by drops is very fallacious and uncertain, since to fill any measure it requires of tinctures in general nearly twice as many drops as of water and the dangerous practice of administering active fluids by drops has been only lately ascertained by accurate experiments, not only do the drops of different fluids from the the same vessel and of the same fluids from different vessels differ much in size, but it appears that the drops of the same fluid differ even to the extent of a third from different parts of the lip of the same vessel, the custom of dropping active fluids should therefore be abolished entirely and as weighing is too troublesome and difficult for general use, we must have recourse to small measures accurately graduated in the manner of Lane's drop measure and the grain measure recommended by the Edinburgh College, but we must not be misled by their names, for they are measures of bulk, not of drops or of grains.

The following table shews the weight of the number of drops in a measured drachm of several active fluids.

One drachm measure of		*grs.*		*drops*	*contained of extra grs.*
Distilled water	*weighed*	60	—	60	
Dr. Fowlers' solution of arsenio		60¾	—	60	
White wine		58¾	—	94	
Ipecacuanha wine		59¾	—	84	2½
Antimonial wine		59¾	gave	84	
Rectified spirits of wine		51½	—	151½	
Proof spirit		55¼	—	140	
Laudanum		59½	—	134	2¾
Tincture of foxglove		58	—	144	4½

Preparations of the acids, alkalies, earths, metals, and salts, also of every kind ought be kept in bottles with stoppers

(The degrees of temperature are to be measured by Fahrenheit's thermometer, and when a boiling heat (calor fervens) is directed, a temperature of 212 degrees is meant, a gentle heat (calor lenis) denotes a temperature between 90 and 100 and by a medium heat (calor medius) Ph. Dubl. is intended a temperature between 100 and 200.

In digestion, the Dublin College mean unless it is otherwise directed; a gentle heat to be employed, and by maceration a temperature between 60 and 90. In speaking of specific gravity the substance in qusetion is supposed to be at the temperature of 55° 060—Ph. Dub.

A WATER BATH *is implied when any substance, with its containing vessel, is either heated by immersion in boiling water itself, or by exposure to its vapour.*

A SAND BATH *is formed of sand, which is to be gradually heated, and in which any substance contained in a proper vessel is placed.*

TEMPERATURE OF BATHS.

HOT BATH, (Balneum Calidum,)	from	97	to 100
TEPID BATH, (Balneum Tepidum)	—	86	— 97
VAPOUR BATH, (Balneum Vaporis)	—	100	— 130

Time of immersion, 20 minutes, and not to exceed 1 hour.

OBSERVATION TO BE ATTENDED TO IN THE USE OF FUNNELLS, MORTARS, &c. &c.

Further it should be noticed that mortars measures and vessels employed in the evaporation of liquids being made of copper, lead, brass, or any mixed metal should be used with great caution, and attention to cleanliness.

This observation should be particularly attended to in the use of mortars for the rubbing any of even the softer substances, in a bell-metal mortar usually imagined not easily liable to abrasion infallibly gives them a cupreous quality, which will appear evident by adding to them a little common volatile alkali, and as to vessels made of lead and its compounds, the deleterious effects of their use are universally known and acknowledged.

Nor are marble mortars altogether free from objection on account of the calcareous particles which form their basis. If these be used in the combination of some medicines, when a mineral or vegetable acid is meant to be predominant, we shall frequently find the acid completely neutralized by an admixture of the component parts of the marble. As a proof of this let a few drops of any of the acids be deposited in a mortar of this kind, and a certain degree of effervescence will be immediately observed, and a chemical union will take place so as to defeat the intention of a practitioner, vessels and mortars should have a decided preference which are not easily acted upon, such as glass; and perhaps no mortars are more free from objection than those of the were invented by Mr. Wedgwood.

Equivalent Proportions of Concrete Citric Acid and Lemon Juice necessary for the Neutralization of Alakine Salts.

CITRIC ACID.	LEMON JUICE.	A Scruple, or 20 Grains of Alkalies.
Ten Grains.	*fl.* Three Drachms.	Carbonate of Potass.
Fifteen grains.	*fl.* Four Drachms.	Sub Carbonate of Potass
Twenty five Grains.	*fl.* Seven Drachms.	Ditto, of Ammonia.

SOLUBILITY OF CITRIC ACID OR CONCRETE ACID OF LEMONS.

One fluid ounce of cold water dissolves ten drachms, but if boiling, two ounces, one ounce of the crystals dissolved in a pint of water, is about equivalent to one pint of lemon juice; this solution, if kept, is liable to spontaneous decomposition, the above table of equivalents may be found of practical use, being the results of careful and repeated experiments, they are submitted with confidence.

Resuscitative Process to be adapted for the recovery of Persons apparently Drowned, intense Cold, Suspension, or Intoxication.

CAUTIONS.

1.—The person is never to be held up by the heels.

2.—Not to be rolled on casks, or other rough usage.

3.—Avoid the use of salt: in all cases of apparent death, warm flannel lightly sprinkled with spirits, may be useful.

THE DROWNED.

1.—Convey the body carefully with the head raised, to the nearest convenient house.

2.—Strip the body, and dry it, clean the mouth and nostrils.

3.—Young children to be placed between two persons in a warm bed.

4.—An adult: lay the body on a blanket or bed in a warm chamber, in winter; to be exposed to the sun in summer.

5.—It is to be gently rubbed with flannel sprinkled with spirits, a heated warming pan covered lightly, moved over the back and spine.

6.—To restore breathing, introduce the pipe of a pair of bellows (when no apparatus) into one nostril, the other with the mouth closed, inflate the lungs till the breast be a little raised; the mouth and nostrils must then be let free; repeat the process till life appears.

7.—Tobacco smoke is to be thrown gently into the fundament with a proper instrument, or the bowl of a pipe covered so as to defend the mouth of the assistant.

8.—The breast to be fomented with hot spirits, if no signs of life appear; the Warm Bath, or hot bricks, &c. applied to the palms of the hand, and sides of the feet.

9. Electricity early employed by a medical assistant.

INTENSE COLD.

Rub the body with snow, ice, or cold water, restore warmth, &c. by slow degrees; and after some time, if necessary, the plans to be employed for the resuscitation of drowned persons.

SUSPENSION BY THE CORD.

1.—A few ounces of blood may be taken from the jugular vein, and cupping glasses may be applied to the head and neck; leeches also to the temples.

2.—The other methods of treatment, the same as recommended for the apparently drowned.

SUFFOCATION BY NOXIOUS VAPOURS OR LIGHTNING.

Cold water to be repeatedly thrown upon the face, &c. drying the body at intervals; if the body feels cold employ gradual warmth, and the plans of the drowned.

INTOXICATION.

The body is to be laid on a bed, &c. with the head a little raised; the neck-cloth, &c. removed; further advice, the reader is earnestly recommended to peruse Dr. Trotter's Essay on Drunkenness, which will clearly point out its fatal consequences.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1.—On signs of life returning, a tea-spoonful of warm water may be given, and if swallowing be returned, warm wine or diluted brandy: to be put into a warm bed, and if disposed to sleep, will generally awake restored to health.

2.—The plans above recommended are to be used for three or four hours; it is an absurd and vulgar opinion to suppose persons irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance.

3.—Electricity and bleeding never to be employed unless by the direction of the medical assistant.

RULES TO PREVENT INFECTIOUS FEVERS.

1. As safety from danger entirely depends on cleanliness and fresh air, the chamber door of a patient ill of an infectious fever, especially in the habitations of the poor, should never be shut, a window in it ought to be opened during the day, and frequently during the night; such regulations would be highly useful both to the patient and nurses, but are particularly important previous to the arrival of any visitor.

2. The bed curtains should never be close drawn round the patient, but only on the side next the light, so as to shade the face.

3. Dirty clothes, utensils, &c. should be frequently changed, immediately immersed in cold water, and washed clean when taken out of it.

4. All discharges from the patient should be instantly removed, the floor near the patients bed should be rubbed clean every day with a wet mop or cloth.

5. The air in a sick room has at the same time a more infectious quality in some parts of it than others, visitors and attendants should avoid the current of the patients' breath, the air which ascends from his body, especially if the bed curtains be closed, and the vapours arising from all evacuations. When medical or other duties require a visitor or nurse to be placed in these situations of danger, infection may be frequently prevented by a temporary suspension of respiration.

6. Visitors should not go into an infectious chamber with an empty stomach, and in doubtful circumstances, on coming out they should blow from the nose, and spit from the mouth, all infectious poison which may have been drawn in by the breath, and may adhere to those passages.

CLOSE-STOOL.

Mode of suppressing the fœtid exhalation arising from the above vessels in a sick room, especially during the night:—Take ferr. vitriol 3 oz. or 4, dissolve it in half-a gallon of boiling water, and when cold pour a quart of it on the faeces immediately upon each stool, in this simple manner the most unpleasant stench will be effectually neutralized, a circumstance of great importance in putrid and malignant fevers.

TO DETECT ARSENIC.

Arsenic is easily discovered by throwing it in the fire; white smoke, and the garlick smell, discovering it; if from misfortune or accident any person should swallow any, the following is said to be a direct antidote.—Take kali vitr alias sulphas potassa 1 dr., dissolve in aqua pura 2℔, the whole to be taken at three or four draughts; the sulphur medicines with the arsenic, and destroys its noxious quality; a delicate test is, that it will change the blue colour of the liquor, cupri ammoniati, into green.

PRUSSIC OR HYDROCYANIC ACID.

Indispensible to use no other but distilled water in all prescriptions, having the prussic or medicinal hydrocyanic acid, or decomposition of the acid, will take place; the following caution should be added to every receipe:—Excipiantur preperationes, cum acido hydrocyanico lagnuculis vitreis crystallino obturaculo munites, et charta nigri cante circumplexis.

TEST TO DISCOVER IF WINE IS ADULDERATED.

Take 1 dr. of liver of sulphur, (sulphuret of potass) powdered chrystals of tarter 2 dr. to be mixed in 2 oz. of distilled water, till it be completely saturated with hepatic air sulphurated hydrogen gas, a mixture of sulphur and inflammable air the liquid is then to be filtered through blotting paper, and kept in a close stopped bottle; from 10 to 20 drops of this liquid to be dropped in a small glass filled with wine that is suspected to be adulterated, if the wine turn only thick with white clouds, and deposits no other but a white sediment, we may be certain it contains no metallic ingredients whatever, but if it turn black or even dark, if it color approach that of a dark red, if it have first a sweet and then an astringent taste, it is certainly adulterated with sugar of lead, or some other preparation of that metal equally fatal; if, however, the dark color be of a bluish cast, not unlike pale ink, we may suspect the wine to contain iron in its composition; if the wine be impregnated with copper or verdigris it will deposit a sediment of a blackish grey color. This experiment ought to be made with a fresh prepared test, and in the open air.

Dr. CHAS. DARWIN'S EXPERIMENTS ON EXPECTORATION OF PUS.

If pus, it is confirmed phthisis. To discover pus, let the expectorated matter be dissolved in sulphuric acid, and in caustic lixivium, and add pure water to both solutions, if there is a fair precipitation in each, it is a certain sign of the presence of pus; but if there is not a precipitation in either, it is certainly mucus, the oxymurias hydrargyri will be found to congeal to mucus but not pus.

FULMINATING SILVER,

Is prepared by precipitating nitrate of silver by lime water; the precipitate is to be well washed, and put into a vessel containing pure liquid ammonia a black powder is formed, pour off the liquid and fulminating silver, will be the result.

HENRY's AROMATIC VINEGAR.

Is merely an acetic solution of camphor, oil of cloves, of lavender, and of rosemary A preparation of this kind may be extemporaneously made by putting 1 dr. of acetate of potass into a phial with a f w drops of some fragrant oil, and 20 drops of sulphuric acid.

THIEVES' VINEGAR, OR MARSEILLES VINEGAR.

Is a pleasant solution of essential oils and camphor in vinegar;—the Edinburgh pharmacopœia has given a formula for its preparation, under the title "acetum aromaticum." The repute of this preparation as a prophylactic in contagious fevers, is said to have arisen from the confession of four thieves, who, during the plague of Marseilles, plundered the dead bodies with perfect security, and who upon being arrested stated on condition of their being spared, that the use of aromatic vinegar had preserved them from the influence of contagion, it is on this account sometimes called "le vinaigre des quatre voleurs," the French codex has a preparation of this kind consisting of an acetic infusion of various aromatic herbs and camphor, which is termed "acetum aromaticum alliatum seu," antisepticum, vulgo "des quatre voleurs."

ELIXIR OF VITRIOL.

The preparation sold under this name is the acid sulph. arom. e. and is imperfectly aetherial in its nature. It is a grateful medicine, a spurious article is often sold for it, which is nothing but the diluted acid colonred by the addition of a tincture.

DR. SMELLOME's OINTMENT FOR THE EYES.

It consists of half a drachm of verdigris, finely powdered and rubbed with oil, and then mixed with an ounce of yellow basilicon.

ANDERSON's PILLS.

Consist of the Barbadoes aloes, with a proportion of jalap, and oil of aniseed.

HOOPER's PILLS

Pil aloes cum myrrha (pil rufi) sulphate of iron, and canella bark, to which is added a portion of ivory black.

DIXON's ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

Aloes, scammony, rhubarb, and tartarized antimony.

SPEEDIMAN's PILLS.

Aloes, myrrh, rhubarb, extract of chamomile, and some essential oil of chamomile.

TAYLOR's REMEDY FOR DEAFNESS.

Garlic infused in oil of almonds, and colored by alkanet root.

DINNER PILLS, LADY WEBSTER's, OR LADY CRESPIGNY's PILLS.

These popular pills are the pilulae stomachicae, vulgo. pilulae ante cibum of the codex medicamentarius Parisiensis, A. D. 1758,—viz. Take aloes optime 6 drs. mastichas et rosarum rubrarum, a. a. 2 dr. syrupi de absinthio, q. s. ut fiat massa, the mass is divided into pills of 3 grains each The operation of this pill is to produce a copious and bulky evacuation, and in this respect experience has fully established its value ; It is difficult to explain the modus operandi of the mastiche, unless we suppose that it depends upon its dividing the particles of the aloes, and thereby modifying its solubility.

FOTHERGILL's PILLS.

Aloes, scammony, colocynth, and oxide of antimony.

PETER's PILL.

Aloes, jalap, scammony, and gamboge, equal parts, say 2 dr. calomel, 1 dr.

RADCLIFFE's ELIXIR.

Aloes socot, 6 dr. cort cinnamon et rad, zedoar, a. a. half a dram, rad rhaei, 1 dr. coccinel, half a dram, syrup rhamni, 2 oz. spt. tenuior 1 pt., aquae puroe 5 oz

CHAMOMILE DROPS

The nostrum sold under this name is a spirit flavoured with the essential oil of chamomile.

NORRIS's DROPS.

A solution of tartarized antimony in rectified spirit, and disguised by the addition of some vegetable colouring matter, I am credibly informed that the original recipe contained opium, but that which I have examined, and which was procured from a respectable agent, yielded no indications of its presence.

PERMANENT INK FOR MARKING LINEN.

This preparation is a solution of nitrate of silver thickened with sap green, or cochineal. The preparing liquid, with which the linen to be marked is previously wetted, is a solution of soda, boiled with gum, or some animal mucilage. It is a curious circumstance that if potass be used for this purpose the marking ink will run.

PLUNKETT's OINTMENT.

Consists of arsenious acid, sulphur, and the powdered flowers of the ranunculus flammula, and cotilla faetida livigated and made into a paste with the white of an egg.

PATE ARSENICALE.

This favourite remedy of the French surgeons consists of 70 parts of cinnabar, 22 of sanguis draconis, and 8 of accentous acid, made into paste with saliva, at the time of applying it: this combination, observes a periodical writer, is similar, with the exception of the ashes of the soles of old shoes, to that recommended by Father Cosmo, under the name of "pulvis anti-carcinomatosa."

DAVIDSON's REMEDY FOR CANCER.

Arsenious acid, and powdered hemlock.

SINGLETON's EYE SALVE, OR GOLDEN OINTMENT.

Under this name is sold a preparation which consists of sulphuret of arsenic, (orpiment) with lard, or spermaceti ointment. The unguentum hydrargyi nitrico oxyde of the London College, is also sold under the same title.

BALSAM OF TOLU LOZENGES.

Sugar 8 oz. cream of tartar 1 oz. starch 2 dm. tinct. toluiferae balsam E. one fluid drachm, mucilage of gum tragacanth, q. s.

FUMIGATING PASTILLES.

Benzoin generally constitutes the chief ingredient in this composition, to which may be added any variety of odoriferous substances; the following formula may be offered as a specimen. Take benzoin 1 dm. oasoarilla half a dram, Myrrh 1 scruple, ol nuc mosehat, ol caryophyl a, a. 10 drops, potassae nitratis half a dram carb liqui 6 dms. mucilage gum trag q. s.

VIRGIN'S MILK.

A spirituous solution of benzoin mixed with about twenty parts of rose water, forms, a cosmetic, long known by this name; under the same title, also a very different preparation is sold for.

VIRGIN's MILK No. 2.

A preparation is sold under this name, which is a sulphate of lead, and is prepared as follows: to a saturated solution of alum, add of Goulard's extract one-third part, shake them together.

FRIAR's BALSAM, WADE's DROPS, JESUIT'S DROPS.

These preparations are nothing more than the tinct benzoes composita.

PECTORAL BALSAM OF HONEY.

Is the tincture of benzoin, or that of tolu.

ESSENCE OF COLTSFOOT.

This preparation consists of equal parts of the balsam of tolu and the compound tincture of benzoin; to which is added double the quantity of rectified spirit of of wine; and this forsooth is a pectoral for coughs! If a patient, with a pulmonary affection, should recover during the use of such a remedy, I should certainly designate it as a lucky escape, rather than a skilful cure.

GOLDEN SPIRIT OF SCURVY, GRASS.

This is merely a solution of gamboge in the spirit armoraciae, comp.

AN ODONTALGIC REMEDY.

In great repute consists of a solution of camphor in oil of turpentine, a fluid ounce of which will dissolve two drachms.

RYMER's CARDIAC TINCTURE.

It is an infusion of capsicum, camphor, cardamom seeds, rhubarb, aloes, and oastor in proof spirit, with a very small quantity of sulphuric acid.

LARDNER's PREPARED CHARCOAL.

Consists of a cretaceous or chalk finely powdered, rendered grey by the addition of charcoal or ivory black.

CONCENTRATED SOLUTION OF CHARCOAL.

A preparation is sold under this absurd name for cleaning teeth.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

The cassia pulp is said to form the basis of this article.

BATEMAN's PECTORAL DROPS.

Consists principally of the tincture of castor, with portions of camphor and opium, flavoured by anise seeds, and coloured by cochineal.

KIRKLAND's NEUTRAL CERATE.

Is formed by melting together 8 oz. of lead plaster, with 4 oz, of olive oil into which are to be stirred 4 oz. of prepared chalk, when the mixture is sufficiently cooled, 4 oz. acetic acid, and 3 drms. of pulverized super, acetate of lead are to be added, & the whole to be stirred until nearly cold.

MARSHALL's CERATE.

Take palm oil 5 oz. calomel 1 oz. super-acetate of lead half oz. of nitrate of mercury 2 oz.

ESSENTIAL SALT OF BARK.

The preparation sold under this empirical title, is an extract prepared by macerating the bruised substance of bark in cold water, and submitting the infusion to a very slow evaporation.

BATE's AQUÆ CAMPHORATA.

Sulphate of copper is the base of this preparation, which was so strongly recommended by Mr. Ware. The following was his recipe:—Take cupri sulph. boli gallic a. a. 15 gr. camphorae 4 gr. solve in aq ferveut *fl.* 4 oz. diluqie cum aquae frigideeOiv ut fist collyrium.

BARCLAY'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

Take of the extract of colocynth 2 drms. resin of jalap (extract jalap) 1 dm. almond soap 1 and half dm. guaiacum 3 dm. tartarized antimony, 8 grs. essential oil of juniper, carraway, and rosemary, of each 4 drops of syrup of buckthorn as much as will be sufficient to form a mass, which is to be divided into 64 pills.

REFINED LIQUORICE.

This article, which is sold in the form of cylinders, is made by gently evaporating a solution of the pure extract of liquorice, with half its weight of gum arabic, rolling the mass, and cutting it into lengths, and then polishing, by rolling them together in a box, many impurities however are fraudulently introduced into this article, such even as glue, &c.

EATON's STYPTIC.

Calcined green vitriol, half a dram, proof spirit, tinged yellow with oak bark, 1 pint.

AROMATIC LOZENGES OF STEEL.

These consists of sulphate of iron with a small proportion of the tincture of cantharides.

BRODUM'S NERVOUS CORDIAL

Consists of the tinctures of gentian columba, cardamom, and bark with the compound spirits of lavender, and wine of iron.

STOUGHTON'S ELIXIR.

Is a tincture of gentian, with the addition of serpentaria, orange peel cardamoms, and some other aromatics.

PECTORAL BALSAM OF LIQUORICE.

The proprietor of this nostrum gravely affirms that 1 ounce and half contains the virtue of a whole pound of liquorice root; but upon investigation it will be found to consist principally of paregoric elixir, very strongly impregnated with oil of aniseed.

THE CHELSEA PENSIONER'S REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

An empirical remedy for the rheumatism is well known under this name; it is said to be the prescription of a Chelsea Pensioner, by which Lord Amherst was cured; the following is its composition:—gum guaiac 1 dr., powdered rhubarb 2 dr., cream of tarter 1 ounce, flowers of sulphur 2 ounces, one nutmeg finely powdered; made into an electuary with one pound of clarified honey; two large spoonfuls to be taken night and morning.

WALKER'S & WESSELL'S JESUITS DROPS.

This is nothing more than the elixir anti-venereum of quincey, consisting of guaiacum, balsam of copaiba, and oil of sassafras, made into a tincture by spirit.

HATFIELD'S TINCTURE.

Guaiac and soap, equal parts 2 dr., rectified spirit 1 pint and a half.

HILLS ESSENCE OF BARDANA.

Guaiac 1 ounce, spirit 3 ounces.

MATTHEW'S PILLS, OR STARKEY'S PILLS.

Of the roots of black hellebore, liquorice, and turmeric, equal parts purified opium, castille snap, and syrup of saffron, the same quantity made into pills with oil of turpentine.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.

Is a solution of sublimate in an emulsion formed of bitter almonds, in the proportion of about 1 gr. and half to 1 ounce; a solution of this mercurial salt in spirit of rosemary, is also sold as an empirical cosmetic.

NORTON'S DROPS.

A disguised solution of corrosive sublimate.

MARSDEN'S ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS.

A solution of sublimate in an infusion of gentian.

TISSOTT'S EMETICO-CATHARTICUM.

Take of emetic tarter 1 gr. and a half, of the best manna 1 oz., pour on one pint of boiling water; when they are dissolved, a quarter of a pint may be taken every half hour till it operates by vomit or stool.

VAN SWIETON'S MIXTURE FOR THE AGUE.

Take of sal polychrest 2 dr., of vitriolated tartar 1 dr., of barley water 8 oz., of citron rind 2 dr.; a spoonful to be taken every two hours.

CHITTICK'S DROPS FOR THE STONE AND GRAVEL.

Take 8 oz. of potash, and 4 oz of salt of tarter fresh calcined, mix and put them into a glazed earthen vessel, then pour upon them a quart of boiling soft spring

water, let the infusion remain twenty-four hours stirring it now and then, and afterwards filter it for use: the dose from 30 to 60 drops, taken in half a pint of veal broth, milk and water, or linseed tea twice a day fasting, and abstaining from all acids in stone, gravel, or bilious obstructions.

AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.

Is found to be a solution of nitre in a mixture of the balsamic syrup colored with saffron. The following is recommended as preferable, not being liable from containing no sugar, to injure the enamel, produce caries or tooth-ache.—Dissolve half a dr. of nitre in 2 dr, of water, and then add 1 dr. of gum arabic in powder.

SOLOMON'S CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD.

On analyzing this preparation, a ten shilling bottle is found to contain—alcohol, or highly rectified spirit of wine 2 oz., burnt sugar half a dr., water 2 oz., essential oil (apparently rosemary), 6 drops, mix; it has been said that it is slightly impregnated with cantharides, but the proportion of any is too small to be detected, although it may be sufficiently strong for internal use, there is a result that indicates the presence of ammonia which may be from cantharides; but it is not such as will warrant one to speak decidedly as to such an impregnation.

WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE.

Take powdered cantharides 30 grains, oil of turpentine 1 ounce, mix for use.

WARD'S ESSENCE,

Take spirit vin. camph., spt. amnion, of each 1 ounce; tincture of opium from 1 dr. to 1 ounce, mix for use.

COUGH MIXTURE.

Take compound powder of gum tragacanth 1 dr., tincture of squills, compound tincture of camphor of each 1 dr. & a half, syrup of white poppy 3 drs pure water 3 ounces, oach. 1, vel 2 pro dose ut opus sit.

LONDON INK POWDERS.

Take pulv. gallae, pulv. cort granat, a a. 28 lb. pulv. haematox, pulv ferri, sulph pulv. acaciae gu. a. a. 7lb. m fiat pulvis.

PIP CAYENNE, OR CAYENNE PEPPER.

Take dry bay salt 2 lb. venetian red 8 lb. pulv. capsici 2 lb. mix.

FURNITURE OIL.

Take ol. lini. 2 lb. acetum opt. 1 lb. terra rub. half an oz. rad anchus, 4 oz. gum acacia dissolved in aqua, stand four or five days and it will be fit for use.

QUIN SAUCE.

Take soy, half a lb. walnut pickle, 2 lb, mushroom ketchup, 3 lb. anchovies, half a lb. cayanne, half an oz. garlic, 1 oz. and half mix.

LEMON PICKLE.

Take 3 doz. lemons cut and filled with salt; put into an oven over night, acetum opt. cong 1 cloves, 3 oz. cayan. half an oz. garlic, 1 root, let it remain three weeks and strain for use.

TO QUICKSILVER THE INSIDE OF GLASS GLOBES.

Take hydrarg. 2 oz. bismuth 1 oz. plumbi, half oz. stanni, half oz., first put the lead and tin into fusion, then add the bismuth, and let it stand till almost cold, then pour the quicksilver into the glass globes.

SAUCE ROYAL.

Anchovies, 20, garlic, 4 ounces, India soy, 2 lb. shrimps one pint, mushroom ketchup, 2 lb.

INDELIBLE MARKING INK.

Take argent nitras, 1 oz. gum acacia 10 dr. aqua 5 oz. sap green, 1 dr. Take liquid wash to be used previous to the ink; sodae subcarbonatis, 6 dr. aquae. 1 oz.

PULV. VERMIFUGANS, OR WORM POWDERS.

Take Cinnab. ant. ppt. 1 dr. hyd submur. pulv. cinnam. co. a. a. 3 dr. pulv. jalapae, 1 oz. and half, pulv. tragacanth, co. 10 dr. mix ft. pulvis.

RED CEMENT.

Take resin nig, 1 lb. cera flav. 4 ounces, whiting 4 ounces, ol Genoa, 1 ounce and half, Venetian red, 1 ounce, hyd. sulph. rub. half ounce.

PLATE POWDER.

Take stanni gr. argenti, viv crocus martis, a. a. half an ounce, creta prep. half an ounce, mix.

BRUNSWICK BLACK.

Take resina, 6 lb. asphaltum, 1 lb. 12 oz. ol tereb, 7 lb. mix.

STEEL PRESERVER.

Take crocus martis, half an ounce, camphorae, half dr. ax ungia, half an ounce.

TO MAKE HAIR GROW ON HORSES KNEES.

Take Ung. hyd. fort 2 ounces, gum camphorae, half ounce.

HARNESS VARNISH.

Take gluten 4 ounces, acetum, 2 lb. sapo mollis, 1 ounce, ichthyocollae, haematox, a. a. 1 ounce, ferri sulph, half an ounce, stand two days, and boil for a quarter of an hour.

AQ LAVANDULA OR LAVENDER WATER.

Take alum ustae 1 dr. ol lavandulae, 2 ounces, spt. rectif, 5 lb. aq rosae, 2 lb. and half, ess. bergam 10 dr. spt. aeth. nit. 1 dr. mosch, 2 grs. and half, mix.

TEREBINTH VULGAR.

Take resin flav. 3 lbs. ol tereb, 3 lbs. whiting, 2 ounces, mix.

FOR CLEANING BRASS.

Take rotten stone finely powdered, ol oliva, ol tereb, spt. vin. rectif, a. a.

WARD'S WHITE DROPS.

This once esteemed anti-scorbutic was prepared by dissolving mercury in nitric acid, and adding a solution of carbonate of ammoniae, or frequently they consisted of a solution of sublimate, with carbonate of ammonia.

SPILSBURY'S ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS.

Of corrosive sublimate 2 drs. prepared sulphuret of antimony, 1 dr, gentian root and orange peel, a. a. 2 drs. shavings of red saunders 1 dr. made with a pint of proof spirits into a tincture, which is to be digested and strained.

THE ANTI VENEREAL DROPS.

So famous at Amsterdam, were analysed by Scheele, who found that they were composed of muriate of iron, with a small proportion of corrosive sublimate.

GREEN'S DROPS.

The basis of these also is sublimate.

SOLOMON'S ANTI-IMPETIGINES.

A solution of sublimate

ROB ANTI-SYPHILITIQUE.

Par M. Laffecteur, medicin chemiste. This popular nostrum of the French contains, as a principal ingredient, corrosive sublimate, a strong decoction of the arundo phragmitis (the bullrush), is made with the addition of sarsaparilla and aniseed, towards the end, which is evaporated and made into a rob or syrup, to which the sublimate is added.

SIROP DE CUSINIERS.

This consists of decoctions of sarsaparilla, burrage flowers, white rose, senna and aniseed, to which sublimate is added, and the whole is then made into a syrup with sugar and honey.

TERRE FEUILLETEE MERCURIELLE OF PRESSAVIN.

This is tartarized mercury, for it is made by boiling the oxyd of mercury, (obtained by precipitating it from a nitric solution, by potass), with cream of tartar.

VELNO'S VEGETABLE SYRUP.

There is great obscurity with respect to the genuine composition of this nostrum, it is supposed to consist of sublimate. rubbed up with honey and mucilage, I have reason, however, to believe that it contains antimony, and the syrup of marsh-mallows; Sweidaur says that volatile alkali enters into it as an ingredient, this alkali was proposed by Dr. Peyrile, as a substitute for mercory, and it constitutes the active ingredient of the following composition, which was proposed by Mr. Bernard, physician to the King of Bavaria.

TINCTURA ANTISYPHILLITICA.

Sub. carb. potass, 1 lb. dissolved in aquae cinnam. 1 pint, opii puri, 2 ounces, dissolved in spt. cinnam 4 *fl.* ounces, mix these separate solutions, and put them on a water bath for three weeks taking care to shake the vessel frequently, to this add gum Arabic, 2 oz. carb. ammonia, 1 oz. dissolve in aq. cinnamomi, mix filter, and keep for use.——Dose, 24 drops three times a day, in a glass of cold decoction of marsh-mallow root. The external use of those drops is also advised for local syphilitic complaints.

CHING'S WORM LOZENGES.

These consist of yellow and brown lozenges, the former are taken in the evening, the latter the succeeding morning.

THE YELLOW LOZENGES.

Saffron half an ounce, of water 1 pint, boil and strain, add of white panacea of mercury (calomel washed in spirit of wine) 1lb. white sugar 28lb., mucilage of tragacanth as much as may be sufficient to make a mass, which roll out of an exact thickness so that each lozenge may contain one grain of panacea.

THE BROWN LOZENGES.

Panacea 7 ounces, resin of jalap 3lb. and a half, white sugar 9lb., mucilage of tragacanth q. s. each, lozenge should contain half a grain of panacea.

STORY's WORM CAKES.

Calomel and Jalap made into cakes, and coloured by cinnabar.

ANODYNE NECKLACES.

The roots of hyoscyamus are commonly strung in the way of beads, and sold under the name, to tie round the necks of children, to facilitate the growth of their teeth, and allay the irritation of teething. The application of medicated necklaces is a very ancient superstition.

SELWAY's PREPARED ESSENCE OF SENNA.

This is a concentrated infusion of senna, in combination with an alkali.

MADDEN'S VEGETABLE ESSENCE.

Is little else then the infusum rosae.

ESSENTIAL SALT OF LEMONS.

The preparation sold under this name, for the purpose of removing iron moulds from linen, consists of cream of tarter and super oxalate of potass, or salts of sorrel, in equal proportions.

STEER's OPODELDOC.

Castille soap 1 ounce, rectified spirit *fl.* 8 ounces, oil of rosemary *fl.* 1 ounce and half, oil of origanum *fl.* 1 ounce, solution of ammonia *fl*, 6 ounces.

LYNCH's EMBROCATION.

Olives oil impregnated with bergamotte and some other essences, & coloured with alkanet root.

HANNAY's LOTION.

This famous nostrum for the prevention of venereal infection, is nothing more then a solution of caustic potass.

HONEY WATER.

The article usually sold under this name is a mixture of essences coloured with saffron, some add a small quantity of honey, the effect of which is to communicate a clamminess which retains the scent longer.

Mrs. STEPHEN's REMEDY FOR THE STONE.

Consists of lime which is produced by calcining the shells of eggs and snails, and which is made into pills with soap, A preparation was also administered, consisting of chamomile fennel, parsley, and burdock, together with a portion of alicant soap: this is very rational practice, and is very much what the practitioner of the present day depend upon: the observations of Mrs. Stephens respecting their administration, is equally judicious; "if," say they, "these medicines produce pain, it will be necessary to give an opiate with them, and it must be at all times a principal care to prevent a looseness, for if this should happen it would carry off the medicines; under such circumstances the quantity of the decoction, since it is laxative, must be diminished, and other suitable means must be taken by the advice of a physician." The credit of introducing alkaline medicines for the cure of calculous disorders, does not however rest with Mrs. Stephens. It has been before stated that basil valentine employed a fixed alkaline salt in such cases: and I may here add, that Simmertus, in his Praxis Medica, mentions a lithontriptic.

that was in great esteem and in general use in his time, which consisted of 1 ounce of salt of tartar dissolved in a pint of parsley water, and afterwards tinged yellow with orange peeel.

DALBY's CARMINATIVE

This consists of carbonate of magnesia 2 scruples, oils of peppermint 1 grain, of nutmeg 1 grain, tincture of opium 5 grains, spirit of pennyroyal 15 grains, of the compound tincture of cardamoms 30 grains, peppermint, water of, 2 ounces. There are cheaper compositions sold under the same name.

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT.

A spirituous solution of the essentiale oil, coloured green by spanish leaves.

ROCHE's EMBROCATION FOR THE HOOPING COUGH.

Olive oil mixed with about half its quantity of the oils of cloves and amber.

HUILES ANTIQUES.

The basis of these oils, is the oil of ben, from the nuts of the guilangea moringa, or oil of hazel, which is a very good substitute, since it is inodorous, colourless, and may be kept for a considerable period without becoming rancid, it is therefore well adapted to receive and retain the odour of those vegetables that yield but a small proportion of essential oil.

OIL OF BRICKS.

Is so called because this empty reumatio oil was sometimes obtained by steeping a hot brick in oil and submitting it to distillation. Not in use.

STRUVE's LOTION FOR THE HOOPING COUGH.

This once famous nostrum consisted of 1 dr. of tartarized antimony, dissolved in 2 *fl.* oz. of water, to which was added 1 *fl.* oz. of tincture of cantharides.

THE BLACK DROP, OR THE LANCASTER, OR QUAKER's BLACK DROP.

This preparation, which has been long known and esteemed, as being more powerful in its operation, and less distressing in its effects than any tincture of opium, has until lately been involved in much obscurity, the papers, however, of the late Edward Walton, of Sunderland, one of the near relations of the original proprietor, having fallen into the hands of Dr. Armstrong, that gentleman has obliged the profession by publishing the manner in which it is prepared, and is as follows :—"take half a pound of opium sliced, three pints of good verjuice, (juice of the wild orab) and one ounce and half of nutmegs, and half an ounce of safforn, boil them to a proper thickness, then add a quarter of a pound of sugar, and two spoonsful of yeast, set the whole in a warm place near the fire, for six or eight weeks, then place it in the open air until it become a syrup, lastly, decant, filter, and bottle it up, adding a little sugar to each bottle. One drop of this preparation is considered equal to about three of the tincture of opium. P. L It would appear that an acitate of morphia is formed, which is more active, and less distressing in its effects, then any other narcotic combination.

WARD'S PASTE FOR FISTULA, PILES, &c,

The following is the receipt for preparing this celebrated composition, take of black pepper and elecampane, powdered, equal parts, half a pound, of the seeds of fennel, 1 lb. and half, of honey and sugar, equal parts, 1 lb. beat and well mix together all the ingredients in a mortar. Dose, the size of a nutmeg three times a day.

ROYAL PREVENTIVE.

This pretended prophylactic against venereal virus, is merely a solution of super-acetate of lead.

JAMES'S ANALEPTIC PILLS.

These consists of James's powders, gum ammoniacum, and the pill of aloes with myrrh, (pil. rufi) equal parts, with a sufficient quantity of the tincture of castor to make a mass.

WARNER'S CORDIAL.

Rhubarb bruised 1 oz. sennae, half an oz., saffron, 1 dr. powdered liquorice, 4 drs. raisins bruised, 1 lb. brandy, 3 pints, digest for a week and strain.

GODFREY'S CORDIAL.

The following recipt of this nostrum was obtained from a wholesale druggist, who makes and sells many hundred dozen bottles in the course of a year. There are however several other formulae for its preparation, but they are not essentially different; infuse 9 ounces of sassafras, and of the seeds of carraway, coriander, and aniseed, of each, 1 oz. in six pints of water, simmer the mixture until it is reduced to four pints; then add 6 lb. of Treacle, and boil the whole for a few minutes, when it is cold add 6 fl. ounces of the tincture of opium.

WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD.

This consists of oil of turpentine, camphor, and a portion of spirit of rosemary, to which is added a small quantity of flour of mustard.

WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD PILLS.

Balsam of Tolu, with resin.

SODAIC POWDERS.

Contained in two distinct papers, one of which is blue, the other white; that in the former consists of half a dram of the carbonate of soda, that in the latter of 25 grs. of tartaric acid. These powders require half-a pint of water. It is very evident that a solution of these powders is by no means similar to "soda water," which it is intended to emulate; for in this latter preparation, the soda is in combination only with carbonic acid; whereas the solution of the "sodaic powders" is that of a neutral salt, with a portion of fixed air diffused through it.

PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

These consists of two different powders; the one, contained in a white paper consists of 2 drams of tartarized soda, and 2 scruples of carbonate of soda, that in the blue paper of 35grs, of tartaric acid, the contents of the white paper are to be dissolved in half a pint of spring water, to which those of the blue paper are to be added, the draught is to be taken in a state of effervescence, the acid being in excess renders it more grateful, and no less efficacious, as a purgative.

TAYLOR'S RED BOTTLE.

Commonly called the whiteworth doctor's british brandy coloured with cochineal, and flavoured with oil of origanum.

MOCK ARRACK.

The author of "Apicius Redivivers," directs for the purpose of making a mock arrack, that two scruples of benzoic acid be added to every quart of rum. By a receipt of this kind the celebrated punch of vauxhall is prepared.

SULPHUR LOZENGES.

Sublimed sulphur one part, sugar eight parts: tragacanth mucilage q. s. used in asthma, and in haemorrhoids.

CEPHALIC SNUFF.

The basis of this errhine is powdered asarum, diluted with some vegetable powder.

CHELTENHAM SALTS

A factitious compound has been long vended, as a popular purgative under this name; it is formed by triturating together the following salts:—Sulphate of soda 120 grains, sulphate of magnesia 66 grains, muriate of soda 10 grains, sulphate of iron, half a grain. As a purgative it is very efficacious, and superior probably to that which is actually obtained by the evaporation of the Cheltenham water itself, for notwithstanding the high pretensions with which it has been publicly announced, it will be found to be little else then common Glauber's salts. This fact has been confirmed by the experiments of Mr. Richard Phillids (Annals of Philosophy, No. lxi.) who observes that the "real Cheltenham salts contain no chalybeate property," but are merely sulphate of sodas, mixed with a minute quantity of soda, and a very small portion of common salt." It could not be imagined that the salt should contain oxide of iron even in a state mixture, much less in combination for carbonate of iron is readily decomposed by ebullition, and the oxide of iron is precipitated before the salt can be crystallized. A preparation, under the name Cheltenham salts, is accordingly manufactured in London, by evaporating a solution, consisting of sulphate of soda, and sub carbonate of soda.

Efflorescence of real magnesian Cheltenham salts. The preceding salt deprived of its water of chrystallization.

Efflorescence of real magnesian Cheltenham salts, made from the waters of the Chalybeate Magnesian Spa, This is asserted to be a sub-sulphated magnesia in its composition; but, says Mr. Phillips, neither nature nor art has ever produced such a combination; in truth, it consists of Epsom salt, with small portions of magnesia and muriate of magnesia, or muriate or soda.

MURIO-SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA AND IRON.

The preparation thus named by Mr. Thompson, was found by Mr. Phillips to consist of epsum salt deprived of part of its water of crystallization, and discoloured by a little rust of iron, and containing a small portion of muriate of magnesia. Thus it appears that not one of these preparations is similar to the water which is drank at the Spa; in order to remedy this difficulty, Mr. Thompson prepared the original combined Cheltenham salts, by evaporating the waters to dryness, but a very small share of chemical penetration is required to satisfy us that no process of this description can remedy the defect described, for as Mr. Phillips has observed, the chalybeate properties of the water must be essentially altered by such an operation.

SCOURING DROPS.

The peculiar odour which distinguishes oil of turpentine may be destroyed by the addition of a few drops of some fragrant volatile oil, as that of lemons; a combination of this kind is commonly sold under the name of Scouring Drops, for the purpose of removing paint, oil, or grease, out of cloth.

DUTCH, OR HAARLEM DROPS.

The bases of this nostrum consists of balsam of sulphur 3 drams, Barbadoes tar one drachm, mix; a preparation is also frequently vended as Dutch Drops, which is a mixture of oil of turpentine, tincture of guaiacum, spirit of nitric, with small porations of the oil of amber and cloves.

HUDSON'S PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

Equal parts of tincture of myrrh tincture of bark and cinnamon water, to which are added arquebusade and gum arabic.

GREENOUGH'S TINCTURE FOR THE TEETH.

The following receipt is given on the authority of Mr. Gray: of bitter almonds 2 ounces, brazil wood and cassia buds, equal parts, half an ounce, root of the florentine iris 2 drs., of cochineal salt of sorrel and alum, equal parts, 1 dr,, rectified spirit 2 pints, spirit of horse radish half an ounce.

RUSPINI S TINCTURE FOR THE TEETH.

This consists of the root of the florentine iris 8 ounces, cloves 1 ounce, rectified spirit two pints, ambergris one scruple.

DE LA MOTTE'S GOLDEN DROPS.

An æthereal solution of iron.

DAFFY'S ELIXIR.

This is the tincturae sennae compositae, with the substitution of treacle for sugar candy, and the addition of anniseeds and elecampane root. Different kinds of this nostrum are sold under the names of Dicey's, Daffy, and Swinton's Daffy's, but they differ principally in some subordinate minutiae, or unimportant additions.

EDINBURGH OINTMENT.

The principal ingredients of which are the white hellebore, and muriate of ammonia.

FORD'S LAUDANUM.

This is similar to the vinum opii, with the substitution only of a dilute spirit for the wine.

BAILEY'S ITCH OINTMENT.

This is a very complicated combination containing nitre alum, sulphate of zinc and cinnabar made into an ointment, with olive oil and lard and perfumed with the essential oil of anise seeds, origanum and lavender and coloured with alkanet root.

OXLEY'S CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

A mere solution of ginger in rectified spirit.

GINGER BEER POWDERS.

White sugar 1 dram 2 scruples, ginger 5 grs. sub-carbonate of soda grs. 26 in blue paper tartaric acid grs. 30 in each white paper, these proportions are directed for half a pint of water.

GINGER BEER.

The following is the receipt by which this popular beverage is prepared, take of lump sugar half a pound of cream of tartar half an ounce bruised ginger an ounce, boiling water one gallon ferment for twenty-four hours with yeast.

BATEMANS PECTORAL DROPS.

Consists principally of the tincture of castor with portions of camphor and opium flavoured by anise seeds and coloured by cochineal.

TRUE RIGA BALSAM BEAUME DE CARPATHES.

From the shoots of the pinus cembre previously bruised and macerated for a month in spirit, this same fir affords also briancon turpentine.

GUESTONIAN EMROCATION FOR RHEUMATISM.

Take ol terebinthina *fl.* 1 oz. and a half, ol. oliv. *fl* 1 oz. and a half acid sulphuric dilut *fl.* 3 drams.

THE SPECIFIC OF HERRENSCHWAND.

Which formerly excited so much interest in Germany consisted of 10 grs. of gamboge with 20 of sub carbonate of potass, although it is said that on its being analyzed by order of Elizabeth of Russia, there were also found in it both mercury and arsenic.

BRITISH HERB TOBACCO.

The basis of which is coltsfoot; this appears to have had a very angient origin for the same plant was smoked through a reed in the days of dioscorides for the purpose of promoting expectation.

NOYAU—CREME DE NOYAU.

Bitter almonds blanched 1 ounce, proof of spirit half a pint, sugar 4 ounces. It is sometimes coloured with cochineal. The foreign noyau, although differently prepared is indebted to the same principle for its qualities; it is a liqueur of a fascinating nature and cannot be taken to any considerable extent without danger; the late Duke Charles of Loraine nearly lost his life from swallowing some eau de noyau, water distilled from peach kernels, too strongly impregnated.

ALMOND PASTE.

This cosmetic for softening the skin and preventing chaps, is made as follows:—bitter almonds blanched 4 ounces, the white of an egg, rose water, equal parts, as much as is sufficient.

EAU MEDICINALE DE HUSSON.

After various attempts to discover the active ingredient of this Parisian remedy for the cure of gout, it is at length determined to be the the colchicum autumnale for preparing this medicine: take two ounces of the root of colchicum cut into slices macerate in four fluid ounces of Spanish white wine and filter.

DR. WILSON'S TINCTURE FOR THE GOUT.

This is merely an infusion of colchicum as Dr. Williams, of Ipswich has satisfactorily shewn. Since the discovery of colchicum being the active ingredient of the eau medicinale, numerous empirical remedies have started up containing the the principles of the plant in different forms.

DR. CHITTICK'S REMEDY FOR THE STONE.

This once celebrated nostrum consisted of a fixed alkali in veal broth, the broth was usually made by his patients, and sent to him fresh every day in order to be medicated.

SHEPHERD's ANTACID LOZENGE for the HEARTBURN.

This lozenge is composed of carbonate of soda, magnesia, cinnamon, bark, mucilage, and sugar.

PERRY's ESSENCE for the TOOTH-ACHE, and PAINS in the FACE.

This preparation does not contain any mineral production it is a saturated solution of hot resinous gums and camphor in alcohol.

IMITATION OF LEMON ACID,

It consists of tartaric acid and sugar, scented with the essence of lemon,

LOZENGE OF EXTRACT OF LETTUCE and BALSAM OF TOLU.

Take of the inspissated white juice of the garden lettuce, 2 drms. tincture of balsam tolu half an ounce, simple syrup 6 oz. powder gum arabic and extract of

liquorice (softened with warm water) of each 5 ozs. rub the inspissated juice with the tincture, then by degrees add the syrup and extract and lastly sprinkle in the gum arabic powder and mix well together, then dry the mass to proper consistence and form into lozenges of 10 grs. each.

CAJEPUT OPODELDOC.

Take of almond soap 2 oz. alcohol 1 pint, camphor 1 oz. cajeput oil 2 oz. first dissolve the soap and camphor in the alcohol in a retort by means of a sand heat, and when the solution is about to congeal, or becomes nearly cold, add the oil of cajeput; shake them well together, and put them into bottles to congeal.

BASILIC POWDERS.

Prepared from aleppo scammony, cream of tartar, of each 3 ounces, prepared calomel, and calx of antimony, which the London college have given the name of the compound powder of scammony with calomel. The compound powder of senna, with calomel, in the proportion of 1 oz. of the former to 2 drs. of the latter, is generally sold under this name and as a vermifuge or active purgative it is not inferior to the original.

LANCASHIRE BLACK DROP.

Take of purified opium 5 ounces, Jamaica pepper and cinnamon of each 2 drs., saffron and seville orange peel of each 1 drachm, rectified spirit of wine a pint, digest with a gentle heat a week, and strain the liquor through flannel with a screw press, then add two or three ounces of powdered sugar candy.

BROWN's ANTIPHTHISICAL PLASTER.

Take of burgundy pitch plaster 4 ounces, euphorbium powder four drachms, mithridate 1 oz.; first melt the plaster in a panican by a gentle heat, and before it gets thick mix with it the other ingredients.

REMEDY for the ITCH

The root of the herb tooth-wort (plumbago europaea) is much recommended by many respectable French physicians for the cure of this disease. They direct the bruised root to be boiled in oil, with which the parts affected are to be rubbed every night and morning; the third or fourth inunction, they affirm, is generally successful.

BACON'S ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS.

This medicine is a solution of the nitrate of mercury in a bitter infusion.

ESSENCE of GINGER and CHAMOMILE.

This is a saturated tincture of the ginger root and chamomile flowers, with soda; the dose is forty drops.

Pectoral Essence of Pontefract Liquorice Root.

Is a solution of opium in spirit of wine slightly flavoured with liquorice.

Sibly's Solar Tincture.

Is highly rectified spirit of wine, flavoured with the essential oil of orange, and the sweet flag root. It contains no mineral preparation, nor any virtue of a vegetable that is of a stomachic or balsamic nature.

The Guestonian Remedy.

This remedy is composed of common oil, and the sulphuric acid, commonly called oil of vitriol and oil of turpentine; in the proportion of 3 drs., of sulphuric acid, to 1 and half oz. of each of the former. In farriery it has been long known by the name of the black oil, and we are informed is still much used for stiffness of joints, and enlargement of bones in horses.

Permanent Ink for Marking Linen.—No. 2.

Take a drachm of nitrate of silver (lunar caustic), dissolve it in a glass mortar in double its weight of pure distilled water, to which add nitric acid 10 drops; this is the ink. In another glass vessel dissolve a drachm of salt of tartar in an ounce and an half of water; this is usually named the liquid pounce, with which the linen is wet previously to the application of the ink.

Superior Ginger Beer.—No. 2.

This beverage, of a very superior quality, may be prepared as follows: powder of ginger 1 ounce, cream of tarter half an ounce, loaf sugar 2 pounds, a large lemon sliced, and one gallon of water added together, and simmered over the fire for half an hour, and fermented in the usual way with a table spoonful of yeast, and bottle it close: it may be proper to observe that it should be put into bottles used for soda water, and closely corked.

Atkinson's Vegetable Dye.

A strong solution of lunar caustic, in simple distilled water.

Rowland's Macassar Oil.

Common oil coloured by alkanet root, and lightly scented with cinnamon.

Sedleitz Powders.—No. 2.

Take of rochelle salts 1 dr., carbonate of soda 25 grs., tartaric acid 20 grs., The rochelle salts and carbonate of soda should be well pounded together in a marble mortar, and dissolved in a tea-cup of water in a large goblet, to which add at the time of taking it, the tartaric acid, previously dissolved in a wine glass of water.

Ford's Improved Pectoral Balsam of Horehound.

The preparation is very similar to the Asthmatic Elixir of Lewis's dispensatory; the basis of which is opium.

Ryan's Pectoral Essence of Coltsfoot.

Is the paregoric elixir, with an extra quantity of the oil of aniseed; the basis of which is opium.

Dr. Porta's Purifying Antiscorbutic Syrup.

The Antiscorbutic Syrup, in general, often prove too stimulating. I have administered to several delicate children the following preparation, published by Dr. Portal, under the name of Purifying Antiscorbutic Syrup, in his work, entitled, "Considerations on the nature and treatment of family, or the hereditary diseases, and the best approved method of preventing them." The beneficial effects I have witnessed from this preparation, have been in cases of scrofula, rickets, or in pale and debilitated children, such as are found in great cities. I recommend this medicine to practitioners, and heads of families, as a safe and efficacious alterative, for the making of which Dr. Portal gives the following recipe:—Take of gentian root half an ounce, madder root bruised 2 drs., peruvian bark, bruised, 2 drachms, wild-horse radish root half an ounce, cresses of the fountain, and scurvy grass, of each 10 ounces, muriate of mercury 2 grains, The roots are to be boiled with the bark in 2 pounds of water, till reduced to 1 lb.; the decoction is then to be strained, and a pound and a half of powdered sugar to be added to it, and then clarified with the white of two eggs. The mixture is then to be boiled till it is of the consist-

ance of a syrup; extract from the leaves of the cresses and scurvy grass, and horse-radish root (bruised in a mortar) six ounces of juice, and filter it, add to it 11 ounces of coarsely powdered sugar, which is to be heated in a water bath till the sugar is dissolved, then strain it, and add it to the other syrup; and lastly, mix with it carefully the muriate of mercury, dissolved in about a drachm of rectified spirit. "The dose for a child is generally half a spoonful; and for an adult a whole one, which can be repeated two or three times a day, and may be continued during one, two, or three weeks: as a corrector of the constitution, this medicine is considered superior to Velno's vegetable syrup.

TOWER's STOMACHIC ESSENCE.

On examining this wonderful discovery, we find it to be composed of water of ammonia, spirit of wine, and essence of peppermint, in following proportions. Rectified spirit of wine one ounce, essential oil of peppermint 40 drops; strong water of ammonia 2 drachms. The medicine is therefore a strong spirit of sal volatile, and for the complaints for which it is recommended, may, no doubt, prove beneficial in debilitated or phlegmatic habits; the addition of a bitter, either quassia colombo, or casearillae, would greatly improve it as a stomachic, and that of camphor would promote its efficacy as an antispasmodic.

RIGA BALSAM.

Take of alcohol 4 ounces, tincture of benzoin 1 drachm, tincture of saffron 2 drachms,—mix.

DR. JAMES's FEVER POWDERS.

The following is a copy of the specification; take antimony, calcine it with a continual protracted heat in a flat unglazed earthen vessel, adding to it from time to time a sufficient quantity of any animal oil and salt well dephlegmated, then boil it in melted nitre for a considerable time, and separate the powder from the nitre by dissolving it in water, then take quicksilver, make an amalgama with equal parts of martial regulus of antimony and pure silver, adding a proportionate quantity of sal ammoniac, distill off the mercury by a retort into a glass receiver, then with this quicksilver make a fresh amalgama with the same ingredients, distil again, and repeat this operation nine or ten times, then dissolve this mercury in spirits of nitre, and put it into a glass retort, and distill to dryness, calcine the caput mortuum till it become of a gold colour, burn spirits of wine upon it and keep it for use. The dose of those medicines is uncertain, but in general three grains of the antimonial powder and one grain of the mercurial, is a moderate dose.

DR. WILLIAMS's REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Is composed of prepared calamine stone, 20 grs rose water, 3 dr. and half, vinous laodanum, half a drachm.

CAMPBELL's ELEPHANTS' MILK.

On examining the contents of a 10s. bottle of elephants' milk containing ten ozs. it is composed of spirituous varnish (a solution of gum mastic in spirit of wine) [illegible] water, 9 oz 2 dr. on adding the varnish the water becomes white, resembling milk.

LEAKE's PATENT PILLS.

Take of calomel, prepared steel, and golden sulphur of antimony, of each one dr. mix, and form a mass with balsamic syrup, to be divided into pills of 6 grains each.

CHURCH's COUGH DROPS.

On subjecting this wonderful healing medicine to analysis it is found to be the

asthmatic elixir of Quincy's pharmacopaeia, composed of opium, aniseed, benzoin, camphor, spirit of wine, &c.

PRINCE's RUSSIA OIL.

Consists of a vegetable and an animal oil, scented with the essence of bergamotte.

BLEACHING LIQUOR.

Dissolve two drachms of the oxymuriate of potash in a pint of distilled water, then add pure muriatic acid an ounce and half Two table spoonsful of this solution are sufficient for a quart of soft water.

FOR SOFTENING IVORY OR BONE.

Lay the ivory or bone in aqua fortis for twelve hours, then put it into the juice of the beet for three days, when it will become so soft or pliable as to be easily worked into any form. It may again be rendered hard by placing it in strong vinegar.

DR. JOHNSON'S GOLDEN OINTMENT.

Prepared by Mr. William Singleton, Folgham. On examining this ointment it is found to be composed of white wax ointment and red precipitate of mercury finely powdered in the proportion of half a drachm of the latter to an ounce of the former.

BLACKING.

Take of ivory black 4 ounces, lamp black, half an ounce, vitriolic acid, 2 drs. olive oil, 1 oz. treacle, 4 ounces, mix well together, and add a pint of white wine vinegar.

LOCKYER's ESSENCE OF IPECACUANHA.

It is a strong tincture of the ipecacuanha root in spirit of wine, and therefore the more proper name for it would be the tincture of ipecacuanha.

AROMATIC PASTILLES.

Take of camphor flowers of benzoin, powdered charcoal, powdered cascarilla, powdered turkey myrrh, powdered nitre of each equal quantities: beat them with syrup sufficient to form a mass, and divide into pastilles of a conical shape. They may be mixed up with the spirit of turpentine (the rectif. oil), or any thing that is inflammable; syrup does best, as it is more adhesive.

BLACKING.

Take of ivory black and treacle of each 12 ounces, spermaceti oil and oil of vitriol of each 3 ounces, white wine vinegar 4 pints,—mix.

CHRONIC COUGH,

Take of tincture of tolu 3 drachms, elixir paregoric half an ounce, tincture of squills 1 drachm: two tea spoonsful to be taken in a tumbler of barley water going to bed, and when the cough is troublesome.

BUONAPARTE's PECTORAL PILLS,

Take of ipecacuanha root in powder half a drachm, powdered squills gum ammoniac of each 2 scruples, mucilage of gum arbic sufficient to form a mass; to be divided into 24 pills. one to be taken every night and morning.

ARNOLD's BALSAM OF COLTSFOOT.

Is composed of opium, liquorice, salt of tartar and alcohol.

ALBIN's CHILBLAIN WASH.

The composition of this is found to be Goulard's extract of lead, with a small proportion of opodeldoc.

RYMER's CARDIAC NERVOUS TINCTURE.

Is found to be composed of camphor, sulphuric acid, rhubarb, castor capsicum, and spirit of wine.

JACKSON's HEPATIC PILLS.

Composed of the common horse aloes and ginger powder.

Sir WILLIAM ADAM's OPHTHALMIC DROPS.

Take of corrosive sublimate of mercury 1 grain, muriatic acid (commonly called spirit of salts) 1 drop, wine of opium 1 ounce, mix: make a solution, and add extract of deadly night shade 1 drachm, mix, and make ophthalmic drops.

MODE of PREVENTIG CHILBLAINS.

Take of the plaister of the ammoniac gum, hemlock, and mercury. It should be spread on thin soft leather.

Dr. HUGH SMITH's COOLING APERIENT PILLS.

On subjecting these cooling pills to a chemical examination we find the composition to differ from that of the common Scotch pills, only in having a greater proportion of the oil of aniseed, and the aloes of a more common quality.

Dr. DE VALANGIN's BALSAM of LIFE.

Take of extract of liquorice half an ounce, subcarbonate of potass 2 scruples, socotrine aloes, powdered, 1 dr. and a half, turkey myrrh, powdered, hay saffron, of each 1 drachm; mix, and boil in a pint of water, till reduced to three quarters of a pint, then strain, and add compound tincture of cardamoms 4 ounces.

IMPROVED JAMES's POWDER.

Take of antimonial powder 5 drs., precipitated sulphuret of antimony 1 drachm and half; mix well together. The dose to an adult is 5 grains.

Dr. WHITE's TINCTURE of BARK.

Take of Peruvian bark, coarsely powdered, 4 ounces, gentian root, orange peel, of each one ounce, brandy two pints; macerate for a month.

DR. WESNER's PRESCRIPTION FOR AGUE.

To be taken every two hours, during the intermission. Take of Peruvian bark in powder, cinnamon bark in powder, of each 50 grs. sweet flag root powder, 20 grains, mix.

SCALD HEAD, RING-WORM, &c.

Take of sub-acetate of copper in very fine powder, half a drachm, prepared calomel, 1 dr. fresh spermaceti ointment, 1 oz. mix well together, to be rubbed over the parts affected every night and morning, I have also found this ointment very efficacious in cases of foul and languid ulcers.

ESSENCE OF PEARL.

Is composed of camphor, mastic, alcohol, oil of amber, and water, there is some traces of myrrh, but the oil of amber predominating we cannot say, for certainty, that it enters the composition, the proportion of alcohol is too small to dissolve the resinous gum and oil, and hence the pretended essence has a milky appearance, on which account we presume the inventor gave it the name of essence of pearl, for with respect to the component parts, it is as much entitled to the name of essence of virgin gold (which Dr. Solomon says, forms the basis of his balm of Gilead,) as to that of essence of pearl.

HICKMAN'S DIURETIC PILLS.

The diuretic pills of Dr. or Mr. Hickman are composed of carbonate of soda, soap, rhubarb, and oil of juniper, which in most cases of simple gravel may afford relief.

BOWLES'S POWDERS FOR WEAKNESS OF SIGHT.

Is a composition of valerian powder, common snuff, and oils of lavender and marjoram, in the following proportions; take of wild valerian root finely powdered and common tobacco snuff, of each half an ounce, oil of lavender flowers, oil of rosemary, of each 6 drops, mix well together, to be used as snuff.

BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS.

This is made in the following manner, take of fresh liquorice root sliced, of aniseed, bruised, of each 2 ounces, of water, 5 pints, to be boiled till the liquor is reduced to 4 pints, then strain it off, and dissolve one drachm of opium in a quart of the liquor whilst warm, then add one ounce of camphor previously dissolved in a quart of rectified spirit of wine, and then mix the whole together, and add of New England castor, of wild valerian root in fine powder, of each 1 dr. of cochineal in powder, half a drachm, shake the whole well together and keep it in a bottle closely stopped.

CHEMICAL MATCHES

The matches sold under this name are made by covering the end of a thin slip of deal with the oxymuriate of potash, sulphuret of quicksilver, &c. made into a very thin paste with mucilage of gum arabic, in the following proportions, take of oxymuriate of potash, finely powdered, 2 drs. sulphuret of mercury, a scruple, camphor powdered, 10 grs. arrow root jelly, a sufficient quantity to form a paste of such a consistency that the ends of the slips of deal on being dipped into it may be thinly covered. The deal should be well dried, and in order that the fire may be communicated to the wood, the ends previously to their being covered with the above composition, should be immersed for about half an hour in the oil of turpentine, and not dipped till the surface is dry; the sulphuret of mercury is employed only as a colour. On using those matches only one third of the covered end should be immersed into the sulphuric acid to ignite it, if the whole be introdoced, or the acid be applied to the wood the fire will cease on the covered end being consumed the immersion should also be very quick.

FLUORIC ACID.

Pound Derbyshire spar, and pour over it an equal quantity of acid sulph. A gas will be immediately liberated which may be received in a vessel containing aqua the aq will absorb the gas, and fluoric acid will be the consequence. N. B. The vessels must be lead.——Use glass in the former experiment Put a dead fly into the receiver where the gas arises, in a few minutes the natural moisture will absorb the fluoric acid, the silex contained in the glass will be dissolved, and precipitated upon the fly, which will then be a petrifaction.

DIANAS TREE.

Fill a precipitate-glass with dilute solution of nitrate of silver, drop a small quantity of quicksilver into it, and after a time Diana's tree will be formed.

AMMONIACAL GAS.

Take puly muriat ammoniae 1 ounce, calcis pur. 2 ounces, aq q. s.; apply heat: and the gas will be disengaged, manifested by its smell.

THE FORMATION OF AQUA.

Hold a cold tumbler over the flame of hydrogen gas as it proceeds through a tube.

PHOSPHORUS.

Phosphorus kindles on the outside of a glass filled with hot aq. Phosphorus dissolved in aether, or oil; the latter will make the face, &c. shine; the former a beautiful appearance poured into warm water. A little phosphorus melted in a phial will light a common match.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.

Procured by dropping it into nitric acid.

CARBONIC ACID GAS.

Take pulv. cret. upon which pour a little acid dilut. sulph. oil as directed in hydrogen gas. See beneath.

HYDROGEN GAS.

Provide a phial, to which adapt a perforated cork, thrust tightly into this a tube of glass. Put into the phial a few pieces of zinc, on which pour a mixture of five parts aq., and one acid sulph.; replace the stopper and tube within it, and hydrogen will be evolved; present a candle to it and it will flame. Here the zinc & iron becomes oxidized at the expence of the water, and is dissolved by the acid. Hydrogen, the other constituent of the water, is set at liberty, and arises in the form of gas.

NITROUS OXID GAS.

Take 64 parts nitrogen, and 34 oxygen, this is commonly called exhilarating gas, from the sensations it produces when breathed. A little of the muriate of strontian put over the flame of a candle causes it to burn of a carmine color.—Black lead is composed of carbon and iron.

CHEMICAL SPOONS.

Take 8 parts bismuth, 5 lead, 3 tin, melt them together and form spoons of it; these put in boiling water melt.

FULMINATING GOLD.

Dissolve the purest leaf gold in aq. regia., add to it a little nitrate of tin, a purple precipitate is formed which tinges glass of a ruby red.—Gold precipitated from its muriate forms fulminating gold.

TO REMOVE GREASY SPOTS.

A dilute solution of potass will remove greasy spots.

OXIMURIATE OF POTASH.

Oximuriate of potash mixed with sulphur, carbon, or phosphorus, will deflagrate on the addition of sulphuric acid.

The same preparations wrapped tightly up in tin foil, will detonate violently on being struck with a hammer.

FORMATION OF WATER.

Water is formed by oxygen uniting to hydrogen, as 15 parts hydrogen, and 85 oxygen.

COMPOSITION OF ATMOSPHERE.

The atmosphere is composed of 72 parts nitrogen, and 28 oxygen.

MEANS OF PROCURING GAS OXYGEN.

Procure a tub full of water with a shelf in it, on which place glass jars inverted with their mouth downward; put some red lead moistened with acid sulph. into a bottle with a bent neck, so that it may pass under the water into the mouth of the jar; apply heat to the bottle, and the oxygen gas will rise in bubbles, and fill the jars displacing the water contained in them.

ARTIFICIAL MUSK.

Take concentrated nitric acid 3 drs. & a ½, to be gradually dropped on one 1 dr. of rectified oil of amber which is previously poured into a wine glass, when offensive fumes (against the inhalation of which the operator must be on his guard) after having stood 24 hours, the compound acquires a resinous appearance and at the bottom are found a strongly acid fluid, but on the top of it a yellow resin resembling musk in its fragrance; this resinous matter must be repeatedly washed first in cold, and then in hot water, until the acid taste be completely removed.

Mr. Barley's Tincture of Artificial Musk.

Take supra 2 drachms, dissolve in 8 oz. of alcohol, which forms a tincture of a palish color; & affords a very grateful smell: to 2 children, the one about 9 years of age, the other 6, he gave the tincture in doses of 10 drops to the younger, and 12 to the eldest, three times a day, in barley water, with very great success.

TO TAKE INK SPOTS OUT OF CLOTH.

Wash the cloth in the sharpest vinegar, pressing and rubbing it well with your hands, and then with water and soap, and it is done.

Varnish for Wood, or Metal, that looks like Gold,

Gum sandarac, 2 ounces, litharg aur, 1 oz. clarified ol lini. 4 ounces, boil them in a glazed earthen vessel till they look of a transparent yellow, and varnishing your materials with it according to art they will appear as gilded.

To procure Hydrogen Gas. No. 2.

Let sulphuric acid be previously diluted with 5 or 6 times its weight of water be poured on iron filings, or on small iron rails in a gas bottle, or small retort, an effervescence will ensue, and the escaping gas may be collected in the usual manner.

Oxygenneated Muriate of Kali.

Rub 2 grains in a mortar, and 1 gr. of sulphur, mix them very acurately by gentle triture, and then having collected the powder to one part of the mortar, press the pestle down upon it suddenly and forcibly a loud detonation will ensue, or if the mixed ingredients be wrapped in some strong paper and then struck off with a hammer a still louder report will be produced. Mix 5 grs. of the salt with half the quantity of carbon in a like manner on triturating the mixture strongly it will inflame, but with much noise; mix a small quantity of sugar with half its weight of the above salt; and on the mixture pour a little strong sulphuric acid, a sudden and vehement inflammation will be produced: this experiment, as well as the following, requires care. To 1 grain of the powdered salt in a mortar add about ½ a gr. of phosphorus, which will detonate on the gentlest triture with a very loud report; the hand should be covered with a glove in making this expt. the greatest care should be taken that the phosphorus in an inflamed state, does not fly in the eyes. Oxygenate muriate may be substituted for nitre in the preparation of gunpowder, but the mixture of the ingredients require great circumspection; it may be proper also to state that this salt must not be kept mixed with sulphur in a considerable quantity, such mixtures have been known to detonate spontaneously.

SYMPHATHETIC INKS.

Take powdered galls, ½ oz. infuse them 3 or 4 days, in half a pint of water, pour off the clear fluid, and dissolve in 1 oz. of gum arabic, and write with this fluid and when you intend to make it appear, rub it over with a solution of green vitriol made by dissolving half an ounce in half a pint of water, then to make it disappear rub it over with oil of vitriol dissolved in water, then to make it appear again, rub it with cream of tartar, otherwise, dissolve 2 ounces of quicklime.

One ounce orpiment, then add 1 pound aqua, and let them remain in a gentle heat, often shaking the vessel, for some hours, then pour off the fluid, make in the mean time a solution of saccharum saturni, by dissolving 3 drs. of it in 2 ounces of water, write with this solution taken from the lime, and the letters will appear black.

SYMPHATHETIC INK.

Dissolve roche alum in water, write with it, and then put it into a bason of water horizontally, and the letters will appear white.

Write with the juice of lemons, oranges, potatoes, and most vegitable acids, and when the paper is held before the fire, the letters will appear of an orange color, so likewise will pearlash, potash, onions, sal ammoniac, oil of vitriol dissolved in water will be black, also salt of tartar, cream tartar, most acids and alkalies.

TO REMOVE INK STAINS FROM LINEN, &c.

Ink-stains may be removed by muriatic acid, one part, aq. six ditto, the spot is to be soaked in this preparation a few minutes and then washed out.

To REMOVE INK STAINS from PAPER without affecting PRINT.

A like solution of oxalic, citric, or tartaric acid will remove ink stains from paper without affecting print.

If iron stains are very old they should be 1st moistened with an alkaline sulphuret, and then either of the above methods used.

To REMOVE FRUIT STAINS.

Fruit stains may be removed in the following manner, put a table spoonful of acid mur, and a tea-spoonful of manganese, into a teacup, place this in a bason containing hot aq. moisten the stained spot with water, and hold it over the fumes which arise from the tea cup, till the stains disappear.

PHOSPHORUS.

Mix one part flor sulph. with eight parts phosp. dip a small piece of lign. into the mixt. rub it on a cork. and a flame will be produced.

Phosp. put into a bottle half filled with water and placed over a candle, will, on its getting warm, produce beautiful appearances.

Take 2 ounces slacked lime, 1 dr. phosp. ½ oz. aq. put them into a small retort and apply heat, this exhibits one of the most pleasing experiments in chemistry.

Two parts common air, and one hydrogen gas, mixed explodes loudly.

PHILOSOPHICAL CANDLE.

Take acid muriatic, 1 part aq. 7 parts, mix, and put in zinc filings, hydrogen gas is devolved which is to be set fire to from a small stream.

Any stains produced by iron, or its compounds may be discharged by citric acid.

Varnish proper for Pales and Coarse Wood Work, Weather Boarding, &c.

Take any quantity of tar, and grind it with as much spanish brown as it will bear without rendering it too thick to be used as a paint or varnish, then lay it on

the pales, &c.; it will quickly harden with a large brush; is an excellent preservative against moisture; when the glossy brown color is not liked the work may be made of a greyish brown, by mixing a small portion of white lead or whiting and ivory black, with the spanish brown.

Black Ink.

Coque lign campeach 1 lb. ex aq pluvialis cong! pro semi hor. Take the decoction off the fire, and pour it from the chips whilst boiling hot on a pound of the best aleppo galls, powdered, 2 ozs. of pomegranite peels, put it in a close vessel, stir well together with a wooden spatula for some time; place it in the winter, near the fire, for 3 or 4 days after shaking the vessel at the end of that time add half a pound of green vitriol, powdered; after 4 days time add further 4 ounces gum arabic dissolved in a quart of boiling water, and after giving the ink some time to settle strain it off from the dregs through a course linen cloth, keep it stopt well for use; if you wish it to shine more add pomegranite peel Q. Vol., and when you cannot procure logwood, substitute ripe privet berries, to prevent its getting mouldy; add 4 ozs, or more spirit v. r., and to prevent its containg any acid which may injure the ink add a little kali ppt.

Red Ink.

Take brazil wood rasp 4 ozs., infunde per dieb tres vel iv. in aceti, (distill opt.) boil the infusion then over a gentle fire, then filter it while hot through paper, through an earthen cullender; put it again over the fire, and dissolve in it first ½ an oz. gum arabic, and afterwards alum and white sugar ½ an ounce; procure the brazil wood in a piece and scrape it with a knife or rasp it with a bright file (all rust of iron to be carefully avoided.)

Method of Procuring the Hydrocyanic or Prussic Acid, for Medicinal purposes.

To 2 ounces of Prussian blue, mixed with 1 oz. of red precipitate of mercury, 6 ounces of water are added, and the whole boiled for some minutes with constant agitation; when the blue color entirely disappears, and the mass becomes of a yellowish grey, it is then filtered, and the mass on the filter washed with a little hot water, which is added to the filtered liquor. Pour this upon 1 oz. and ½ of clean iron filings, and add 3 drs., of strong sulphuric acid, shake the mixture well, and after allowing it to subside, pour off the liquor, put it into a retort, and distil the 4th part of it over into a well luted receiver, which will afterwards be found to contain the aqueous prussic acid, with an admixture of a little sulphuric acid, to be got rid of by means of barytic water. The improvement suggested by Le Planche consists in limiting the first distillation to 1 6th of the whole, and in rectifying the liquid thus obtained by means of a gentle fire, over 1-20th of carbonate of lime, drawing off, afterwards ¾ only of the whole by a second distillation. By this method the acid is obtained at an uniform degree of concentration.

THE HYDROCYANIC OR PRUSSIC ACID,

When exhibited requires to be carefully watched, also the patient during its use, and should be seen at least twice a day, it being a most powerful poison, and in the hands of ignorance it has already been productive of the most serious consequences. Guy Lussac obtained it in so concentrated a state that even the small quantity of one drop applied to the tongue, or to the end of the nose destroyed life instantaneously.

On the means to be used in cases of Poison.

If the poison be opium, vomiting should be excited by emetic tartar, sulphate of zinc, or sulphate of copper, in sufficient, but not too strong doses. If either of these preparations be insufficient to occasion vomiting, and the fact of the patient

having taken a very strong dose of opium be ascertained, two grains of emetic tartar should be injected into a vein, a practice which should only be resorted to in cases of very great emergency, or when it is evidently the only means of saving the patients' life.

The vegetable and mineral acids, and coffee, which are generally administered to counteract the anodyne or poisonous effects of opium, are found of no utility whatever, except as diluters, for which warm water is more beneficial.

Verdigrease taken as poison, sugar is an antidote given in large quantities.

When the poison is corrosive sublimate, the white of eggs is a real antidote. From the first appearance of the symptoms the patient should swallow several glasses mixed with water, the white of eggs, by combining with the sublimate, forms a triple compound of albumen, muriatic acid, and oxyde of mercury which is found to be innocent in very large doses. Alkaline medicines, which are generally exhibited to decompose corrosive sublimate in the stomach are improper. When the white of eggs cannot be obtained, a decoction of linseed ought to be freely administered.

If the poison be arsenic, the first object should be to promote its expulsion by vomiting, for this purpose warm water, milk, or decoction of linseed, should be administered freely, and vomiting excited by irritating the top of the gullet by a feather or finger. Strong emetics, by increasing the irritation of the stomach, do mischief. Bleeding, warm baths, fomentations, mucilaginous lavements, and narcotics, are the remedies to be employed if inflammation of the bowels should come on. The diet should consist principally of milk, gruel, cream, rice, and mild liquids.

RUSSIAN INK POWDER.

Take finely powdered galls, 4 ounces, copperas, 3 lbs. the water of crystallization to be evaporated from it by heat, to which add roch alum, and powdered gum arabic, of each 1 dr.

Boerhaaves Fever Powder.

Take of nitre purified, 8 ounces, gum camphor, 2 drs. saffron powder, 1 dr. powdered cochineal, 8 grs., each to be finely and seperately powdered, and kept in a dry bottle. Dose, 10 grs. for an adult, every 4 hours.

VEGITABLE NUTRITIOUS JELLY.

Take pearl barley, sago, rice, and eringo root, of each one ounce, boil in pure water 6 pints down to one half, strain the liquor, and add new cows' milk one pint, sugar may be added if agreeable, and taken when you please.

TEETH PASTE.

Take aromatic powder, 2 drs. vermilion, 10 grs. borax, 2 scruples. allum, 2 scruples, boney, 1½ oz. mix.

LOTION FOR THE TEETH.

Take lesser cardamom seeds, 6 drs. cassia bark, 6 ounces, nutmegs, 1½ oz. borax and allum, of each ½ oz powdered gum myrrh, 2 ozs. powdered kins, 1½ oz. cochineal powdered, ½ oz. spirits of wine, 4 pts, rain-water, 2 galls. digest for 60 days, frequently shaking, then strain it off for use. N. B. Be very attentive in using nothing but rain-water, add the spirits of wine last, or the whole will be turbid instead of transparent.

Coach Blacking.

Take logwood chips 3 lbs. powdered galls. 4 ozs. green vitri. 4 ozs. glue, 4 oz.

allum, 1 oz., ink one small bottle, to stand 6 days, first boil half an hour, then boil to 3 qts. from 6 qts. lay it on with a brush, and polish, with one glass of gin in each bottle.

Ward's Cephalic Essence for the Head-ach.

Take spirit of wine half a pint, roche allum, 2 drs. camphor, 1 oz. essence of lemon, ½ dr. volatile spirit of ammonia, 1 oz. let it stand six days, pour a little of it in your hand for use.

Herald's Powders for Gout, Rheumatism, &c.

It is found to be very similar to the composition already noticed under the name of the " Chelsea pensioners remedy," it is rendered more pleasant to the palate, and probably improved by the addition of powdered nutmegs, and other stomachic aromatics, and by the omission of honey, which, by disordering the stomach in consequence of becoming acid, counteracts the satutary effects of the sulphur in such cases.

CORDIAL APERIENT MIXTURE.

Recipe.---Sacch. alb. drachmas tres, ol. anisi guttas octo pulv. rhaei drachmam cum semisse magnes calcin. scrupulum, duas aquae parae uncias quotuor tinct. lav. compt. spt ammon comp. sinj. drachmam capt. coch. duo tertus horas durant. dolor. vel donee alvis responderit.

PRO CONVULSIONS IN INFANTS.

Recipe. Pulv rhaei gran, qua ure calom. granem mix fl pulvis.

Recipe. Aq. anethi unciam cum semisse tinct. faetid. simpt. gutt. triginta tinct. opii gutt dua syr ziugib dzachma mix cochl. infantiie una quatuor quaque hora.

FOR CHILBLAINS.

Which are to be kept dry & not exposed to cold. Take oil of turpentine volatile liniment oil of camphor &c. as liniments to be applied frequently adde p. r. n. ess. limon.

LOTION for CHILBLAINS.

Take alum 2 dms. vinegar 6 oz. spirit of wine 2 ozs. mix to be applied constantly by means of linen rags.

EMBROCATION for CHILBLAINS.

Take oil of turpentine ½ oz. spirits of camphor 2 ozs. and ½ mix and use it often.

LINIMENT FOR CHILBLAINS.

Take liniment of ammonia 1 oz., compound camphor liniment ½ an oz., tincture of opium 2 dr., vitriolic ether 1 dr. ; mix. To be applied to the part affected. night and morning.

VERMIFUGE POWDERS.

Take powder of tin ½ a dr., aethiops mineral 5 grs., mix, and send 24 papers, one to be taken night and morning ; an aperient dose to be given twice a week.

COUGH MIXTURE. No. 2.

Take spermaceti, powdered, 2 drs., the yolk of an egg, pure water 6 ozs, compound tincture of camphor 1 oz., honey 1 oz., tincture of squills 1 dr., minderers's spirit 1 oz. and ½, mix, and take two table spoonsful three times a day.

TEETH POWDER. No. 3.

Take powdered charcoal 1 oz., prepared chalk 6 drs., powdered cinchona bark

two drams, mix occasionally; a few drops of oil of cloves.

NITRO MURIATIC ACID, OR AQUA REGIA.

Is made of two parts nitric acid, and one muriatic acid.

VARIOUS COLOURS.

Red.—Take brazil, 1½ oz. vinegar 1 pint, digest for 3 days, and strain.

Blue.—Take verdigrease, ½ oz. crude tartar, ½ oz. vinegar, half a pint, digest for three days.

Green.—Take verdigrease, ½ oz. vinegar, 4 oz. gum Arabic, a small quantity, mix, and digest for three days.

WHITE INK FOR WRITING ON BLACK PAPER.

Having carefully washed some egg-shells remove the internal skin and grind them on a piece of porphory, then put the powder into a small vessel of pure water and when it has settled at the bottom, draw off the water and dry the powder in the sun, this powder must be preserved in a bottle, when you want to use it put a small quantity of gum ammoniac into distilled vinegar, and leave it to dissolve during the night, next morning the solution will appear exceedingly white, and if you then strain it through a piece of linen cloth, and add to it the powder of egg-shells in sufficient quantity, you will obtain a very white ink.

THE FIERY FOUNTAIN.

If 20 grs. of phosphorus, cut very small, and mixed with 40 grs. of powder of zinc, and put into 4 drs. of water and 2 drs. of concentrated sulphuric acid be added thereto, bubbles of inflamed phosphorated hydrogen gas will quickly cover the whole surface of the fluid, in succession, forming a real fountain of fire.

THE IRON TREE.

Dissolve iron filings in aqua fortis moderately concentrated till the acid is saturated, then add to it gradually a solution of fixed alkali (commonly called oil of tartar per deliquum), a strong effervescence will ensue and the iron, instead of falling to the bottom of the vessel will afterwards rise so as to cover the sides forming a multitude of ramifications heaped one upon the other, which will sometimes pass over the edge of the vessel and extend themselves on the outside with all the appearance of a plant.

A Luminous Bottle which will shew the Hour on a Watch in the Dark.

Throw a bit of phosphorus of the size of a pea into a long glass phial, and pour boiling oil carefully over it till the phial is one third filled. The phial must be carefully corked, and when used should be unstopped to admit the external air, and closed again. The empty space of the phial will then appear luminous, and give as much light as an ordinary lamp, each time that the light disappears on removing the stopper it will instantly re-appear. In cold weather the bottle should be warmed in the hands before the stopper is removed; a phial thus prepared may be used every night for six months.

TO MAKE LUMINOUS WRITING IN THE DARK.

Fix a small piece of solid phosphorus in a quill, and write with it upon paper, if the paper be carried into a dark room, the writing will appear beautifully luminous.

To produce Metallic Lead from the Powder.

Take 1 oz. of red lead, and ½ dr. of charcoal in powder, incorporate them well in a mortar, and then fill the bowl of a tobacco pipe with the mixture, submit it to an intense heat in a common fire, and when melted, pour it out upon a slab, and the result will be metallic lead completely revived.

Two inodorous bodies become very pungent and Odorous by mixture.

When equal parts of muriate of ammonia and slaked lime both substances destitute of odour, are intimately blended together in a morter a very pungent gas (ammonia) becomes evolved.

VARIOUS.

Varnish for Boxes.—Take spt. vin: rectif. 1 lb., juniper gum, 4 ozs., tereb. com 2 ozs. mix.

Haustus Nigra Aperiens.—Take infus sennae tart 10 drs., manna opt. 1 dr., potass tart 2 drs., syrup, spin. cerv. 2 dr., mix, ft. haustus.

Pilulae Aperiens.—Take extract coloc, comp. pilulae ex aloes, a. a. 2 drs., hyd. sub. mur. 1 dr. and ½, sapo venet. 2 drs., pulv, antim 2 drs., ft. pilulae No. 120. three pro dose.

Collyrium of vit. zinc. pro oculis.—Take zinc. vit. 5 gr., cerussa acet. 10 gr., aqua rosa, 6 ozs., mix.

Pill Antibilious.—Take pulv. rhaei 2 drs., hyd sub mur. ½ dr. ess menth pip. 10 dps., ft. pilulae 30.

Pilulae Hyd. tub, mur. et. antim.—Take hyd sub. mur. 1 gr., pulv. antim 2 grs., cons q. s. ft. pilulae.

Pil Alterative.---Take pilulae plummer 2 drs divide in pilulas 24, sumat 2 altern nocte.

Vinegar to prevent infection.—Take lavender, mint rosemary and wormwood of each a handful, & infuse them for a week in a pint of the best white wine vinegar, & press them through a flannel cloth till the herbs are as dry as possible, then take camphor ½ an oz., dissolve it in a quarter of a pint of spirits of wine, mix them together.

Gold spt. Varnish for Brass.---Take spt. vin. rectif. 1lb, gamboge 2 ozs, gum morter 2 ounces, digest in a strong heat, adding annatto and dragon's blood q. s. to give it a high colour.

Lacquor Varnish for a Gold Colour.---Take spt. vin. rectif. 20 ozs, pulv. curcum: sang dracon a.a. 1 oz, gum mastic gum juniper a. a. 1 oz. shel. lac. 5 ozs. dissolve and strain for use.

Lacquer Varnish.---Take shell lac 4 ozs, spt vin. 1lb, infuse it in a gentle heat until the gum is dissolved, then add a small quantity of powdered turmerick and dragon's blood, and strain it for use.

Dr. Scots Nitro Muriatic Acid Bath.—Nitric acid 2 parts, muriatic acid 3 parts, when used as a bath; the mixed acid should be added to the water, until it is about as sour as weak vinegar.

Court Plaster.---Take gum benzoin 6 drs, rect spirits of wine 3 ozs, digest for 24 hours and filter.——Take isinglass sliced 2 ounces, rose water 6 ounces, dissolve and digest in a water bath, and towards the end of the solution add the tincture of benzoin, then strain it through a linen cloth, and if too thin evaporate it to a proper consistence, and lay it on the silk with a painters tool.

Mahogany Stain for Deal Board—Take sulphuric acid 4 ounces, indigo ½ an ounce, dissolve the indigo in the acid, and add water 1 ounce, brush this upon deal, and let it stand 24 hours in a shade.

A Second Wash—Take aqua fortis 2 ounces, block terris 2 drams, quicksilver 1 ounce, water ½ an ounce, rub this on the first and it will be the full colour.

Atrament Nigra Ink.—Take galla, 3 lbs. ferr. sulph, 1 lb. haematox, 1 lb. acacia 1½ lb. 32 ad 48 pints of aqua to be added for use.

Godfreys Cordial.—Take Theriac 14 lbs. aqua, 8 lbs. spt vin rectif, 2 lbs. pulv zingib, one ounce, oil of juniper, et ol carui, a. a. 48 dps. tinct opii, 1½ oz. mix.

Lip Salve.—Take Ol mace 2 ser. ol lavandulae, 16 dps. cort anchus, ½ oz. ol amygd dulce, 8 ounces, cerae alb, 4 ounces, mix.

Essence Menth Pip.—Take pot S. carb, 1 ounce, spt vin rectif, 1 lb. ol menth pip, 1 ounce, mix.

India Curry Powder, No. 2.—Take sem coriand, 4 oz. pip alb, 6 ounces, sem sinapii, 1 ounce, curcum opt, 1 ounce, pip cayanne, 1 ounce, mix together.

Aromatic Pastilles.—Take pulv. caryoph gum benzoin cort cascaril carbon lign a. a. powder, and form with mucil acacia.

Essence pro Jamaica Pomatum.—Take ol origanum ½ lb., ol limon ½ lb., ess bergam 1 lb., ol cort aurant 1 ounce and ½, ol caryoph 2 ounces, mix.

Essence Marschelle.—Take essence bergam ol limon ol caryoph a. a. 4 ounces, essence mosch 12 ounces, ol sassaf 1 ounce, ol origan 1½ ounce, mix.

Eau Sansparell.—Take alcohol cong 1, essence lemon 6 ounces, ol caryoph 2 ounces, mix.

Eau de Marschalle.—Take alcohol 4 lbs, mosch 20 grs. essence bergam ½ ounce, ol lavendule ol caryoph a. a. 6 ounces, ess amberg 2 ounces, ol sassaf ol origan a. a. 20 drops, mix.

Eau de Millefleurs.—Take alcohol 4 ounces, mosch 10 grains, essence lemon 1½ ounce, ess amberg 2 ounces, ol caryoph, 1 ounce, ol lavend, 1 ounce, mix.

Eau de Bergamotte.—Take spt rectif cong, 1, ess bergam, 5 ounces, ess amberg, 2 ounces, mix.

Oil Varnish.—Take ol lini, 1 lb. gum junip, gum mastic, a. a. equal parts, one ounce, powder and boil the whole together until it will burn a feather.

Anderson's Scotts Pills.—Take aloes B. B, opt, 1 lb, cbor nig, 2 lb, ol anisi, ½ ounce, Aq, q s, ft massae

Hooper's Female Pills.—Take aloes, 4 ounces, pulv. myrrh, 2 ounces, croci, eber nig, a a, one ounce, mix, ft massa

Hard Varnish—Take seed lac, resin flav, a a, 1½ lb. spt vin rectif cong, 2, powder, the lac and digest in a gentle heat for two days then add the rosin powdered very fine, and digest a week

Gold Lacquer—Take curcum opt, one pound, arnatto 2 ounces, saog dracon, 1 ounce, spt rectif cong 2, digest a few days in a gentle heat, strain and add seed lac, 1½ lb. digest as before.

Spirit Varnish—Take pulv resin nig, 3 lb, seed lac, 12 ozs, spt vin rectif cong 2, digest two days in a warm bath

Red Ink—Take ras brazil, ½ lb, acetum, 10 lb, boil for half an hour, strain, and add allum rup, half a pound

Blacking, No. 2—Take ebor nig 3 ounces, indigo blue 2 drams, ol oliva 1 ounce acid sulph dil succ limon a a 3 ounces, aceti 2 lb, mel 2 ounces, mix.

Essence menth Piperiditae—Take ol menth pip ½ ounce, spt vin rectif 4 ounces mix.

Patent Seidlitz Powders--Take tart soda 2 drs, soda carbon 2 scruples, chart coer taken in effervescence cum, 35 grains of acid tartaric chart alb.

Cheltenham Salts---Take sulphate of soda 120 grains, sulph magnes 60 grains, murias soda 10 grains, ferri sulph ½ grain. This is an excellent aperient medicine.

Cephalic Snuff—Take pulv helleb alb scotch, s. a. a. 4 ounces, flor lavand pulv santal rubr a a, 1 ounce, misce.

Ol Britannica---Take bals sulph, ½ lb, spt tereb ½ lb, ol succin I ounce mix.

Aq Lavandulae---Take sacch alb 2 drams, vel q s, ess amberg ½ ounce, ol lavand ½ ounce, ess bergam 2 drs. mix; simul et adde spt vin. rectif 2 lb, misce.

Gold Spirit Varnish for Brass—Take spt vin rectif 1 lb, gamboge, gum mastic a a, 2 ounces, digest in a strong heat, adding annotto and dragons blood, of each a small quantity sufficient to give it a high colour.

Pulv Dentifrice or Teeth Powder---Take oss saepia 4 ounces coral rubr 3 ounces, sang dracon ½ ounce, kali vitriol 1½ dm, ol lavand 20 drops, mix.

Ung Labial, or Lip Salve—Take ol amygd, 4½ ounces, spermaceti 4½ drams cerae alb 3 drams ess limon 30 drops, rad anchus 3 drams ft ungentum.

Ointment for chops and excoriated nipples—Take oxidi zinci ½ ounce, axung porcin one ounce mix, ft ungentum.

To dye pink---Take croci in faeno 1 ounce, potassae 3 ounces, succ limon one ounce, aqua pura cong 3, misce

Embrocation for the hooping cough—Take antim tart one scruple, tr canth f one ounce, aq font two ounces, mix, ft embrocation.

Pulv. Dentifrice—Take pulv gum mastich, P myrrh, P bole armen, rad iris, P pulv cinchonae, a a, aequalis partes

Mixturae Carminative—Take pulv rhaei, magnesia, a a, one dr. sacch alb, 3 drs, conf arom, one dr, ol anisi, 8 drops, spt ammon c, spt lavand c, a a, ½ a dram, aq font, 5½ ounces, mix, ft mist, coch tres sumendus hor, tertiis durant dolor urgent

Hooper's pills—Take hierae picrae 4 ounces, sal martis 1 ounce, elix prop, q s ft massae

Printing ink—Take ferri sulphas, sacchar saturn, a a, equal quantity boil in linseed oil, it will stand washing and boiling

India Curry powder—Take pulv sem coiand, 2 ounces, sem cummin and sem fenigr, of each one dr, pip nigr, ½ ounce, zingib, 2 drs, carui, sem, one dr, oryza, 2 drs, pip cayenne, 2 drs, capsicum, one dr, curcumae pulv, one ounce, mix.

Steer's chemical opodeldoc—Take sol sapon c camp, aq amm acet, a a, on ounce, aq ammon mur, ½ ounce, mix

Embrocatio opii compositus—Take tr opii, spt aeth sulph, spt camph, a a, ounce, gives instant relief in tooth and ear ach

Furniture oil, No 2—Take ol linisine igne, 1 lb. spt rectif, ½ oz, spt lavandulae, 2 oz, acid mur, ½ oz. mix. ft oil.

Godfrey's Cordial, No. 2—Take aq, cong 2, ras sassaf, pulv anisi, a a, 1 lb, pulv sem carui, 2 ounces, opii gum, 1½ ounce, sacch flav, 3½ lbs, boil tu one half, and strain, add spt v rectif, 6 lb.

Prevention of typhus fever—Dr. J. C. Smith obtained 5000*l.* from Parliament for the following recipe, take 6 drs of powdered nitre, 6 drams of oil vitriol, mix them in a teacup by adding to the nitre one dram of the oil at a time, the cup to be placed during the preparation, on a hot hearth, or a plate of heated iron, and the mixture stirred with a tobacco pipe, the cup to be placed in different parts of the sick-room

Dr. De Graves' ung detersivum—Take axung 2 drs, pulv bol armen, tutti ppt, calx hyd alb, a a, one dr. mix, ft argentum deind, adde tr benzoes c, one scruple, to be applied on the eye with a camel hair pencil

To take printing out of a book, &c.—Rub a little aq fort over it and it will disappear, then wash it with alum water or vinegar to prevent its being burnt

Common lute for luting distills &c.—Take linseed meal, 8 ozs, wheat flour, 2 ounces, made up with water into a proper consistence

Invisible ink—Put litharge of lead into very strong vinegar, and let it stand 24 hours, strain it off, and let it remain till quite settled, then put the liquor in a bottle. You next dissolve orpiment in quick lime water by setting the water in the sun for 2 or 3 days, turning it 5 or 6 times a day; keep the bottle containg this liquor well corked, as the vapour is highly pernicious if received into the mouth. Write what you wish with a pen dipped in the first liquor, and to make it visible expose it to the vapour of the second liquor; if you wish them to disappear, again draw a sponge or pencil dipped in aqua fortis or spirit of nitre over the paper, and if you wish them to re-appear let the paper be quite dry and then pass the solution of orpiment over it.

Another- -Dissolve bismuth in nitrous acid: when the writing with this fluid is exposed to the vapour of liver of sulphur it will become quite black.

Another---Dissolve green vitriol and a little nitrous acid in common water; write your characters with a new pen. Next infuse small aleppo galls slightly bruised in water; in two or three days pour the liquor off By drawing a pencil, dipped in this second solution, over the characters written with the first, they will appear a beautiful black.

Invisible gold ink---Put as much gold in as small a quantity of aqua regia as will dissolve it, and dilute it with two or three times the quantity of distilled water. Next dissolve, in a separate vessel, fine pewter in aqua regia, and when it is well impregnated, add an equal quantity of distilled water: write your characters with the first solution, let it dry in the shade. To make them appear, draw a pencil or sponge dipped in the second solution over the paper, and the characters will appear of a purple colour.

Invisible silver ink—Dissolve fine silver in aquafortis, and after the dissolution add some distilled water in the same manner as in the gold ink. What is written with the above ink will remain invisible for three or four months if kept from the air, but may be easily read in an hour if exposed to the fire, air, or sun.

Invisible yellow ink---Steep marygold flowers 7 or 8 days in clear distilled vinegar; press the flowers and strain the liquor, which is to be kept in a bottle well corked. If you would have it still more clear, add, when you use it, some pure water. To make the characters visible which you write with this ink, pass a sponge over the paper dipped in the following solution:—Take a quantity of the

flowers of tansy, or the common violet bruise them in a mortar with water, strain the liquor in a cloth, and keep it in a bottle.

Invisible red ink—To the pure spirit of vitriol or nitre add 8 times as much water. Use the above solution of violets to make visible the characters written with this ink.

Invisible green ink—Dissolve salt of tartar, clear and dry, in a sufficient quantity of river water: use the violet solution to render it visible.

Another Invisible green ink—Dissolve zaffre in powder in aqua-regia for 24 hrs. pour the liquor off, add the same quantity of common water, and keep it in a bottle well corked.——This ink will not be visible till exposed to the fire or the sun, and will again be invisible when it becomes cold.

Invisible violet ink.—Express the juice of lemons and keep it in a bottle well corked, use the violet infusion to make the writing visible.

Invisible grey ink.—Mix alum, with lemon juice, the letters written with this ink will be invisible till dipped in the water.

The silver tree.—Dissolve an ounce of fine silver in 3 ounces of strong aqua-fortis in a glass bottle, when the silver is dissolved pour the aqua fortis into another glass vessel, (a decanter will be best) with 7 or 8 ozs. of mercury, to which add a quart of common water, to the whole add your dissolved silver and let it remain untouched.——In a few days the mercury will appear covered with a number of little branches of a silver color, this appearance will increase for a month or two and will remain after the mercury is entirely dissolved.

Zinc or lead tree.—A more modern invention, and an easier method by far than the above is the following:——To a piece of zinc fasten a wire crooked in the form of the worm of a still, let the other end of the wire be thrust through a cork, you then pour spring water into a phial, or decanter, to which you add a small quantity of sugar of lead, thrust the zinc into the bottle and with the cork at the end of the wire, fasten it up, in a few days the tree will begin to grow, and produce a most beautiful effect.

Illuminated writing.—It is well known that if any words are written on a wall, with solid phosphorus, the writing will appear as if on fire, but it is necessary to give this caution, lest accidents should occur, one of which happened a short time since, in Sidmouth, which nearly proved fatal to a young man of that place, from his incautiously having bought some of a druggist, who, from ignorance, instead of delivering it to him immersed in water, in a vial, gave it wrapped up in paper, which he put into his pocket, but, fortunately for him, he soon discovered its dangerous tendency, though not before his clothes, hands, &c. were most dreadfully burnt: In using it, let a cup of water always near you, and do not keep it more than a minute and half in your hand, for fear the warmth of your hand should set it on fire. When you have written a few words with it put the phosphorus into the cup of water, and let it stay a little to cool, then take it out and write with it again.

A Lamp that will burn 12 months without replenishing.—Take a stick of phosphorus, and put into a large dry phial, not corked, and it will afford a light sufficient to discern any object in a room, when held near it, the phial should be kept in a cool place where there is no great current of air, and it will continue its luminous appearance for more than 12 months.

Fulminating gold—Put into a small long necked bottle, resting on a little sand, one part of fine gold filings, and three parts of aqua regia (nitro muriatic acid.) When the gold is dissolved pour the solution into a glass, and add five or six times the quantity of water, then take spirits of sal ammoniac or oil of tartar, and pour

t drop by drop into the solution until the gold is entirely precipitated to the bottom of the glass. Decant the liquor that swims at the top by inclining the glass and having washed it several times in warm water, dry it at a moderate heat, placing it on paper capable of absorbing all the moisture. If a grain of this powder, put into a spoon, (it should be an iron one) be exposed to the flame of a candle, it will explode with a very loud report.

Ingredients used by dishonest persons in adulterating the following domestic articles:

TEA—Elder leaves are put into a heap until they heat, then exposed to the sun, & when half dried rubbed by the hands and riddled; when from sloe leaves, they are boiled, placed in the sun on tin or copper plates and dried with copperas.

Mustard—Is adulterating by adding 7 pounds of warm flour, to 2 stone weigh of mustard.

Ginger—yellow ochre one pound, true ginger four pounds, mix.

Ground pepper—From rape seed cake after the oil is extracted.

Whole pepper—From flour called seconds, made half wet and rubbed between the hands, passed through a sieve, and dried in an oven, mixed with real pepper.

Indigo—Common slate blue, and real indigo, put into a linen rag, and let lie in water 12 hours, then spread in the sun, and when dry it will crack, and is then dusted with real spanish indigo to give it a good colour.

Dr. G. Fordyce's Purgative Pills.—Take socotrine aloes gum sagapenum gum gamboge of each 1 dram, powdered gum arabic 2 scruples oil of chamomile 20 drops, syrup of buckthorn a sufficiency to make a mass from 6 to 10 grs. a dose.

Peppermint Cake.——Dissolve 8 pounds of powdered fine sugar in a sufficient quantity of water say 14 ounces, let it boil over a gentle fire constantly stirring it to prevent its acquiring an empireumatic taste after it has boiled a few minutes drop a little on a cold plate if it should be sufficiently hard take it off the fire and add to it 1 ounce of the essential oil of peppermint stir it briskly together so that it may be perfectly united with the sugar, and immediately pour it on shallow dishes or moulds let it stand till it becomes perfectly hard.

German Blacking.---Take ivory black 8 ounces, sugar gandy ½ a pound, gum arabic ½ an ounce, isinglass ½ an ounce, sulphuric acid 2 drams, oil of olives 1 ounce, the whole to be boiled in a small quantity of vinegar & then mixed with old vinegar to a proper liquid for use.

A fumigation recommended to be used daily to destroy contagion---Take decoction of chamomile, rosemary, gum, myrrh, & rose leaves, camphor, & the best vinegar which is to be kept boiling on a stove, when a very strong pleasant fume will escape. To be used as long as the sickness subsists. Foul linen should be fumigated with the smoke of sulphur, and soaked in vinegar.

Cough mixture--℞ Ipecacuanha wine ʒ2, powdered gum arabic ℥ß, tincture of opium ♏20, simple oxymel 1℥, almond emulsion ℥ß two spoonsful to be taken every two hours for recent cough. Pleuretic affection or inflammation of the bronchiae.

To prevent rust in iron.—℞ adips suillae ℔ß, camphor, ℥ß, plumb nigr, 2 ℥ misce.

An embrocation said to prevent fire hurting the human body.—℞ alum, ℥ß 1 aq, tepid, ℥1, fish fish ℥1, gum acacia ℥ß, mix.

Peruvian balsam for sore lips.—℞ adip suill, cera alb, aa, ʒ2, sp. cet, ℥1ß, ol. amygd, ℥1, bals Peruv ʒ2 rad anchus ʒ2, zinc ox ℥ß, mix, ft unguentum.

Liniment to prevent the hair falling off --℞ spt rorism, mel ang, a a, ʃß℥, axung porcin ℥1, ol limon 4 gtt. ol olivae ʃß℥, mix, ft liniment, colored with red anchus.

Atramentum, or ink.-- ℞ vitriol virid, gum arab, a a, ℥6, gallae alep opt. ℥12, aquae purae cong 1, digere per dies septem.

Mixture pro haemorrhoid --℞ magnes alb. ʒ1, sulph praec ʒ1 ʃß, pulv gum arab ʒ1, syr simp 2ʒ, tr cardam c. ʃß℥. aqua, 5℥ʃß, mix, capt, 4 tam, part nocte maneque.

Antibiliosae pilulae, No. 2, - ℞ pulv rhaei ʒ2ʃß, sapo venet ℈2, hyd sub mur, ʒʃß, pulv zingib, 15 grs. aq, q s, ft massa in pilulas 48, equal divide, sumat *ii* h s, et hor *ii* ante prandium.

Imperial pop. ℞ of ginger bruised one ounce, cream of tartar ℥2, one lemon, white sugar ℔2, infused in two galls. of boiling water till nearl cold, one table spoonful of yeast, when quite cold put into soda w te bottles. Good in three days

Teeth paste.-- ℞ lap pumic, pulv crem tart, a a. ℥ʃß alum ustae, corall ppt. coccinella pulv, a a. ʒ2 pulv myrrhae, irid florent, tes ostr ppt, a a. ʒ1, aq kali purae 8 drops, ol essen caryoph 12½ drops, mel rosae ℥1, misce.

Boot Top liquid.-- ℞ sal acetos ℥ antim mur ℥1, spt lavand, c, ʒ1, aq ℔1, mix

Syrup Papaveris extemp. --℞ ext papaveris alb ℥3, sacch alb. ℔9 aquae ℔4, mix

Fire and water-proof cement --To half a pint of milk put an equal quantity of vinegar in order to curdle it, then se arate the curd from the whey, and mix the whey with the whites of four or five eggs, beating the whole together: when it is well mixed, add a little quick lime through a sieve until it has acquired the consistency of thick paste; with this cement broken vessels and cracks of all kinds may by mended; it dries quickly and resists the action of fire and water.

Saline or fever mixture for a a child- ℞ carbonate of potass ℈1, citric acid 18 grs. antimonial wine ♏12, spirit of sweet nitre ♏20, syrup of saffron or tolu ʒ2, pure water ℥2 and ½, mix. A pap spoonful to be given every three or four hours.

For gout and rheumatism---Recipe. P. sinapii coch 1, p. piper coch 1, muriat sodae coch 1, mix. Boiled in half a pint of acetum, in a close vessel, to be rubbed on the parts effected as hot as can be borne.

Sedative black drop---℞ opium ℔½, verjuice ℔3, nutmeg ℥1 and ½, saffron ℥½, boil to a proper thickness, and add sugar ℥4, yeast two spoonsf l, set the whole in a warm place near the fire for six or eight weeks, then place it in the open air till it becomes black,

Powders for sore nipples --℞ powdered gum arabic ½ an ℥, alum 5 grs., mix a little, to be used after suckling.

Anodyne linctus for cough --℞ confection of red roses one dram, syrup of tolu, syrup of squills of each ℥½, syrup of white poppies ℥1, oil of almonds ʒ2, vitriolic acid, diluted, a sufficient quantity to make the linctus, one or two spoonsfull to be taken for a dose.

For changing the colour of hair, bone, ivory, &c.---Hair, nails, ivory, bone, and other animal matter is converted from any other colour, by means of nitrate of silver to a fine deep auburn or black; thus red hair may be speedily converted to a deeper hue, great dilution is necessary, or the hair will be cauterized.

Lithographic pencils--Take Soap ℥3, tallow ℥2, wax ℥1, when melted smooth, add some lamp black, and pour it into moulds.

Blacking---Take ivory black ℥3, indigo blue ʒ2, ol ℥1, acid sulph ℥1, aceti ℔2, mel ℥2, mix.

Milk punch---Take brandy two pints, water two pints, fine sugar twelve ounces, the juice of 6 lemons the rinds of four lemon cut them thin, then run it through a jelly bag till it is quite fine, then bottle it for use, and add a nutmeg grated fine.

A powe ful discutient in knee joint cases—Take marine salt 3 ounces, oil of olives or ox feet oil 3 ounces, ox gall 1 pint, infuse together till the salt is dissolved and use as a liniment.

To make red ink, No. 2—Take brazil wood dust 1 ounce, sugar of lead and alum of each 2 drams, gum arabic 2 drams and 2 scruples, urine 1 pint, shake them often together; also gum arabic water mixed with vermillion, and a little saffron will serve.

To clean gold or silver lace—Lay it smooth on a fine woullen carpet and brush it free from dust, then burn roach alum, and beat it into a fine powder, and sift it through a lawn sieve, then, with a fine brush, rub it over the lace, and in twice or thrice doing it will take off the tarnish, and restore it to its first brightness, if it be not too much worn on the threads.

To take ink out of any printed or painted picture—Rub a little aqnae fortis on it and it is speedily out, then take a little alum water or vinegar, and wash it over, and it kills the aqua fortis, otherwise it will eat the paper and make it very yellow.

Effects of nitre on wounds—It is a common practice of farriers and others to introduce nitre into wounds to prevent mortification as they call it, but it cannot be too generally know that this substance introduced into the body by the vascular system operates as a poison.

Linctus for a cough—Take conserve of hips 2 drams, syrup of tolu and syrup of white poppy of each ½ an ounce, syrup of red poppy 6 drams, oil of almonds 1 ounce, diluted sulphuric acid 30 drops, mix, of which take a tea spoonful any time when the cough is troublesome.

Balsamic mixture—Take spermaceti 16 ounces, the yolks of 16 eggs, mix these together, and add simple syrup 1 pound, pure water 3 pints, weak spirits of wine 2 pints, mix, and take 3 table spoonsful every 4 hours.

Aromatic vinegar—Take best vinegar ½ a pint, spirit of rosemary, simple spirit of lavender of each 4 ounces, mix,

Emmenagague pills—Take pillo aloes with myrrh 1 dram and 2 scruples, gum assafuetida, sulphate of Iron of each two scruples, rectified oil of amber 20 drops, syrup of saffron, a sufficiency to make a mass which are to be divided into 36 pills, of which three are to be taken twice in a dry.

Dr. Lister's antispasmodic pills—Take compound pill of galbanum 8 grains, camphur 5 grains, long pepper, powdered, 3 grains, mix, and divide into four pills to be taken twice in a day.

Astri gent mixture for Diarrhaea,—Take liq calcis, 7 ounces, tr cardam C, 6 drs, tr opii 20 dps, mix, sumat each, 3 large duus vel ter horis.

Anodyne liniments—Take linimentum saponis 4 ounces. tr thebaic, ½ oz. mix.

Aperient bolus—Take pulv jalappa 10 grs. pulv rhaei 20 grs, oleum carui, 2 dps, syr, q s, ft bolus,

Anodyne draught.—Take spt lavand c, spt ammon c, a a, ½ dr. tr opii, 15 drops, syr croci 2 drs. mistorae campor 10 drs. mix, ft haustus, h s. sumendus

Haustus purgative.—Take magnes sulph, 2 drs, mannae 1 dr. pulv rhaei, 10 grs, tinct senna c, 2 drs. aquae menth pip, 1 ounce, mix.

Haustus emetic.—Take pulv ipecac 1 scr, vin antim tart 2 drs, aq purae 10 drs. mix.

Essential salt of lemons.—Take acid oxalic pulv 3 drs. pulv crem tart 6 drs mix

Nervous debility.—Take spt ammon c, 3 drs. spt lavend c, ½ ounce, tr. castorei, ½ ounce, misturae camphorae, 7 oz, mix, coch tres ter in die sumendus.

For gout, indigestion, heartburn, &c.—Take pulv sodae sub carb exsicc, ½ oz. pulv rhaei 1 oz. 3 drs. pulv arom 2 drs. pulv columbo 2 drs, mix, et divide in ch 36, quarum, sumat 1 omni nocte ex cyath vin aquae.

Garg. antiseptic—Take cort Peruvian, rad contrayerva, a a, 2 drs, coque in aquæ, q. s, ad cola, ½ lb. adde oxym. simplex, 1 dr, aceti, ½ oz. mix. ft garg.

Emulsio amygdalarum—Take oleum amygdal, 10 drac ms, aq kali pur, 1½ dr. aq purae 16 ounce, mix, ft emulsio.

To pickle or preserve roses.—Take petal rosae rubr. 6 lbs. sodae mur, 1½lb. m. s. a.

Pulv antifebril.—Take pulv ipecac comp, 1 dr. pulv antimonial, 1 scr, sacch alb, 1 dr. tere simul et divide in pulv 12, sumat un or 1, ter quotidie.

For dropsy.—Take kali acet, ½ dr. aceti scilla 20 dps. tr cardam camp, 1 dr. aq m. p. 1 oz. 2 dr. mix, ft haustus bis vel ter die sumendus.

Pulv stomachic.—Take pulv cascarilla, 10 grs. p. columb 6 grs, p. rhaei 3 grs. p. zingib, 4 grs. magnes. carb, 4 grs. mix, ft pulvis ter die sumendus ex aquae

Pil. expec orant.—Take pil scillae 3 ds, pulv ipecac, 45 grs, mix, ft massae et divide in pilulas 45, capiat 2 vel 3 pro re nata.

Haustus saline.—Take succ limonis coch 1, potass sub carb, 20 grs, sacch alb, 10 grs. aq purae, 1 oz. mix, ft haustus, tertus horis s.

Bol diaphoretic.——Take gum guiac 10 grs. sal corn cerv, 5 grs, mucil g. acaciae, q s, mix, ft bol.

Bol. sudorific.—Take pulv ipecac c. 1 scr. mucil g. acacia q. s. ft bol. h. s.

Bol. pectoral.—Take gum ammon 10 grs. spermcaet pulv. 15 grs. sal c. c. 5 grs, tr. opii 20 dps, mucil acacia, q. s. ft. bol.

Liniment for burns and scalds.—Take liq calcis, ol lini, a a. 1 oz. tr opii ½ oz. ft liniment.

For ring worm or tetter.—Take aerugo ppt pulv, hyd sub mur, a a, 1 dr, cerat resina 1 oz, tereb venet ½ oz. melt the resin and add the tereb, then stir in the other ingredients.

Acid mixture in fevers, &c.—Take acid citric, 1½ dr, aq purae 3 ounces, tr card c, 2 drs, mix.

Alkaline mixture.—Take potass carb 3½ drs, syr croci 2 drs, sacch alb ½ ounce, aqua 7 ounces, mix, ft mist coch 2, cum 1, mist acid supra sumend, act, eff, 3 tiis horis.

Mixturae ammon acetata—Take aq ammon acet 4½ ounces syr simplex tr cort aur a a. 6 drams, aq purae 12 ounces, mix as a common febrifuge.

Alum collyrium pro oculis—Take alum purif 15 grains, aq flor samb, 6 ounces, used in the latter stages of inflammation in the eyes.

Pil diaphoretica—Take opii pulv 6 gr, antim tart 3 grains, pulv glycyrhiz, ½ dram, cons cyn q s, ft pilulae 12.

Pil cochia—Take pulv scamm 1 ounce, aloes soc 3 ounces, colcynth 1 ounce, ol carui 2 drams, syr rham q s. ft massae.

Misturae purgans—Take infus sennae t twelve ounces, kali tart 2 ounces sacch. alb 6 drams, tinct sennae one ounce, mix, ft misturae.

Scotts pills—Take pulv aloes 4 ounces. pulv coloc 1 ounce, hyd sub mur ½ ounce, gamboge 6 drams, ol carui 2 drams, spt vin rect q s. ft mass.

Dr. Bateman's specific for the itch—Take potass sub carb ½ ounce, aqua rosae 1 ounce, hyd sulph rub 1 dram, ess bergamot ½ dram, flor sulph adipis a a. 11 ozs., mix.

To render leather water proof—Take drying oil 1 pint, yellow wax 2 ounces, spt tereb 2 ounces, pix burg 1 ounce, ol lavand vel ess bergamotte 1 dram; melt it over a slow fire, and oil the leather with it, either in the sun or by the fire repeat it several times until the leather is saturated.

Varnish for oil cases—Take ol lini 3lb. cerussa acet 1 ounce, litharg 3 ounces, resin nigr 4 ounces, boil together for one hour.

Another—Ol lini 3 lb, umber 2 ounces, cerussa acet 1 ounce, litharg 3 ounces resin nigr 4 ounces, boil for one hour.

Remedy for deafness.—Take ol succin, ol amygd l. a a, ½ oz, ol tereb, 2 drs, spt ammon c. 30 dps, 3 vel 4 drops to be dropt into the ear at night going to bed.

Pil. purgans——Take calomel ten grs. pulv rhaei, one dr. pulv jalapii ½ dr. pulv zingib, one scr, aq purae, q. s, ft pilulae 24.

Pil. digestiv.——Take ext colocy comp, one dr, pulv rhaei, one scr, pulv columb, one scr. pulv sodae sub c. one scr, ol carui, ten drops, aq. q s, ft pilulae, 24, capiat 2 vel 3 h. s, p r n.

Pilulae asthmatic.---Take rad scilla siccat, one scr. bals tolutan, one dr. gum ammon, sapo, a a, 2 drs, syr, q s, et ft mass in pilulas C quarum capiat 3 ter die.

Pil. astringens,---Take pulv alum, comp, 24 grs. p. zingib, ½ dr. syr. q s. ft pilula, No. 12.

Antispasmodic mixturae.-- Take mist camph, 5 oz, tr. opii c, spt aether vit c, syr croci, a a, 3 drs, mix, ft misturae.

Diaphoretic draught.—Take aq ammon acetatis ½ oz, pulv. ipecac c, 15 grs, aq menth pip one ounce, sacch alb, 2 scruples, mix.

Misturae pectoral.——Take oxym simp, two ounces, syr papav alb, one ounce, acet scillae vin ipecac, a a, 2 drs, mix, sumat coch 1 parv frequent.

Pil. alterative——Take hyd sub mur, sulph antim praecip, a a, one ounce, gum guaiac pulv, two ounces, sapo hispan, one ounce, aq purae, q s. ft massae.

Alterative bolus——Take gum guaiac, ten grs. hyd c. sulph ½ dr. conf sennae one dr. syr. q s, ft bolus bis in die sumendus. An efficacious medicine in gout rheumatism and cutaneous foulness.

Anodyne Draught——Take tr opii 10 drops, ad 15, spt aether nit, 30 dps, aq menth pip, one ounce, mi sce. For acute pains, arising from accidents, wounds, or labour, restlessness, &c.

Pil. nervous.——Take pil galban c. one drachm divide, No. 12

Copal varnish——Take gum copal, one ounce, spt vin rectif, ½ lb, digest with heat until the copal is dissolved.

Electuary of olibanum.——Take gum oliban pulv, two drs. bals. copaiva, 3 drs, rad rhatan pulv ½ ounce, cons cort aurant one ounce, syr symp, q s. ft electuary.

Gargle of myrrh——Take tinct myrrhae ½ ounce. mel rosae, 1½ ounce, aq calcis, 6 ounces, mix. This is an efficacious detergent gargle for foul ulcers in the mouth or throat.

Mixture of gum olibanum——Take bals copaiva 3 drs, gum olibanum pulv. two drs, mucilag gum acacia one ounce and half, mel one ounce, aq cinnam 6 ounces, mix.

Collyrium pro oculis ——Take acet distill, one dr. and half, tr opii 20 dps, ext satur 13 dps, aq flor samb, 6 ozs, mix

Salt Cheltenham ——Take magnes sulph vel natr vitr, 7 lb, ferri sulph one oz, solve et crystalize.

Queen of Hungary water—Take oil of rosemary one ounce, essence of bergamot ½ a dram, rectified spirits of wine one pint, rose water one pint, mix.

Ward's ethe essence—Take spirit of wine two pints, powdered, roach alum two ounces, camphor 4 ounces, essence of lemon ½ an ounce, strong spirits of ammonia 4 ounces, mix, and macerate for six days frequently shaking.

Compound tincture of savin—Take extract of savin one ounce, tincture of castor one pint, tincture of myrrh ½ a pint digest till the extract of savin is dissolved and then strain: given in doses from five to thirty drops, or more, in any convenient vehicle in cases of obstruction of the menses fainting or convulsive fits.

For turning steel blue—Take pure water one ounce, and as much iron filings as it will dissolve, when done, add lemon juice, make the steel hot, and lay it on.

Teeth paste—Take red coral prepared, florentine orris root, powdered, scuttle fish, of each one pound, gum mastich, cream of tartar, burnt allum, of each ½ a pound, cochineal 4 ounces, huney of roses 4 pounds, oil of cloves 3 drachms, mix.

To beautify mahogany—Take alkanet root two ounces, Dutch pink two ounces, linseed oil one pint, mix it in an earthen pot, let it stand for 24 hours, then let fall a few drops on your furniture, and rub it all over with a linen cloth, then with a fresh linen rub it till dry.

To make different coloured wax—Add to the proper ingredients for red, vermilion, for black ivory black, for green verdigrease, for blue ultra marine, purple vermillion and ivory black.

Teeth ach pill—Take opium camphor of each 3 grains, oil of cloves 3 drops, conserve of roses a sufficiency to make a mass, which is to be applied to the pained tooth.

Green oil, or oil of swallows---Take pale oil 2 pints, verdigrease one dram, mix, an article not used except by farriers, &c.

Towers's stomachic essence--Take rectified spirit one ounce, oil of peppermint 40 drops; strong water of ammonia 2 drams, mix.

To fasten and preserve the teeth-- To a pint of claret put a handful and half of red sage, roach alum one ounce, boil them together, and strain off the leaves, then add honey of roses two ounces, tincture of myrrh one ounce, use it warm every morning till this quantity is gone, omit it about a month, and then repeat it.

Pil. anti hysteric.——Take pil galban c. two drs, camphoræ ten grs, ol carui ten dps, hyd sub mur, ten grs. syr, q s, ft pilulae, 30, sumat tres nocte maneque

Marking ink.-- Take argent nit, 100 grs, gum acaciae pulv, two drs, aq distil one ounce, sap green, q s,

Solution for the marking ink—Take sodae praep, one ounce, aq distill three ozs, solve ut fiat solutio

Misturae expectorans for chronic cough. Take lact ammon 5 ounces, tr opii comp, one ounce, syr tolutan ½ ounce, acet scillae two drs, pulv gum trag cauth comp two drs, aq cinnam, one ounce and half, capiat coch, ii hs, et omni hor, 4 tis

Lac. rosae. Take aquae rosae, four ounces, ol amygdal, one oz, kali ppt, two drachms mix.

Ung. labial, or lip-salve. Take ol amygdal, 4½ oz. spermaceat, 4½ oz, ceras alb 3 dr. ess limon, ½ dr. rad anch, 3 dr. ft ungeuntum.

Cold cream.—Take cera alb, sperm cet, ol amygd, a a, 2 oz. aq rosae, 1½ oz. melt over the fire, stir it till cold.

Haustus Sudorific.—℞ mistnrae amygd, one oz, spt mindererus, 3 drs, syr crocl one dr. spt nitr d. 25 drops, tr scillae 10 dps, mix, ft haustus, 4 tis horis sumendus

Bolus antimonialis.—℞ pulv antim 3 grs. h s, sumendus.

Aluminous bolus.—℞ pulv alum 10 grs, cons rosar one dr, bis in die sumendus, in obstinate fluxes and excessive flow of the menses.

Gargle antiseptic.—Take cort cinchonae, cont rad, contrayerv cont, a a, 2 drs, coque in aquae, q s. ad col, ½ lb, adde oxymel simplex, one oz. aceti, ½ oz. mix, ft gargarisma saepe utendus.

Haustus aperiens commune—Take infus sennae tart, 1½ oz. tr ejusdem, syr. rosar, a a, 2 drs. kali tartariz 2 drs. mix, ft haustus sumendus, mane primo.

Haustus Aperiens mitius.—Take kali tart, 2 drs, magnes alb, 1 scr. syr simplex, tr jalapii, a a, 1 dr. aquae purae, 1½ ounce, mix, ft haustus mane sumendus.

Liniment to prevent the hair falling off.—Take spt rosismar mellis, a a, ½ oz. axnng porcina 1 dr. ol Rhodii. 4 drops mix. ft linimentum, to be used night and morning.

Turpentine varnish—℞ resin nig 1℔, spt terebiuth 2℔.

Oyster ketchup—Having taken the liquor from oysters 100, add a handful of salt, let them remain 3 hours, boil and strain, to each quart of liquor add one dram of mace, one dram of white pepper, one nutmeg, one ounce of vinegar, white wine four ounces, boil for a quarter of an hour.

Nankeen dye—℞ arnatto hispan ℥2, pot s carb ℥½ aqua 1℔, boil over a gentle fire and strain.

Cold cream—℞ cera alb sperma ceti a a, ʒ1, ol amygdal ℥2, melt them, and when cold add aquae rosae ℥3, ol jessamin 2 drops.

Black varnish—℞ boiled oil ℥2, p resin flav spt tereb a a. ℥6, lamp black ℥1, mix the lamp black well together with a little of the boiled oil, then add the melted resin and terebin h.

Jesuits drops—℞ balsam capaiva ℥6, gum guaiac ℥12, bals peruv ℥3, ol sassaf ℥½, pot s carb ʒ1, & 12 grains, spt vin rectif ℔ss ℥6,

Mixture to destroy bugs—℞ hydr oxymur ℥2, ammon mur, ℥½, spt camphora 1℥, aqua 1℔, mix.

Marshall's cerate—℞ hydr sub mur ℔1, ceruss acet ½lb, red praecip ℥4, ol oliva opt 4lb, cera alb 2lb, hydr sulphor ℥2. mix.

Bug poison, No. 2.—℞ corrosive sublimate ½℥ powdered colocynth ℥1, rectified spt wine one pint mix, to be used with a painter's brush to the bedsteads.

Liquor potassae—℞ pot sub carb 1lb. calcis ℥5½, aqua bullient 8lb, mix.

Furniture oil—℞ ol lini cong 1, rad anchus ℥8.

Ointment for the hands—Take Sapon mol 6 ozs, ol caryoph 20 drops, ol bergam 40 drops, camphora ʒ1, cera alb ℥2 cetacei ol amygd a a, ℥1.

Aromatic pastilles—℞ pulv carbon ℥6, pulv cinnamon ʒ10, caryophillor aromat one dr, gum thus ℥1, gum benzoin 2 drs, gum. mastic 1 dr. gum styrac 6 drs, gum succin 2 drs, mosch 5 grs, starch a sufficient quantity starch.

Lac rosae, milk of roses—Take aq rosa 3lb, amygdal dulce 8 ozs, ol amygdal saponas windsor a a, ½ oz. cetacei mr ℥2, cerae alb ½℥ ol lavandula ʒ1, spt vin rectif 1lb, liq potassae ʒ1, blanch the almonds and wash them clean, beat the soap with

them into a smooth paste, melt the wax, and the cetaceum, together stir into it the liquor potassae, beat this smooth with the paste of almonds and soap, dissolve the ol lavandulae in the spirit mix that with the rose water and form the whole into an emulsion, which after being strained should be left a day or two to settle in a close vessel before it is bottled off for use.

Pomade divine.—Take beef marrow two pounds and a half, well picked from the bones and skins, put it into an earthen vessel full of spring water which you must change twice a day for ten days, the tenth day drain it, and let it be 24 hours in a pint of rose water, then filter through a thin cloth, and add storax one ounce, benzoin, cypress & florentine orris root of each 1 oz. cinnamon bark, ½ an oz, cloves, 2 drs. nutmegs 2 drs, powder these ingredients very fine and mix them well with the marrow, put all into an earthen jug, stop it close that it may not evaporate, set it in a pan of boiling water, which must be kept boiling for three hours, then strain it through a muslin bag into the pots you intend to keep it in, but do not paper it up for two or three days.

Liniment for strains.—Take compound soap liniment, 1 oz, strong liquor of ammonia, and oil of camphor, of each 3 drs. mix, to be applied frequently to the part affected.

A erient cardiac mixture.—Take aromatic confection, one dr. infusion of senna, 2½ ounces, tincture of senna, 2 drs, Epsom salts, ½ oz. mix, and make a mixture one half to be taken directly, and the other in three hours after, if occasion.

Green symphathetic ink.—Muriatic acid or aqua regia to be saturated with zaffre or cobalt ore free from iron, and dilute it with distilled water, what is drawn on paper, with this liquor will appear green when it is warm, and lose its color again when cold, unless it has been heated too much.

Blue sympathetic ink—Cobalt or zaffre dissolved in spt nitre precipitated by prepared kali, wash the precipitate and dissolve it in distilled vinegar, avoiding an excess of the acid to be used as above.

Head ach Pills—Take compound extract of colocynth, 1 scr. calomel, 10 grs, oil of pimento berries, 3 dps, mix, and make six pills, two or three to be taken at bedtime when needful.

Boyez's Balsamic Mixture.--Take sweet spt of nitre, spt of wine, balsam copaiva, orange flower water, syrup of balsam of Tolu, of each one ounce, mix, one spoonful to be taken one hour before breakfast, daily, shaking the bottle previous to using. After each time of taking, gargle the mouth with a little brandy,

Hadley's convulsive powders—On examining this it is found to consist of vegetable powders, possessing no medicinal virtues and highly perfumed with musk.

Poisonous fly water---Take white arsenic one dr, water one pt, dissolve it by boiling, and then add treacle to sweeten it.

Scarlet dye---Take tin dissolved in spirit of salt or aqua regia, or spirit of nitre 10 ounces, sal ammoniac one ounce, tin one ounce, ⅜ths is a good proportion for its preparation, on a small scale, it is used in dyeing scarlet or making vegetable red colours.

Scunertus's medicine for the stone—Take parsley water 8 ounces, prepared kali 4 drachms, color with orange peel.

Cayenne pepper.—Take capsicum berries and muriate of sodae, (id est) common salt, of each 1 lb, rub them together in a mortar, color with red lead or vermilion, (both of which are poisonous) but such is the composition.

Pickle for preserving meat.—Take salt petre powdered, 4 ounces, brown sugar, bay salt and common salt, of each one lb, water, one gall, used to pickle meat, which it gives a fine red color, while the flavor is excellent and mild.

EMMENAGOGUE MEDICINES.

Take tr sabin c one ounce, tr helleb nigra ½ ounce, tr castor 2 drs, mix capiat, 30 to 40 drops, ter in die in quovis vehiculo.

Vel.— Take tr helleb nigr half an ounce, tr myrrh 1 ounce, tr lyttae 2 drs, sumat aegra ♏30, ter quaterve in die.

Vel. Take tr aloes comp ½ ounce, tr castor 2 drs, vin ferri ½ oz, misce coch 1 min ter die sumendus.

Take tr fuliginis, tr castor a à ½ ounce, misce capt coch min 1 ter in die.

Take pulv rad rub tr ½ dr, aqua menth virid ℥1½, tr cinnam c ʒ2, m, ft haust ter quaterve in die sumendus.

Take pulv myrrh comp ℈1, ferri ammoniati 5 grs, conf aurant q s, ft bolus bis die sumendus.

Take pil galb c ferri sulphat ʒ1, ext sabinae, ext helleb nigr a a ℈1, syr zingib, q s, m ft massa in pilulas 36, distribuenda quarum sumat aegra 3 nocte maneque

Vel.—Take ferri carbon, pulvis myrrh c a 1 dr, aloes spicat ℈2, sapon ven ℈½ ft syr q s, mix, ft pil 36, capiat tres bis terve in die.

Take pil rufi, pil gummos ferri vitr, ferri rubigo a 1 dr, ol caru 1 dr, syr croci q s, ut ft pilul mediocr quarum tres vel quatuor norte neque sumendus.

Pil emmenagogue—Take pulv e myrrh comp ½ dr, ext hellebor nigr ℈1, aloes socotor 15 gr, ferri vitriol ½℈, ol pulegii ♏20, ol sabinae ♏20, syr croci q s, ft mass forma in pilulasing 4 grains.

Pilulae benedict fulleri—Recipe, Aloes unciam dimidiam pulv senna drachmas duas asafoetid galbani myrrh singulorum drachma, sal chalyb, drachmas, sex croci macis sing drachmam, dimidiam ol succini gut quadraginta syr simplic, q s, f massa pro pil.

MEANS RECOMMENDED TO BE USED FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE

LUES VENEREA AND GONORRHÆA.

Such is the prevalency of these diseases that almost every prostitute that appears in the streets of London may be considered labouring under either gonorrhaea or lues venerea, connection therefore with such women may be considered so suspicious as to render the use of the following purgative means very necessary, which I consider in cases of pox infallible and in cases of gonorrhaea more efficacious than any that can be employed.

After an impure or suspicious connection, a man should as soon as possible make water and in order to wash well behind the glans, penis and the part beneath, termed the fraenum (where infections matter is very likely to lodge) he should draw forward the prepuce or loose skin with his fingers and close the end that it may be distended by the urine it may then be discharged and the bladder completely evacuated which will remove

any matter that may have got into the urethra. The glans penis and the prepuce should then be wiped perfectly dry and the part afterwards washed with a lotion that may be readily made at the time by dropping ten drops of the following solution in a tea-cupfull of pure water.

Take of muriate of mercury ½ a dr, dissolve in muriatic acid 1 dr, spirit of wine 6 drachms, mix for a lotion to be used as above directed.

No soap should be employed either in the previous washing of the parts or in conjunction with the lotion, and the skin should not be perfectly dried after its use. It will likewise be necessary that the whole of the penis and even the hair of the pubis be washed in the same manner, and that the application be repeated the following morning. If the person was evidently affected with gonorrhaea the urethra may be likewise washed out with the lotion in a few hours after connection by means of a syringe but for this purpose four drops of the solution in half a pint of water will be sufficient. In females after washing the parts with water (without soap) and wiping them perfectly dry. the lotion may be applied externally of the same strength as directed for the man and the vagina was ed out by means of a female syringe with the weak lotion as recommended to be injected up the urethra in the male and repeated about twice in the course of twenty-four hours.

The proper application of this remedy I have never known to fail with Gentlemen in a great number of instances after connection with an infected women and I am persuaded if these means were strictly followed, these diseases which now makes such horrid ravages might be exterminated.

PHARMACOPAEIA SYPHILITICA.

Bol Hydrargyri. Recipe, Hydrargyri purificati grana decem consorvae rosae, scrupulum. Tere hydrargyrum cum conservae rosae, doneo globuli visum, fugerlut et fere bolum quotidie nocte sumendus.

Cinchona in quavis forma.

Decoctum sarsaparillae compositum.

Electuariam Balsamicum. Take balsami canadensis unciam dimidiam, pulveris tragacanthae compositae drachmas duae conservae ros, unciam syr. Tolulan, q. s, M. dosis drachmae.

Elect. antivenerea. Recipe, hydr sub mur potass nitrat a a, ½ an onnce, pulv jalapa two drs. pulv potas super tart half an ounce, conf sennae one ounce, mix, ft elect cap coch 1 bis in die.

Electuarinm sennae composit. Recipe, Electuarii sennae kali tartarisati sing, uncias, mix, dosis drachma.

Electuarium tragacanthae comp, Recipe Tragacanthae in pulverem tritæ drachmas dua; arabici gummi in pulverem tritae drachmas, sexta rhubarbari scrupulus conservae florum malvae uncias duas syrupi altheae, q s. mix, dosis drachma.

Enemac opii. Recipe, infus lini, uncias duas, tiucturae opii guttae quadrigiuta mix.

Haustas camphoratus cum opii, Recipe, misturae camphoratae uncias duas, tincturae opii, guttas triginti, mix.

Haustus sennae cam kali tartarisatae. Recipe, Infus sennae uncias duas, tincturae sennae, kali tartarisati singulorum drachmas duas, syrupi rosae, drachmam, mix.

Haustus rosae cum magnesia vitriolatae. Recipe, Infus ros uncias duas syrup rosae drachmas duas, magnesia vitriolata drachmas duas, mix.

Injectio Calomelanos. Recipe, Tragacanthae in pulverem. tritae grana, decem, calomelanos scrupulus duas, aquae distillatae uncias quatuor, mix.

Injectio Calomelanos cum opii. Recipe, Injectionis calomelanos uncias quatuor in pulverem triti scrupulum, mix.

Injectio Cerussae acetatae. Recipe. Cerussae acetatae scrupulum dimidium, aquae distillatae, uncias quatuor, solve

Injectio cerussae compositae—Recipe, cerussae in pulverem tritae drachmam zinci vitriolati scrupulum aquae distillatae uncias octo, mix

Injectio Copaivae—Recipe, Balsam copaivae drachmas duas, mucilaginis arabici gummi unciam dimidiam aquae calcis uncias quatuor, mix

Injectio cupri ammoniati---Recipe, Tincturae cupri ammoniati guttas viginti aq rosae uncias quatuor, mix

Ad chordam tensam. ℞ Haust camph cu, opii, haust senn cu, kal tartaris, pilul opii comp.

Ad glandulas inguinales tumentes. Foment papav alb electricitas, haust senn comp. pilul calomelanos comp, ung. hydrarg.

Mistur copaivae cu olibano—Recipe, Balsami copaivae unciam, dimidiam olibani in pulverem triti drachmas duas, mucilaginis arabic gummi unciam, cum, semisse mellis unciam, aquae cinnamomi uncias, quinque, mix, dosis uncias ter die.

Aq calcis cu hydrarg muriat—Recipe, aquae calcis uncias, octo hydrarg muriat drachmam, dimidiam, mix.

Pills ad syphilis—Recipe, Pil hydrarg drachmas duas, pulv. opii gr, quinque, mix, ft pilulae viginti quatuor quarum capiat duo nocte mane que.

Lotion for venereal ulcers—Recipe, Hydrarg mur gr. duas aquae calcis uncias, duas, mix, fiat lotio nocte mane que utendus

Pilul calomelanos compositae. Recipe, calomelanos scrupulum, opii scrupulum dimidiam, antimonii tartarisati, grana quinque syrup, q. s, contunde simul et divide in pilulas viginti.

Pilulae guaicae compositae. Recipe, Guaiaci gummi resinae, scrupulum cum semisse terebinthinae venetae, drachmam, contunde simul et divide in pilulas triginta dum dosis pilulae ter in die.

Pilulae olibani compositae. Recipe, gum olibano, mastichis sarcocollae singulorum drachmam conservae cynosbati q s, contunde simul et divide in pilulas quadraginta, dosis pilulae quatuor bis die.

Pilulae opii compositae. Recipe, Opii purificati camphorae, singulorum, drachmam, antimonii tartarisati grana quindecim syrupi, q s. contunde simul et divide in pilulas sexaginta dosis una omni nocte.

Pilulae terebinthinae compositae. Recipe, Terebinthinae venetae drachmas tres, rhabarbari in pulverem triti, bol gallici aluminis singulorum, drachmam syrupi, q s, contunde simul et divide in pilulas trigintae sex, dosis pilul duo ter die.

Pilulae zinci vitriolati compositae. Recipe, Extr. cinchonae drachmae, zinci vitriolati in pulverem triti drachmam, dimidiam syrupi, q. s. contunde simul et divide in pilulas trigintae dosis pilulae duae.

Pulvis nitri compositus. Recipe, Nitri purificati sacchari albi singulorum, drachmas duas, Arabici gummi unciam dimidiam, hydrarg, sulphureti rubri granum tere simul et divide in partes duodecim aequalis, dosis partes una die.

Tincturae balsamico. Recipe, Tincturae guaiaci ammoniatae, tinctura benzoes compositae, balsami copaivae, singulorum drachmas, duas misce dosis guttae triginta, ter die.

Tincturae cinchonae compositae acidul. Recipe, Tinct cinch drachmas tres, tinc, pii acidi vitriolici diluti singulorum drachmas duas misce, dosis guttae trigintae, ter die.

GONORRHAEA CURATIO.

Sub statu inflammationis. ℞ Elect senn comp. elect tragacanthae comp, haust senn, cu kali tartarisata, haust rosae, cu magn, vitriol misturae, arabici gummi comp, pilulae op. comp, pulv nitri comp.

Ad ischuriam visicatem. ℞ Enema opii, haust ros cu, magn vitr, haust senn, cu, kali tartaris, mist arabici gummi comp, pilul op comp, semicupium sanguis missio.

Ad phlegmonem testis. ℞ Aq litharg, acet cataplasm, acet foment papav, albi haust, senn comp. sanguinis missio.

Inflammatione finitae. ℞ mistur Arabici gumm comp, inject calomelanos cu, op inject calomelanos pilul, calomelan comp, pilul hydrarg, pulv nitri compos.

Injectio acidi muriatici.—Recipe, Aquae distillatae uncias quatuor, acidi muriatici guttas, octo, mix.

Injectio hydrargyri muriati.—Recipe, Hydrargyri muriati grana tria, aquae distillatae ferventis librum, solve

Injectio zinci vitriolati—Recipe, Zinci vitriolati scrupulum, aquae distillatae uncias tres, aquae rosae unciam, solve

Injectio zinci vitriolati diluti—Recipe, injectionis zinci vitriolati unciam aq, distillatae unciam cum semisse

Mistura arabici gummi comp—Recipe, arabici gummi unciam decocti hordei uncias decem, mannae unciam, mellis unciam et dimidiam, mix, dosis unciae duae tertia quaque horae.

Pilulae aluminis compositae—Recipe, Aluminis in pulverem triti nuclei fructus myristicae in pulverem triti, extracti cinchonae singulorum drachmam, syrupi tolutani q s, contunde simul et divide in pilulas triginta dosis pilulae duae ter die.

Gutta Balsamic—Recipe aqua kali pur, bals copaib a a, 1 oz, mix, fiat guttae coch parv cum semiss ex aqua hord cyatho sumendus ter in die.

Aq calcis cum calomelanos—Recipe, Calomelanos drachma, aq calcis uncias quatuor, mix

Refrigerant powder—Recipe, Pulv gum acaciae unciam dimidiam potass, nitrat drachmas duas, sodae sulph ex sucat unciam, mix, ft pulvis coch unam parv, sumendus ex aqua ter in die.

Injection for gonorrhaea—Recipe, Zinci vit cerussae acet a a, gr. decem, pulv acaciae tres drachmas, pulv opii 6 gr, aqua rosae, libram dimidiam mix, ft injectio ter vel quatuor in die utendus.

AD STILLICIDIA.

Elect balsamic, injectio ceruss, acet, inject, caruss, acet comp, inject copaivae inject cupri ammoniati inject acid, muriatici. Pilul aluminis compositae, pilul guaiaci comp pilul olibani comp, pilul, terebinthinae comp, pilulae zinci vitriolati comp, tinct balsamica tinct, cinchonae composita.

"Mille mali species? Mille salutis erunt."

VETERINARY PHYSIC AND APPLICATIONS.

Purgative doses, No. 1.—Socotrine aloes 5 drams, prepared natron 2 drachms, aromatic powder 1 dr oil of caraways ♏ 10 syrup enough to form the ball for 1 dose.

No. 2 Socotrine aloes 5 drams, prepared natron 2 drs, powdered ginger 1 dr. oil of caraways 10 ♏, syrup enough to form the ball for one dose.

No. 3. Socotrine aloes one oz, prepared natron 2 drs, aromatic powder one dr, oil of aniseeds ♏ 10, syrup enough to form the ball one dose.

Diuretics, No. 1.—Castile soap 4 ozs, powdered resin 2 ozs, nitre 2 ozs, oil of juniper ½ oz, linseed powder and syrup enough to give it a proper consistence; to be divided into 6 balls for strong, or 8 for weak delicate horses.

No 2. Castile soap 4 ozs. venice turpentine 2 ozs, powdered aniseeds enough to give it a proper consistence to be divided into six balls.

Cordial balls, No. 1.—Cummin seeds, aniseeds, caraway seeds, of each 4 ozs, ginger 2 ozs, treacle enough to make it of a proper consistence for balls, the dose about 2 ozs.

No. 2. Aniseeds, caraway seeds, sweet fennel seeds, and liquorice powder, of each 4 ozs, ginger and cassia of each 1½ ounce, honey enough to form them into a mass, the dose about 2 ounces.

No. 3. Common seeds, coriander seeds, caraway seeds, of each four ounces, grains of paradise one ozs, cassia ½ ounce, cardamom seeds and saffron of each 2 drs, liquorice, dissolved in white wine four ozs, syrup of saffron enough to form a mass; the dose about 2 ounces.

Alterative powders, No. 1.—Levigated antimony 6 ozs, flower of sulphur 8 ozs mix for eight doses.

No. 2 - -Powdered resin 4 ozs, nitre 3 ozs, tartarized antimony one ounce, mix, for eight doses.

No. 3. Unwashed calx of antimony 2 ounces, calomel 2 drams, powdered, aniseeds four ounces, mix for eight doses. Should a ball be thought more convenient than a powder, the change may be easily made by the addition of syrup and linseed powder.

Ball for broken wind---Powdered squills one dr, gum ammoniac ½ ounce, powdered aniseeds 2 drs, syrup enough to form the ball for one dose.

Ointment for mallenders---Ointment of wax 2 ounces, olive oil 1 ounce, oil of turpentine and camphor of each 1 dr, acetated water of litharge 2 drs, mix.

Mange lotion --White hellebore powder 4 ounces, boil it in three pints of water to one quart, then add to it corrosive sublimate 2 drs, that has been previously dissolved in 2 drs, of muriatic acid,

Fever powder, No. 2.—Take of powdered nitre, one ounce, unwasbed calx of antimony two ounces, mix for one dose. When fever is accompanied with purging, and the horse appears to be weakened by the evacuation, give the diaphoretic ball.

Diaphoretic ball.—Take extract of opium, one ounce, gum camphor, two drs, tartarized antimony, 3 drs. aniseed powder, ½ oz, syrup sufficient to make a ball.

Mercurial ball.—Take calomel ½ dr. tartarized antimony, two drs, powdered carraway seeds, ½ ounce, syrup sufficient to make a ball.

Eye lotion.—Take a solution of sub-acetate of lead, two drs, rose water, 8 ounces

Eye Lotion No. 2. Take of sugar of lead, one oz. distilled vinegar, ½ oz, spt of wine ½ ounce, rose water, 12 ounces, mix and make a lotion.

Eye Lotion No. 3. Take of white vitriol one dr. spt of wine, two drs, elder-flower water 8 ounces, mix and make a lotion.

Astringent ointment. Take of prepared suet 4 ounces, oil of turpentine two drs, Goulards' extract, ½ ounce, mix, and make a lotion

Astringent lotion. Take of powdered alum, 4 ounces, oil of vitriol one drachm, water one pint, mix, and make a lotion.

Astringent ointment, No. 2. Take of venice turpentine one ounce, prepared hog's lard four ounces, powdered alum one ounce, mix, and make an ointment.

Astringent lotion, No. 2. Take of powdered alum, 4 ounces, sugar of lead 6 drs, water one pint, mix, and make a lotion.

Do. No. 3. Take of sugar of lead 4 ounces, best vinegar 6 ozs, water 10 ounces mix, and make a lotion.

Astringent powder, No. 1. Take of powdered alum, 4 ounces, bol armen, one ounce, mix and make a powder.

Do. No. 2. Take of sulphate of zinc, one ounce, bol armenic, one ounce, mix.

Do. No. 3. Take of sugar of lead two ounces, bol armenic one ounce, mix.

Mercurial alterative. Take of calomel half a dram, socotrine aloes, one dr. castile soap two drs, powdered aniseed, ½ an oz, oil of juniper, ♏30, syrupus simplex sufficient to make a ball.

Embrocation for strains. Oil of rosemary two drs, oil of camphor two drs, soft soap, one ounce, spirit of wine two ounces, mix, and make an embrocation.

Do. No. 2. Take soft soap, spt of wine, oil of turpentine, and green elder ointment, of each two ounces, mix and make an embrocation.

Blister, No. 1. Take of spanish flies, finely powdered, half an ounce, oil of turpentine, one ounce, prepared hogs' lard, 4 ounces, mix and make an ointment.

Do. No. 2. Take oil of turpentine one oz, oil of vitriol two drs. prepared hogs' lard, 4 ounces. oil of thyme two drs, powdered Spanish flies, one ounce, mix and make an ointment.

Do. No. 3. Liquid blister, or the Sweating mixture as it is more commonly termed. Take powdered spanish flies one ounce, spirit of wine eight ounces. infuse the Spanish flies in the spirit for ten days, frequently shaking the bottle, then strain off the liquid, and add to it oil of thyme one ounce.

Embrocation for bruises. Take of gum camphor half an ounce, oil of turpentine, one ounce, soap liniment 1½ ounce, mix, and make an embrocation.

Do. No. 2, Take of the tincture of Spanish flies one oz, oil of thyme, two drs. spirits of camphor 6 drs, mix, and make an embrocation.

Mange ointments—Roll sulphur finely powdered, or sulphur vivum four ounces oil of turpentine 2 ounces, hogs lard 6 ounces, mix.

Mange Ointment No. 2—oil of turpentine four ounces, add to it gradually vitriolic acid two drs, train oil four ounces, sulphur vivum 4 ounces, mix.

For jaundice—Take calomel ppt ½ dram, aloes and castile soap of each one dr, venice turpentine turpentine two drs, linseed powder a sufficiency to form the ball, to be given every morning until the bowels are moderately opened

Ball for farcy—Muriate of quicksilver ½ a dr, powdered aniseed half an ounce, syrup enough to form the ball

For locked jaw—Take spirit of hartshorn one ounce, sulphuric ether 6 drs, powdered ginger 2 drs, brandy 4 ounces, common water 4 ozs. mix for one dose.

Gripe mixture, No. 1—Take balsam of copaiba half an ounce, oil of juniper 1 dr, dissolve in the yolk of an egg, then add spearmint water one pint, sweet spirit of nitre half ounce, mix for one dose.

Gripe mixture, No. 2, Take venice turpentine one ounce, mix in the yolk of an egg, then add peppermint water one pint.

Purgatives draught also for cattle—Take aloes 6 drams, common salt 4 ounces, castile soap two drachms; to be dissolved in water gruel 1 pt. given at one dose.

Stomachic purgative draught. Take aloe 6 drs, powdered rhubarb half an ounce, powdered myrrh, powdered ginger, of each two drachms, subcarbonate of soda one and half drachm, mix, to be dissolved in a pint of mint water, and given at one dose.

Ball for worms. Take extract of aloes six drs, powdered ginger one and half dr, oil of wormwood twenty drops, subcarbonate of soda one and half drachm, syrup a sufficient quantity to form the ball

Inflammation of the liver, No. 1. Take extract of opium one dr, tartarized antimony two drs, nitrate of potass half an ounce, syrop enough to form the ball.

No. 2. Take powdered rhubarb half an ounce, calomel half a dr, powdered aloes one dr, castile soap two drs, syrup enough to form the ball to be given in the morning until it purges

Spasmodic ball. Take assafoetida gum resin half an ounce, camphor two drs, salt of hartshorn half a dr. syrup enough to form the ball for a dose.

Restringent draught. Take extract of opium one dr, prepared chalk ½ an ounce, powdered gum tragacanth compound one ounce, water two pints, mix for a dose.

Anodyne draught. Take extract of opium one dr, and half, sweet spt of nitre half an ounce, water gruel two pints.

Fever powder—Take powdered nitre one ounce, gum camphor 2 drs, tartarized antimony two drs, mix.

Detergent Lotion.—Take of blue vitriol, powdered, 4 ounces, oil of vitriol 1 dr. water two pints, mix for a lotion,

Ointment for a Silfast.—Take of altheae ointment 4 ounces, gum camphor 2 drs oil of thyme one dr, mix, and make a ointment,

Cordial Ball for Mortification.—Take of yellow peruvian bark one ounce, powdered ginger two drs, gum opium one dr, oil of carraway seeds twenty drops, syrup sufficient to make a ball.

Diuretic Ball.—Take of powdered resin 4 ounces, salt of tartar, salt prunella, of each two ounces, venice soap ½ a pound, oil of juniper ½ an ounce, mix in one ball which is to be divided into six doses.

Opening Physic. Take Barbadoes aloes one ounce, powdered ginger, castile soap, of each 2 drs, oil of aniseeds and oil of juniper, of each 11[20, syrup of buckthorn a sufficiency to make the ball for one dose.

Diuretic all, No. 2. Take nf yellow soap 4 ounces, powdered nitrate of potass powderedresin, of each two ounces, oil of juniper, ½ an ounce powdered aniseeds, a sufficient quantity to make the mass, which is to be divided into 6 balls.

Worm Powders. Take aethiops mineral, 6 ounces. antimony crude, 4 ounces, Sulphur, rust of iron, and powdered aniseeds, of each seven ounces, mix, and divide into 9 powders.

Diuretic Balls, No. 3.—Take of pnwdered resin twn pnunds, nitrate nf potass two pounds, yellnw soap two pounds, bole armenia ½ an ounce. oil of juniper ½ an ounce, mix. and make a mass.

Do. No. 4. Take nitre powder 2 ounces, gum camphor one dr, honey sufficient to make a ball.

Cordial Balls.—Take of powdered ginger, powdered carraway seeds, powdered aniseeds of each two pounds, powdered turmeric one pound, treacle a sufficiency to fnrm the mass.

Purging balls.—Take aloes ten drams, powdered jalap, subcarbonate of potass, of each two drams, powdered ginger one dram, syrup a sufficiency to make the ball.

Mustard Embrocation. Take gum camphor one ounce, oil of turpentine, water of ammonia, of each two ounces, powdered mustard seed 8 ounces, water sufficient to make an embrocation.

Cordial Balls. Take carraway seeds, coriander seeds, and aniseeds, of each 1 oz saffron 1 drm, sugar candy two ounces, olive oil 1 oz, extract of liquorice, one oz, mountain wine, two ounces, oil of aniseeds two drs. powdered liquorice two ounces mix, and make a mass.

Green ointment for wounds in horses. Take hogs' lard half a pound, yellow resin, two ounces, bees wax, two ounces, melt them together, and add honey two ounces, all of which must be stirred well together, then add turpentine one pound, when this is dissolved, take it off the fire and add of verdigrease in fine powder, one nunce, stir it all well together, and be careful that it run not over, then set it on the fire till it simmer, then strain it and cover it close.

For cholic in a horse. Take oatmeal decoction or water gruel one pint, prepared natron, castor oil of each four ounces, yellow soap, two ounces, oil of juniper and nil of aniseeds of each twn drams, mix.

For the grease. Take black soap, lard and honey, of each half a pound, verdigris, two ounces, bole armeniac, two ounces, mix them together with wheat flour.

Ball for the gravel, Powdered ginger, diapente, aniseeds, flour of sulphur, and long pepper, of each four drs, oil of turpentine, one ounce beaten well together and given in a ball.

For wounds, and to cleanse foul ulcers. Corrosive sublimate one dr. blue vitriol two drs, sugar of lead two drs. muriatic acid, two drs to be used only till the ulcer is thoroughly cleansed, then apply the following, styptic tincture, Egyptiacum, two drs. tinct of benzoin, one ounce, tinct of myrrh one ounce, mixed in a bottle tnr use.

Method of using bnth mixtures:—Throw a little into the wound with a syringe, and apply a pledget when dipt in the mixture, to the mouth of the wound, and bind it on.

For broken knees. If the knees be much swelled foment them with 6 ounces of nf camphorated spirit of wine, 4 ounces of acetated litharge, and 2 ounces of nitre, to 3 quarts of boiled soft water add the ingredients.

Pectoral Ball. Take of fresh powdered aniseed, elecampane, carraway, liquorice, turmeric and sublimed sulphur, of each 3 ounces, juice of liquorice, 4 ounces, dissolved in a sufficient quantity of mountain saffron powdered ½ an ounce olive oil and honey of each ½ lb. oil of aniseed, one ounce, mix together with wheat flour to make a paste.

Aurum mosaicum is made of quicksilver, tin, sal ammoniac, and sulphur, equal parts.

For galled horses back. Take spt vin rectif 2 ozs. ext litharge ½ dr, acetum, ½ lb, mix, to be used several times a day with a linen rag.

Staling balls for horses. Take of nitre; castile soap, crocus metallorum, and resin of each half a pound, make it into balls 2 ounces in one dose, worked off with cold water.

For gripes, Duffy's elixir, 8 ounces, sweet oil, 4 ounces, spirit nitre, one ounce, oil of juniper one ounce, common treacle 8 ounces, mixed together and given in a quart of ale.

For gripes. No. 2. Take sodae sulphas, 10 ounces dissolved in hot water, conf sennae, 4 ozs. pulv jalapii 2 drs, kali tart ½ oz. ol olivae, 1 lb. mix it together in a little warm ale.

Over purging. Red wine 1 lb, saffron one dr. diascordium, one ounce, dulcified spirit of nitre, one ounce, dissolve the ingredients in the wine, and give it in new milk, warm.

For corns in the feet and warbs—℞ oil of spikes, spt of salts, and oil of petre, of each ½ an ℥, mix them, and when you have pared the corns as thin as you can, put a few drops on it going to bed, then lay a piece of tinder upon it all night, and take it off next morning; do so for three nights, and in eight days it will be quite well.

A cordial drink—℞ powder of elecampane root, gentian root, turmeric root, of each one ounce, Locatellu's balsam, and mithridate, of each one ounce, oil of aniseeds ½ an ounce, saffron two drams, cold drawn linseed oil 2 drams, balsam copaiva two drams, to be mixed together, and given in a quart of warm ale.

A blister for a horse—℞ flanders oil of bay's two ozs, French flies two drams, Euphorbium two drams, white arsenic one ounce, powder the three last well together then add the oil of bays, and lastly 40 drops of oil of vitriol. To be applied upon leather, and when used shave off the hair.

Mixture for a bruise—℞ oil of turpentine ½ a pint, spirit of wine ½ a pint, salt petre four ounces, mixed with ale grounds, in a quart bottle for use. To settle a swelling in a horses neck, occasioned by bleeding.

Take soft soap hogs lard, and oil of bays equal quantities, mixed, made very hot, and laid on as a charge.

A comfortable drink—℞ Diapente mithridate of each one ounce, sublimed sulphur, fenugreek, long pepper, grains of paradise, of each ½ an ounce, liquorice powder ½ an ounce, bay berries, bruised, 2 ounces, mixed, and given in a quart of warm ale any time when required.

For a cold—Take olive oil, honey, of each 2 ounces, treacle 1 ounce, locatellus's balsam, sublimed sulphur, powdered liquorice, powdered elecampane of each one ounce, oil of aniseed, balsam of sulphur of each ½ an ounce, mixed, and given in a quart of warm ale.

For a cough, cold consumption of flesh, or any running at the nose except the glanders, and to make a horse thrive—Take balsam of sulphur, syrup of marshmallows, cold drawn linseed oil, powdered aniseeds, of each one ounce, honey

½ a pound, mix these well together, and give them in a quart of warm ale, keep the horse warm and give him warm water to drink two or more days.

Mixture to stop joint water—Take oil of vitriol, oil of origanum, oil of cloves, of each ½ an oz, mix, and put it in with tents of tow three or four days.

Wash for the grease—Take green vitriol and white vitriol of each ½ a pound alum 4 ounces blue vitriol one ounce. boil the ingredients together in a quart of verjuice cork it well in a bottle and when used wash it on warm.

Horses for a Cough.—Take castile soap, liquorice powder, aniseed powder, barbadoes tar of, of each 6 ounces, gum ammoniacum two ounces, balsam of tolu one ounce, mix. and divide into 12 balls, one to be given every other night.

Cordial ball—Take Spanish liquorice, aniseed, bruised liquorice powder. of each four ounces, caraway seeds, anisated balsam of sulphur of each two ounces, ginger oil aniseed, of each four drams, honey a sulliciency to form a mass and divide into balls. Whenever a bad habit of body is continued with the cough, this purge should be given; take barbadoes aloes one ounce, castile soap two drams, ginger one dram, mix, so as to form a ball to be given in a mash.

Grass physic—Take aloes nine drams, castile soap one ounce, ginger two ounces, made up with liquorice powder.

For a strain—Take powdered salt-petre two ounces, and mix with it a gill of vinegar, and a ½ gill of oil of turpentine, let them stand a day or two, shaking the bottle often.

For wind—Take sweet spt of nitre, balsam of life, tincture of rhobarb, and tr of sennae, of each ½ an ounce, mix well together, and give occasionally.

For a strain—Take one pint of verjuice, one ounce and half of salt petre, one ounce of spirit of wine, 2 drams of camphor, ½ an oz of roach alum, and a ¼ of a pint of brandy.

Coughs and cold—Take ½ an ounce of diapente, ginger, turmerio, liquorice powder, aniseed, and sulphur, one oz, of oil of turpentine from ½ an oz. to 1 oz, of aloes according to the strength of the horse, one quart of ale, one pound of treacle, warmed together and given in the morning; after which they must fast two hours, and no water be given till evening when they must have about eight quarts warm.

Diuretic ball—Take salt prunella, venice turpentine, and venice soap, of each one ounce, balsam of sulphur one dram, liquorice powder, a sufficient quantity to bring it to a proper consistence, to be given any time when necessary.

Drink for a horse for cholic, Take P gran parad, ½ ounce, P curry one ounce, sulphur ½ ounce, P glycyrhiz ½ ounce, P anisi, P carui, a a, 1 ounce, aq Theriac, 4 ounces, mix to be given in a quart of warm ale.

Diuretic drink for a horse. Take powdered resin four ounces purified nitre one ounce, grind together, with the pestle a little oiled, oil of amber one dr, mix, to be given in a quart of forge water every morning, two hours before and after, may be used moderately.

CATTLE RECIPES.

For diarrhaea or scouring in cattle. Take pulv curcumae 5½ ounces, pulv sem anisi pulv sem foenug, diapent sulph viv a a, 5½ ounces. pulv rhaei, 1½ ounce, opii ½ ounce, mix, bene et ft pulv, give two doses which is ½ a pound, mix it in two qts. of strong beer, bleed 2 days between each dose, in 6 days after give 1½ lb aloep suillae, and 3 ozs supra pulv in 4 mornings after, repeat and bleed, 4 mornings after cret ppt 3 ounces, pomegran ½ lb, buxi, 1½ lb, well mixed, give this in bay tea, or milk, warm, repeat this again in four mornings.

Yellows gargol in the elder of cows that give bad milk.&c. Take curcum, pulv anisi, sem cumm. rad glycyrrhiz, a a, 2 ounces, gran parad one ounce, sapo castile one ounce, pip long. ½ ounce, mix, pro dos, No. 2 in a quart of strong beer, warm, repeat it in two mornings. bleed then, if the udder be swollen or inflamed, apply ung sambuci, 3 tms in die, always drain the udder of milk every time of using the ointment.

Cleansing medicine for a cow after calving. Take curcum anisi. pulv glycyrrh, sem cummin, a a, one ounce, birthwort powder 2 ounces sperm ceti 2 ounces, gran parad 1 ounce, sapo castil 1 ounce, mix, pro dos, No. 2, in 2 lbs warm ale, and repeat the 2nd morning if required.

For a young calf of a purging habit. Take curcum sem, faenug anisi, diapent sulph vivum, a a, ½ oz, opii, ½ dr, cret prep, 2 ounces, pulv pomegran, ½ ounce, mix, pro dose, give in 1 lb of warm ale and repeat when needful.

A cure for giddy sheep, and also what is called the goggles. This remedy is to be found in every field. One handful of crowfoot commonly called golden cups, pound them well, then cut away the wool between the horns of the sheep, and bind on a double handful of the pounded crow-foot as a poultice, let it remain 24 hours, and it will raise a blister which must be cut to let out the water, if the animal is not quite recovered, it will be proper to apply a second poultice as before, which in general will be sufficient, a little common tar should then be applied, which will soon heal the part.

For the foot rot in sheep. Four ounces of vitriol, 4 ounces of alum, 3 ounces of verdigrease, one ounce and half of sublimate mercury, powder all those articles and put them into one quart of good white wine vinegar, (or what is much better 1 quart of pyroligneous acid) for use.

This will also cure the lame in cows, in wet ground the following paste may answer better.

Take 4 ounces of honey, two ounces of burnt alum, ½ lb of bole armeniac, with as much train oil as will make it into a proper consistence for a paste or ointment melt the honey over the fire, and stir in the bole armeniac and alum and after all the train oil.

The drying wash for foot rot, No. 3. Take blue vitriol, white vitriol, & roche alum, verdigris of each 3 oz, mix them together in a mortar and add one quart of scalding hot vinegar, mix it well and cover it down till cool, then add half a pint of oil of turpentine and 8 ozs of spt wine, then cork it up in a bottle, it will be found good for pinches and bruises, and all recent inflammations.

Blood or red water—Take tincture of canthar 6 drs, alum rup 4 ounces, mix pro dos 2, detur in 2 pounds, an calcis which make thus:

Take calcis 1 pound, aqua 10lbs, let it stand 12 hours, then pour off clear for use; an opening drink to be given when better, if costive as follows:

Take ol ricini 1 oz, magn vit 1½ oz, nitri p 1 oz, cryst tart 1 oz, mix, pro dose detur in 2 lbs, warm butter milk or whey repeat if needful.

Medicines for a cow that has taken cold and shivers much—Take gran paradi 1 oz, sem anisi, sem cummin, a a, 1 oz, pulv zingib ½ an oz. pip long 2 drs. camph 2 drs, mix, pro dose detur in 2 lbs, strong beer, warm, repeat if needful, keep the beast warm and give it warm water to drink two or three times a day.

The running out, or scouring in sheep—Take powdered turmeric 6 drs, powdered aniseeds, powdered foenugric seeds, diapente of each 6 drs. sulphur vivum 6 drs, opium 1 dr, mix for two doses to be given in ½ a pint of strong beer, two days between each dose.

Medicines to be given to sheep in the spring when they are turned on turnips or young clover,—Take sulphur and turmeric of each ½ a lb, powdered black pepper 1 oz, mix in stale beer enough to drench with, and give three table spoonsful in three or four days.—N. B. The above is enough for twenty sheep at one time.

Mercurial sheep ointment—Take quicksilver 5lbs and ½, balsam of sulphur ½ a pound, common turpentine 4½ lbs, lard 18 ozs, mix, and make an ointment.

mercurial ointment for the worms in sheep—Take of the above ointment 5 ounces and an half, white lead 4 ounces, vitriolic zinc half an ounce, hogs lard 14 ounces and half, mix an make an ointment.

Blister plaster—Take burgundy pitch 10 ounces, venice turpentine 6 ozs, powdered spanish flies 6 ozs, mix, and add two ounces of olive oil.

Black oil—Take linseed oil one pint, oil of turpentine 13 ounces, tincture of myrrh 3 ounces, barbadoes tar and sulphuric acid of each 6 drams, oil of origanum two drams, mix,

DOGS.

To make a dog fine in his coat—Take native sulphur 1 lb, train oil a quart, ol turpentine 1 lb, soap ½ lb, rub well with this four or five times in the summer, or brush him well with chalk, and give him two table spoonsful, of syr buckthorn twice a week for a fortnight.

For dressing puppies—Take hydrarg 6 ds, spt terebinth ½ lb, adepis 1 lb, tereb com 3 ounces, mix

Bitch fits (jumping)—Take ether 1 dr, laudanum 1 dr, strong ale 2 ounces, mix a desert to two table spoonsful to be given every three or four hours according to her size.

For sprains in any part except the legs, or feet. Take sp. vin r 2 ounces, tereb 1 oz. to be mixed in a strong lotion of Vegetos' mineral water and applied before the fire

Sprains in the legs and feet.—℞ spt vin 1lb & ½ camp 3 oz. laudanum 6 drs rub in 8 or 10 times a day before the fire.

For bringing the hair on a scalded, or bald place. Calcine a piece of leather, mix it with lard and rub the affected part.

Venemous bites—When a dog has been bit by a viper, rubbing the part with sweet oil is a certain remedy. If a considerable time elapse before oil can be procured, and the animal be materially affected, pour a table spoonful of oil down his throat, and hold the bitten part over a charcoal fire, while the oil is rubbed in. Common cheese, runnett externally applied, is considered by some a more certain remedy than sweet oil,

Sore ears—A dogs ears may become scabby by being torn in the hedges, or otherwise. In this case anoint them with oil of bitter almonds, which will be sufficient. If they be sore within mix with it tar and lard.

Sore feet--Are cured with brine or salt & vinegar; a handful of salt to a pint of vinegar a plaster of black pitch is the best cure for a thorn in a, horse, or dog; this has been successful when all other applications have failed. If the part be much inflamed a common poultice over the plaster will complete the cure, Some have recommended to bathe the sore feet with greasy pot-liquor, milk, or butter-milk.

Fleas and ticks. Take common soap and warm water made into a strong lather, and left on the dog for a day will remove them for a time; also sweet oil, or four ounces of shag tobacco; steeped in three quarts of water, to be well rubbed in before the fire; also scotch snuff, or trooper's ointment rubbed over him. In hot weather, and if the dog have much hair (the case with setters and pointers) it will be necessary to repeat the dressing very often.

Coughs—One of the most common coughs to which dogs are liable, is that which usually accompanies the distemper. This is in general short and dry, producing an effort to bring up a little frothy mucus. This cough usually appears when a dog has just attained his full growth, at some time between 4 and 13 months; when, therefore, young dogs cough much, is dull, shivers, and wastes, though he may eat as usual, it is exceedingly probable that he is breeding the distemper, and the mode of treatment should be accordingly: sometimes a young full-grown dog has a short occasional cough which may likewise produce nausea with the accompaniments of staring hair, disagreeable breath; this kind arises usually from worms. A cough arising from a common cold may be distinguished from any other, because of its shortness and frequency, though resembling the cough of the distemper. If considerable bleeding will be proper after which an emetic of one, two, or three, grains of emetic tartar (according to the size of the dose,) may be given; if this be not convenient a tea spoonful to a desert spoonful of (muriate of soda) common salt will answer the purpose, if productive of,

Inflamed lungs—Which are accompanied by a quick, though laborious breathing, and a rapid, though oppressed beating of the heart, the following powder should be given: take p digitalis 12 grs, antim tartar 3 grs, potassae nitras 60 grs, mix, divide in chart 9 vel 12 cujus 1 omni hor secunda vel 3 tiis dandos. If the cough should be very violent then take tr digit one dr, antim tart 3 grs, Pot nitrat one dr. oxymel 2 ozs mix coch 1 parv ad med iocr omni hor 2 vel 3 tiis dandus. The asthmatic cough frequently attends old dogs, this generally comes on slowly, and gradually becomes hollow; it is less frequent than the other coughs, and may be readily distinguished.

The cure of the asthma—Is attended with much uncertainty unless in the very early stages when it has been long standing, though it may be palliated, it is seldom or ever completely cured. In some cases the irritation of the cough, with the accompanying habit emaciates and wears down the animal; in others the congestion within the chest stops inspiration, and kills by suffocation. A spasmodic affection forms a third termination, in which case the obstruction which the blood meets with in its passage through the lungs accumulation takes place in the head, and and convulsive fits ensue which generally prove fatal; sometimes rupture of the

heart, and other large vessels occur, as confinement and over-feeding are very common causes of this complaint; it is very evident that an attention to these particulars are essentially necessary to the cure. It is unfortunate that the accumulation of fat in some dogs is so much a disease that even a very small quantity of food would fatten: the food in these cases should be so much reduced as to bring down the fat; regular, but not violent, exercise should be allowed, and an airy place to sleep in: the absorption of accumulated fat is materially assisted by regular purgatives twice or thrice a week. Bleeding now and then gives temporary relief, and in the first stage when there is external inflammation, it is exceedingly proper, a continued course of emetics given at regular intervals about twice a week, proves a most efficacious remedy; in the intermediate days alteratives should be administered with the occasional use of purgatives. The following alterative is recommended.

Take hyd submur ½ gr, nitre 5 grs, crem tart 10 grs, pulv jacobi 2 grs, to be well mixed and given every morning, and in very bad cases, every evening, the quantity to be augmented or diminished according to the size, if salivation should come on the medicine should be omitted for a few days. If the calomel be too disagreeable, the following may be substituted: Nitre 3 grs, tartar emet ⅓ gr, foxglove ½ grs to be mixed and given as the other, but not when the emetic is given. In some cases of long standing, when the cough has been very harsh and distressing, it will be proper to add ten, twenty or thirty drops of laudanum or ⅛ of a grains of opium, to each alterative.

Balsamic gums are also efficacious and may be all tried in obstinate cases, the following is recommended.

Take pulv scillae, ½ gr, gum ammoniaci 5 grs. bals Peru, 3 grs. to be formed into a ball with honey. The most common cough is that of the distemper, and must be treated according to the directions already prescribed for that malady.

The asthmatical cough frequently terminates in a dropsy of the chest or belly, but most commonly the latter.

Cure for the red mange. Take pulv carbon liga 1 oz, creta ppt 1 oz. sacch saturn 1 oz, hyd praeci alb 2 drs, sulphuris 2 ozs, adepis 5 ozs, mix, and apply externally, or ung hydrarg, 1 oz. P aloes 2 drs, adeps 6 ozs. mix well and apply externally. Mercurial ointment, though effective is attended with considerable danger, in slight cases of the red mange use the following, corrosive sublimate 6 grs, liver sulphur ½ oz. lime water, 6 oz, mix.

Take Ethiops mineral, 1 oz, cream of tartar 1 oz, nitre, 2 drs, divide into 16, 20, or 24 doses, according to the size of the dog, and give one morning and evening

In desperate cases when others are unsuccessful, Take of vitriol ℞ 10, flor sulph ½ oz, cons rosae 1 ounce. Divide into 8, 12, or, 15 balls, give one every day.

When the hair comes off and redness appears, use quicksilver 1 ounce, venice turpentine ½ ounce, lard 5 ounces, an ounce to be rubbed on the part for three successive days. Common mange cured by taking sulphur, and rubbing it externally.

When the disease becomes obstinate, and scabby eruptions appear on various parts of the body, Take tobacco in powder ½ ounce, white hellebore ½ ounce, sulphur 5 ozs, aloes 2 drs, lard 6 ozs, mix it well, and rub it well on once a day for a week, and fresh straw to be put in the kennel every other day. Or, powdered sulphur 4 ozs, sal ammoniac ½ ounce, aloes 1 dr. Venice turpentine ½ ounce, lard 6 ounces, mix. Or, P charcoal 2 ounces, sulphur 2 ounces, potash 1 dr. Ven turpentine, ½ ounce, lard 6 ozs. Or, decoct of tobacco, decoct white helleb, of each 3 ozs, corrosive sublimate, 4 grs, pulv aloes 2 dr. Or, ol vitriol 1 dr. tar 2 ounces, slaked lime, 1 oz, lard 6 ounces. Or, foxglove leaves, 2 ozs, to be infused in a quart of boiling water, to be used every other day. The spongy mange requires the same wash as the red mange, when the little spongy opening will admit of it, a

wash composed of corrosive sublimate, liver of sulphur, and lime water, should be injected by means of a small piece of sponge. The general surface should be anointed with Ung citrin 2 drs, ung litharg 1 ounce, Flor sulph ½ ounce, mix.

The surfeit mange require, little variety in the treatment, except bleeding and purging are more necessary, in this and all other kinds of the disease when the sores are dry, irritable, and inflamed, it will be frequently necessary to allay the heat previous to external applications, for this purpose, take sugar of lead 1 dram, spermaceti ointment 2 ounces, when the irritation is allayed, apply the washes directed for the red mange. If any spot should be perceived on a dog rub it with the following mixture —

Train oil 1 lb, oil turpentine ½ lb, ginger 5 ounces, gunpowder ½ oz, to be mixed up cold. If the dog should be bad enough to resist that, three mild purging balls should be given, one every other day and the dog laid up for a while.

For diseases of the eyes Take sacch saturn ½ dr, aq rosae 6 ounces, when the inflammation is somewhat moderated, add vitriol alb 10 grs, to be used frequently, the dog being bled, and a seaton made in his neck, and a purgative given every 3d morning, should a bluishness be afterwards left over the eye, a powder like the following may be used.—℞ calomel 60 grains, sacch saturn 20 grs, a pinch to be sprinkled into the eye twice a day.

Sore feet, generally cured with washing them with a handful of salt mixed in a pint of vinegar, styptic tincture will also be proper and enable the dog to hunt the next morning, alum water is also good on account of its hardening the feet. When the feet become sore from any diseased affection of the claws, an ointment composed of nitrated quicksilver and calamine cerate will be proper this is a peculiar disease in which one of the toes will appear highly inflamed, swollen, and somewhat ulcerated around the claw, in such a case the dog employs himself in licking the part which does more harm than good. This complaint is commonly mistaken for some accidental injury, and the owner is surprised to find that neither the dogs' licking, nor his own attempts to make the toe sound, succeed; the fact is that this is simply a mangy affection, and may be cured by the mildest remedies proposed for that complaint, the foot must be sewed up in leather to prevent the dog getting at it, though care must be taken not to bind it up too tight.

In cases of Poison the following emetic should be given, (Arsenic or mercurial poisons,) ℞ ipecac ℈2, hepar sulph ℈2, to be increased or diminished accordingly if the vomiting has been very long and violent, give only the liver of sulphur dissolved in boiling milk, and repeat it every hour or two, give some also as a clyster in milk. When the stomach seems a little appeased give laudanum and castor oil, when injured by licking paint give an active purgative of calom, in a dose from 4 to 8 grains, with a moderate proportion of aloes, and repeat it every six or eight hours till successful, then administer mild doses of castor oil, and feed very lightly, any thing that will cause instantaneous vomiting may have the desired effect in every case.

For distemper in dogs—Take turpeth mineral 5 grs, aloes 1 scruple, gum assafœtida 10 grs, calomel 10 grs, soap a sufficient quantity to make a ball, to be given every second night.

Opening balls for dogs—Take aloes, powdered, 1 scruple, calomel 10 grs, turpeth mineral 6 grs, powdered jalap ten grs, syrup or water a sufficiency to form the ball.

Balls to prevent madness in dogs—Take turpeth mineral 9 grs, gum assafoetida ten grains, powdered aloes 1 scruple, soap 3 grs, calomel 5 grs, mix, and make a ball to be given every second night.

Wash to prevent madness in dogs after being bitten. } Take carbonate of ammonia 2 drs, water one

oz, compound spirits of lavender ½ a dr, mix, and make a lotion, with which wash the part bitten by a rabid animal if the part will admit of being extirpated with a knife it will be advisable.

For the distemper in dogs—Take turpeth mineral from 4 to 6 grs, according to the size and strength of the dog, assafoetida ½ a dr, aloes one scruple, soap ten grs, syrup a sufficiency to form a ball, which is to be given every third day for three times it will be found a powerful remedy in curing the distemper in dogs, and if the disease is not entirely removed in the course of three weeks or a month, it will be proper to repeat them as before.

For worms in dogs. Take cowhage ½ an oz common salt one dr, tin filings 2 drs, if the salt act as an emetic it must be omitted, or levigated iron and levigated tin, of each 1 dr, fox-glove 8 grs, nitre ½ oz, jalap 20 grs, calomel 3 grs, golden sulphur of antimony 4 grs, mix, & give one every other morning, for three times, some give as much arsenic as will lay on a sharp pointed penknife, mixed with butter, or 2 or 3 purges of aloes, or powdered tin 1 oz, divided into 3 doses, one to be given every other day.

EXTRACTED FROM THE SHERBORNE MERCURY,

OF JULY 16th, 1821.

MR. PENN, a highly respectable Apothecary at SIDMOUTH, has addressed the following letter to us on the subject of the fatal errors so frequently committed by uneducated dispensers of medicine, in sending out Poison for articles that resemble them, particularly of late the *Oxalic Acid* for *Epsom Salts;* it must, however, solely rest with the public to prevent such accidents, by purchasing only of those shops, the proprietors of which they can confide in for a knowledge of their profession, and complete attention to its details.

Cautions to ignorant Retailing Druggists, Chemists, Dispensers of Medicine, &c.

SIR,——Knowing the readiness you allways display in giving publicity to whatever may tend to the advancement of the public interest, to the good of our country or to the welfare of the community I take the liberty of requesting the insertion of the following observations in your widely circulated paper, in reading an Exeter paper, last week, I observed another, among the many fatal instances of the administering of the Oxalic acid instead of Epsom salts, this person took an ounce of Oxalic acid sent by a person who stiles himself Chemist, Dispenser of Medicine, &c., (though as much entitled to it as to that of a conjuror:) the person suspecting from the excruciating torture he was suffering some mistake had happened, he swallowed several draughts of warm salt and water to induce vomiting, &c.; by these means it may be said to have saved his life, though his ultimate recovery is yet problematical.

Scarcely a week passes without the report of a Coroner's inquest having been held on some hopeless victim, whose life has been forfeited to the scandalous negligence of the individuals who sell chemical preparations in giving one article for another; of late, particularly, one of the most destructive nature, called oxalic acid, or acid of sugar, used for cleaning boot tops, &c. resembling a common and universally adopted medicine; epsom salts, sulphate of zinc, &c. The frequent recurrence of such instances so universally known has imposed an additional responsibility on the sellers and distributors of chemicals and drugs that the most care and precaution should be used by venders to prevent such mistakes; it has been suggested with great propriety that the Coroner should find a verdict of manslaughter against such individuals, on the principle that coach-masters are held responsible for accidents which happen by the negligence of their servants, which is

certainly true as far as pecuniary recompence goes. Masters are civilly responsible for their servants, but not criminally: a verdict of manslaughter could not be legally recorded against the act of the servant. The suggestion, however, well deserves attention; for the law unquestionably casts a responsibility upon every man, in the exercise of his lawful calling, to regard the security of his fellow subjects; and there are not wanting, among the records of criminal justice, instances of persons having been found guilty of manslaughter for exercising their rights in a manner destructive to the lives of their fellow subjects. The law is laid down in a book of good authority in the following words:—"If a man be doing a lawful act, and for want of using reasonable caution he kill any person, the want of caution makes it felonious, and it is manslaughter; and again, if a man is exercising his rights in an improper manner, unintentionally kill any person, it is manslaughter; it is a legal act executed in an improper manner, and is therefore felonious. The selling of oxalic acid, or acid of sugar, is a lawful act; and there is no law at present (but it is to be hoped an early interference of the legislature will make one) that will prevent its being indiscriminately sold in its present resemblance, and also to regulate the business of Chemists & Druggists something after the same manner as the Apothecaries, (see the act passed July, 1815,) also see abstract in Flindell's Western Luminary, March 16, 1819, many of whom are in business who have never been more than one or two years acquiring it, nor ever attended a single course of lectures on chemistry or the materia medica, or know any thing of it more than by name, consequently they can be acquainted little or nothing with the knowledge of drugs &c. No doubt there have been thousands of fatal instances (which never came to light) from intrusting latin prescriptions in the hands of such persons who have never received a regular or classical education. They generally mix and jumble up recipes without considering the consequences with drugs of a very inferior quality to the great prejudice of the physician's reputation, injury of the patient's health, or even fatal consequences are the result. The public should be cautioned then of the very great risk they run in trusting their prescriptions in such hands, for from their ignorance of latin, the mistaking the meanings of words, the most serious consequences would follow. The public should also be cautioned against purchasing drugs from such people; it being a point of great importance in sickness and disease, to get genuine medicines. The selling of poisons for articles resembling them in appearance, not unfrequently happens, through the ignorance, carelessness, or hurry of such persons; and those who are acquainted with the nefarious practices of some wholesale dealers in drugs, who supply the retailers, (particularly in the country) will admit the justness of this remark when they meet with men who are not judges of their articles, that to such a disgraceful pitch in this traffic now carried, (to those whom they can impose) that articles in powder are sold at one-third the price they are in substance: also imitations of drugs, both in substance and powder, are sold, which do not contain one single grain of the article of which they bear the name; therefore this fully accounts for the low charges some unprincipled persons make, as drugs may be bought at any price downwards; and as the life of a patient may depend on the genuineness of an article, 'tis a matter of great importance, If drugs are the gift of the Creator to cure the maladies of the afflicted, or to mitigate their anguish, which, in the opinion of most men, does not admit of a doubt; he who adulterates them for the sake of lucre, commits an offence, which, in the mind of every honest man, is little short of that of murder, in as much as the life of a patient depends on the due operation of the medicines he takes. He would caution Apothecaries, whose shop business is not unfrequently conducted by the young men for he is so much occupied in attending to his patients that he has little or no time to devote to the compounding of medicines; and in consequence of the careless manner in which medicines are dispensed in the shops of many Apothecaries, Druggists, &c. the most serious accidents occur; also from mistaking the article in medicines as they bear so many different Latin names, owing to the

frequent changes of them in the London Pharmacopaeias, see Penn's Pharmacology, just published, to be had of the author, which, at one view distinguishes the various names each medicinal article bears, and by referring to which will at once prevent the possibility of a mistake. I hope I shall not be considered vain or ostentatious in hazarding an opinion that innovations in any system should be resorted to with peculiar caution, unless imperiously called for by the exigencies of concurring circumstances, particularly in one so intimately connected with the safety—nay, the very lives of the community; for it is much to be dreaded that errors of the most serious nature may result from the present change, especially among inexperienced and giddy young men, to whom it is well known the business of dispensing medicines is very frequently committed even by practitioners of eminence, who, from the pressure and multiplicity of their avocations, have not the power even if they had the inclination of affording time to superintend it themselves.

With a work, however, of this sort in their hands to refer to, mistakes, with the exercise of a common share of understanding, attention, and care, can scarcely happen, for it contains every medicine in the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Pharmacopaeias, with their present and former names opposed to each other, so that I am induced to hope, as an arrangement of this kind has proved exceedingly convenient and useful to myself during the practice of a series of upwards of 22 years, so my attempt to benefit others will not be considered altogether, I trust, unprofitable or unsuccessful.

No article ought to be sold or employed unless prepared by the proprietor in the composition of medicines before it has undergone an examination. Respecting weights and measures, it may not be superfluous to observe that drugs are retailed in the quantities above a dram by avoirdupoise or grocers weights, and from a drachm lower by the troy or apothecaries weights. In the compounding of medicines the troy weight is, or at least should be always used. The avoirdupoise or grocers weights differ very much from the troy or apothecaries; and in consequence of grocers dealing in drugs, which ought to be entirely done away with. Serious mistakes often occur in the quantity of the article: the grocers' pound contains 16 ounces, and the ounce 16 drachms; the pound also varies, for the grocers pound contains 7000 grains, and the apothecaries only 5760, hence the pound of the latter is less than that of the former by 1240 grains; but the apothecaries ounce on the other hand is greater than the grocers, the former containing 480 grains, and the latter 437 and ½ grains; the measure of liquids also differs materially; (respecting drops, it is very fallaceous and uncertain, since to fill any measure it requires of tinctures in general nearly twice as many drops as of water,) the one being used for beer, the other for wine; in medicine the latter is employed.

A knowledge of Pharmacy and Chemistry, of all the medical branches, are unquestionably the most important. Instances daily occur of young men endeavouring to establish themselves as dispensers of medicines, chemists, &c., who have never attended a single lecture on medicine, &c. or of any kind; who also profess to dispense Latin prescriptions, styling themselves dispensers of medicine though they never learnt Latin, or do they know any thing of it, or ever more than a year or two with a country apothecary, with whom I can aver an instance of one who never was entrused from such circumstances, to dispense a prescription, without the assistance of the master with whom he lived, and, in consequence of the late apothecaries act, was unable when he went to London, a few months after, to get a situation, as no one daring to employ him unless he had learnt Latin, and also served a five years' apprenticeship, neither of which he had done; he then returned home, and set up business as a chemist, styling himself dispenser of medicine, chemist, &c Surely such persons ought to be very guarded in the distributing of articles that they can be so little acquainted with, and of so dangerous a nature, and scarcely able to define the word chemist, from such causes great errors arise, and the frequent poi-

sonings taking place, ought to deter people from procuring medicinal articles from such persons, or from any one unless they are fully confident that the persons are masters of their business and are those in whom they can confide, there being no law, at present, to interdict such inexperienced persons from selling poisonous or other drugs, even if they have never been bred to it. The present appearance of this chemical preparation, oxalic acid, which is in itself so fatal a poison, and so likely to be frequently mistaken for commonly used medicines, Epsom salts, ought to prohibit its being sold in its usual appearance and as it is notorious that many persons weekly come to an untimely death in consequence of such mistakes in medicine, a duty of an imperious and indispensible nature attaches itself to every person who sells or distributes chemicals or drugs of a poisonous nature, &c. to apprize all those into whose hands it may be given of its fatal quality, and that by every practicable mode,—several precautions are suggested, " Apothecaries, chemists, druggists, &c. should keep their poisons in one particular part of their shop, or in colored bottles, and that the word poison should be written on them; another, that the poisoning substance, or fluid, should be coloured with some of the vegitabl yellow, such as turmeric, fustic, &c. and called by the name of the yellow oxalic acid or acid of sugar, and that labels be kept ready in every shop with the word poison upon them, to affix to every deleterious substance, and every preparation of opium, antimony, mercury &c.; another, of enclosing the poison of dry substances in paper of a particular color with figures of snakes or poisonous animals, to be called poison paper, and if liquid, to be put in bottles of a particular color and shape, having the word poison upon them, on the glass; or above all, I would recommend that the Epsom salts should always be sold, not in a pulverised state, but in large bold crystals, either of their remedies are easy of application, and their adoption would, no doubt, in a very great degree, diminish, if not wholly put an end to these fatal occurrences, one as lamentable as was ever recorded, took place in my neighbourhood a few years back, consisting of a young man, his wife, and a child, who died in the short space of two hours, after taking a poison which was given them by mistake for another article; my reason for troubling you at this length is, that having acted as an apothecary and retailing chemist and druggist for upwards of 22 years, twelve of which in Sidmouth, and using the above precautions which are now strictly attended to by me—not the smallest error in medicines of any kind ever took took place in my dispensary; and by my continuance of, and future exactness, I hope never will; no article of any kind ever goes out from my shop without being first seen by me, and a label affixed on it specifying its contents, and not unfrequently the dose; should such fatal occurrence ever take place ('tis to be hoped not) near my residence in future. I hope it will not be thought improper or presumptuous in me to state that I shall enquire with much anxiety for the individual who has sold or distributed such a fatal preparation, and if I do not find the requisite precaution used I shall make it my duty to state, and shew that such a case is highly criminal and is manslaughter, if not wilfull murder; a charge may involve not only the servant who distributed, but also his master, for there are occasions in which the law says, "respondeat superior." The poison of acid sugar seems to act so powerfully on the human system; that a few minutes decides the fate of the sufferer, and I fear it is out of the assistance of the healing art. The remedy I should make use of, if I was called in immediately after the poison had been swallowed, would be to administer copious draughts of chalk, lime, calcined magnesia, mixed with water, by which means the acid would be neutralized and rendered inert. The following test to know if Epsom salts when sent for, if a little magnesia is added to a solution of Epsom salts, (which will not lessen its effects) it will mix quietly, but if it be oxalic acid or acid of sugar, it will effervesce, that is boil up making a hissing noise immediately on being stirred.

I hope the above will convince the public, and enable them to detect ignorance.

INDEX OF CONTENTS.

Among the numerous Recipes, for preparing the Select Formulae, Patent Medicines, (in most repute,) Perfumery, Nostrums, &c. with a variety of other Receipts, contained in this Work, will be found the following :—

A.

	Page.
Aromatic vinegar, Henry's	264
Aromatic lozenges of steel	267
Anti-venereal drops	270
Anodyne necklaces	271
Anderson's pills	292
Almond paste	275
Agoe, Wessner's medicine for	282
Atkinson's vegetable dye	277
Analysis of Gnwland's lotinn	267
Aromatic pastilles	280
Arnold's balsam of coltsfoot	*ibid*
Albin's chilblain wash	*ibid*
American soothing syrop	26[illegible]
Arsenic, tn detect	263
Do. delicate test tn know	*ibid*
Atmosphere of composition	284
Aromatic vinegar, No. 2.	264
Aqua regia	290
Ammoniacal gas	282
Antisyphillitica tinctura	270
Aperient cordial mixture	289
Alterative Bolus	300
Antimony, table shewing the proportion contained in some compound medicines	225
Arsenic, table shewing the proportion contained in the liquor arsenicalis, Ph. L.	226
Anderson's pills	264
Aperient cordial mixture	303
Acid mixture and alkaline do.	299
Aq ammon acetat mixture	*ibid*
Alum collyrium for the eyes	*ibid*
Aperient bolus	298
Anodyne draught	*ibid*
Do. do.	300

B.

	Page
Burn by phosphorus, a dreadful accident at Sidmouth	295
Bates's aqua camphorata	267
Brodum's nervous cordial	*ibid*
Black drop	276
Bateman's pectnral drops	274
Bark, essential salt of	267
Barclay's antibilious pills	*ibid*
Balsam of liquorice, pectoral	268
Balsam of honey, pectoral	266
Barclay's itch ointment	274
British herb tobacco	275
Black drop, Lancaster	272
Brown's antiphthisical plaister	276
Bacon's antiscorbotic drops	*ibid*
Basilic powder	*ibid*
Bleaching liquor	280
Blacking	*ibid*
Do. No. 2	*ibid*
Bunnaparte's pectoral pills	*ibid*
Balsam of life	282
Bowle's powders for weakness of sight	*ibid*
Bateman's pectoral drops, No. 2.	267
Blacking, No. 3	*ibid*
Brunswick black	269

Brass, to clean *ibid*
Balsamic mixture for a cough 297
Ball's, ario s for horses 312
Bovez's balsamio mixture for gleet 303
Bateman's specific for the itch 300
Black varnish 302
Bug poison, No. 2. *ibid*
Boerhaave's fever powder 288
Balm cordial of gilead, Solomon's 268
Bricks, oil of 272
Black ink 286
Bateman's, Dr., specific for the itch 300
Bolus antimonialis 302
Beaume de Carpathes 275
Baths, temperature of 260

C.

Crespigny, Lady, her pills 265
Cough mixture 268
Ching's worm lozenges 270
Cheltenham salts, efflorescence of real magnesia 274
Chelsea pensioner's recipe for rheumatism 267
Charcoal, Lardner's prepared 266
Chamomile drops 265
Cephalic snuff 273
Cajeput opodeldoc 276
Campbell's elephant's milk 279
Church's cough drops *ibid*
Cronic cough mixture 280
Chilblain's to prevent 281
Copal varnish 300
Cold cream 302
Chitticks drops for the stone and gravel 267
Court plaster 292
Cavenne pepper 268
Chemical matches, or oxymuriated 282
Carminative mixture 293
Curry powder, India *ibid*
Cement, fine, and water proof 297
Citric acid table, as to the proportion necessary for the neutralization of alkaline salts 260
Citric acid, solubility of 260
Composition for rendering leather water-proof 300
Close stool, mode of suppressing the foetid exhalation from in a sick room 263
Cattle, remedies for 312
Cholic, drink for 313
Couch blacking 288
Chemical spoons 284
Country surgeon 323
Curry's Indian powder, No. 2, 292
Cement, red 269
Convulsions in infants, medicine for 289
Cold cream, No. 2, 302
Chilblains, remedies for 289
Cows, medicines for 312
Cough mixture, No. 2, 289
Colours, various liquids 290
Collyrium for the eyes 291
Cheltenham salts true 293
Cephalic snuff, No. 2, *ibid*
Cough mixture 296
Chemical common terms, explanation of 239 to 248
Charcoal, concentrated solution 266
Cayenne pepper, No. 2, 303
Calves, young, of a purging habit 314
Cleansing medicine for a cow after calving 314

D

Dutch drops 274
Dixon's antibilious pills 264
Dinner pills, Lady Websters' 265
De la Motte's golden drops 274
Davidson's remedy for cancer 265
Dalby's carminative 272
Daffy's elixir 274
Dr Wilson's tincture for gout 276
Dr. Chittick's remedy for the stone 267
Dr Portal's purifying antiscorbutic syrup 278
Dutch drops 275
Dr. William's remedy for the eye 279
Dr. Johnson's golden ointment 280
Dr. Hugh Smith's cooling aperient pills 281
Dr. de Valangin's balsam of life *ibid*
Dr. Whites' tincture of bark *ibid*
Dr, Wesener's prescription for ague *ibid*
Dr, de Graves' ung. detersivum 294
Dr. C. Darwin's experiments on pns 264
Dose table 203
Doses of medicines 1 to 203
Dogs, remedies for, and treatment 313
Diana's tree 282
Discutient powerful liniment for knee joints 298
Debility nervous, mixture for 299
Dropsy, medicine for *ibid*
Diaphoretic bolus *ibid*
Do. pills *ibid*
Drops, measuring by, very uncertain 259

Diarrhaea, astringent mixture for 298
Deafness, remedy for 300
Diaphoretic draught *ibid*
Dye Scarlet, to 303
Drowned, process to be adapted 261
Drinks various, for horses 312
Diarrhaea, or scouring in cattle 314
Distemper in dogs 316

E

Essential salt of lemons 271
——— bark 267
Essence of senna 271
——— of peppermint 272
——— of mustard pills 273
——— of mustard *ibid*
——— of coltsfoot 266
——— of coffee *ibid*
Elixir of vitriol 264
Edinburgh ointment 274
Eau medicinale de Husson 275
Essence of ginger and chamomile 276
——— of Pontefract liquorice root *ibid*
——— of ipecacuanha, by Lockyer 281
——— of pearl *ibid*
——— of peppermint, No. 2. 273
Efflorescence of magnesia Cheltenham salts 274
Embrocation for hooping cough 293
——— for teeth and ear ach *ibid*
——— for chilblains 289
——— said to prevent fire from hurting the human body 296
Extemporaneous prescriptions in use for syphilis, gonorrhaea, &c. 306
Essences for pomatum 292
Eau de sanspareil *ibid*
——— mille fleurs *ibid*
——— bergamotte *ibid*
——— Marschelle *ibid*
Extract from Sherborne Mercury 320
Embrocation anodyne 293
Explanation of abbreviations, terms, and Latin words, most frequently made use of in the presciptions of physicians &c. 225 *to* 238
Eaton's styptic 26.
Emulsion almond 299
Expectorant pills *ibid*
Do. mixture for chronic cough 301

F

Fumigating pastilles 266
Friar's balsam 265
Fothergill's pills 265
Ford's laudanum 274
Ford's balsam of horehound 277
Furniture oil 268
Do No. 2. 294
Fulminating silver 264
Do. gold 295
Foreign names of medicinal articles used abroad, in the French, German, Italian, and Spanish tongues 205 *to* 219
Fevers infections, rules to prevent 262
Fordyce's, Dr. G. purgative pills 296
Fuller's benedict pill 304
Fruit stains, to remove 286
Fiery fountain 290
Funnels, on the use of 260
Fluoric acid 282
Fumigation for destroying contagion 296
Formation of aqua 284
Febrile anti powders 299
Fly-water, poisonous 303
Furniture, oil for, No. 3 302

G

Gnestonian embrocation 274
Greenough's tincture for the teeth *ibid*
Green's drops 270
Gowland's lotion 267
Gout tincture, Wilson's 275
Golden spirits of scurvy grass 266
——— ointment, Johnson's 280
——— drops, de la Motte's 275
Godfrey's cordial 273
Ginger beer powders 274
Guestonian remedy 276
Ginger beer 274
Gout, indigestion, heart-burn, &c. remedy for 299
Gold spirit, varnish for brass 291
Godfrey's cordial, No. 2. 292
Gas hydrogeuous, to procure 284
German blacking, No 3. 296
Gold lacquer 292
Gonorrhaea, mode recommended to prevent 304
Gonorrhaea etc uratio 307
Gelatina, vegitabile nutrum 288
Ginger beer superior 277
Gas, carbonic acid to obtain 284
Greasy spots, to remove *ibid*
Gold varnish, for brass 293
Godfrey's cordial No. 3 294

Gout and indigestion, powders for 299
Gargle antiseptic ibid
Green oil or vulg, oil of swallow 301
Gargle of myrrh 300
Do. antiseptic 302
Galled horses back 312
Grease lotion, for in horses 313
Goggles or giddy sheep 314

H

Hiles antiques 272
Hudson's preservative for the teeth 274
Hoo ers' pills 293
Honey water 271
Hill's essence of Bardana 267
Henry's aromatic vinegar 264
Hatfield's tincture 267
Hannay's lotion 271
Haerlem, or Dutch drops 275
Hickman's diuretic pills 282
Ha r, to make grow on horses knees 269
Horse medicines, applications, &c. 308
Hard varnish 292
H ngary water, Queen of 301
Hair, nails, Ivory or bone, to change its color 297
Harness varnish 269
Hydrocyanic acid cautions respecting 287
Hydrogen gas to obt in 284
Herald's powder for gout and rheumatism 289
Haustus nigra aperiens 291
Hooper's female pills, No. 2. 292
Haemorrhoid mixture for 296
Hooper's pills 264
Hair, liniment to prevent falling off 297
Haustus's purgative 298
——— emetic ibid
Head-ach pills 303
Hadley's convulsive powders ibid
Haustus s sodorific 302
Do. aperiens commune ibid
Do. do. mitius ibid
Hair liniment to prevent loss of No 2 ibid

I.

Ivory or bone, to soften 280
Imperial p p 297
Ink powders, London 268
Ink stains, to remove 286
Do. } from paper without effect- ibid
Iron } ing the print ibid
Iron, rust from to prevent 296
Invisible inks, No. 3, 294
——— gold inks ibid
——— grey do. 295
——— silver do. 294
——— yellow do. ibid
——— red do. 295
——— green, No. 2, do. ibid
Violet invisible ink 295
Ink, white, for writing on black paper 290
Iron tree ibid
Inodorous bodies, two which become pungent and odorous by mixture 291
Ink spots, to extract from cloth. 285
Ink, to take out of any painted or printed picture 298
Ink, red, to make 293
Do. No. 2 298
Do., good black, No. 2 293
Do, do. do. 297
Ingredients used in adulterating various domestic articles 296
Inks sympathetic 285
Ink, black, to make 292
Do. 296
Iron table shewing the proportion contained in the acetated tincture of iron with alcohol 225
Ink, sympathetic, various 303
Do. blue ibid
Do. green ibid
Intoxication, means to be used in cases of 262
Intense cold, plan to be employed ibid
Itch, Bateman's specific for 300
Illuminated writing, burn caused by, at Sidmouth 295
Idiosyncrasy 221
Intermittent pulse 227
Ink, permanent, for marking linen 265

J.

Jesuit's drops 266
James's analeptic pills 273
——— powders, improved 281
Jackson's hepatic pills ibid
James's fever powders 279
Jesuit's drops, No. 2 302
Jelly vegetable nutritious 281

K.

Kirkland's neutral cerate 267

L.

Lynch's embrocation 271
Liquor opii, sedativus 297
Lardner's prepared charcoal 266
Lettuce lozenges, and balsam of tolu 275
Lemon acid, imitation *ibid*
Leake's patent pills 279
Leather, water proof, to render 300
Lac rosae 301
Lavender water 269
Liniments for chilblains 28·
Lip salve 293
Lemon pickle 269
Lavender water, No. 2 293
Lotion for chilblains 281
Lute common, for distills 294
Linctus, for cough 298
Lister's, Dr. Antispasmodic pills *ibid*
Lace, gold and silver, to clean *ibid*
Liniment to prevent the hair falling off, No. 2, 296
Lacquer varnish 291
Do. for gold color *ibid*
Luminous bottle 290
——— writing to be seen in the dark 290
Lead, metallic, to produce from the powder *ibid*
Lamp that will burn a year without replenishing 295
Lues Venerea means of prevention and cure 304
Lancashire black drop 276
Lockyer's essence of ipecacuanha 281
Lip salve, No. 2 292
Liquorice, refined 267
Liniment, anodyne 298
Lemons, essential salt of *ibid*
Liniment for strains 303
Liquor potassae 302
Liquid for boot tops 297
Linctus pectoral anodyne *ibid*
Lithographic pencils *ibid*

M.

Mock arrack 273
Matthews's Pills 26·
Mashall's cerate *ibid*
Maaseille's vinegar 264
Marsdon's Antiscorbutic drops 26·
Magnesien Cheltenham salts 274
Madden's vegetable essence 271
Marking ink, indelible 269
Marino sulphate of magnesia & iron 274
Marking ink, No. 2 301
Medicinal properties of the various substances of the materia medica treated of in this work 1 *to* 202
Mask, artificial mode of preparing 284
Do. tincture, Mr. Bartley 285
Mixture for cough 263
Milk of roses 302
Marescatle's essence 292
Metallic lead to produce from powder 290
Morters, observations and cautions on the use of 260
Medicamenta ad stillicidia 307
Mahogany stain for deal board 292
Milk punch 298
Mixture carminative 293
Medicines, on the art of prescribing 220 *to* 222
Mercury table, shewing the proportion contained in some compound medicines 225
Medicine; explanation of terms used in 249 *to* 259
Mixture, cathartic 299
——— balsamic 298
Mahogany, to beautify 301
Mixture, antispasmodic 300
——— Pectoral *ibid*
Meat, pickle for preserving 303
Mixture poisonous to destroy bugs 302
Marshall's cerate, No. 2 *ibid*
Mixture, saline or fever for a child 297
Mosaic gold, of what composed 312
Madness in dogs, lotion to prevent 318
Myrrh detergent gargle 300

N.

Norton's drops 267
Norris's drops 265
Noyau creme de 275
Nankeen dye 302
Nitre, effects of on wounds 298
Nipples sore, powder for 297
Nitrous, oxide gas 284

O.

Oxley's essence of Jamaica ginger 274
Opodeldoc, Steer's 271
Ophthalmic drops (by Sir William Adams 281

Oil of [illegible] 293
Ointment for chaps and excoriated nipples *ibid*
Opodeldoc, Steer's, chemical *ibid*
Oxygnated muriate of kali, experiments with 284
Oxygen gas, means of procuring *ibid*
Oyster ketchup 302
Ointment for the hands *ibid*
Oil varnish 292
Ol viride vel hirund 301
Odontalgic pills *ibid*
Opium, table shewing the proportion contained in some compound medicines 224
Odontalgic, remedy in great repute 266
Oculis collyrium for 301
Olibanum gum, electuary of 300
Do. mixture of gum *ibid*

P.

Pulve's anti-febrille 299
Plunkett's ointment 268
Pectoral balsam of liquorice *ibid*
——— Pectoral balsam of honey 266
Peter's pills 265
Pate arsenicale *ibid*
Pastilles, No. 2 292
Perry's essence for the tooth ach 276
Permanent ink for marking linen 277
Prince's Russia oil 280
——— Stomachic 292
Pink dye 293
Plate powder 269
Preventive of typhus fever, Smith's 294
Printing, to extract from a book, &c *ibid*
Pulse table 227
Pharmaceutical calender 223
Peppermint cake 296
Poison for mugs 302
Prussic acid, distilled water indispensible in all prescriptions, 268
Method of preparing Do. 28[illegible]
Pharmacopaeia syphilitica 30[illegible]
Pill benedict fulleri 304
Precaution respecting phosphorus 295
Pomade divine 303
Phosphoric acid 284
Portal, Dr., purifying antiscorbutic syrup 277
Poison, means to be used in cases of 287
Philosophical candle 286
Phosphorus 284
Pill anti-bilious 297
Pil hydr sub mur c antim 29[illegible]
Patent seidlitz powders 293
Printing ink, to make *ibid*
Peppermint, essence of No 2, 292
Pomatum, essence for Jamaica *ibid*
Peruvian balsam, for sore lips 296
Preface &c. I *to* 8
Pontefract liquorice root, pectoral essence of 277
Pectoral bolus 299
Pilul cociae *ibid*
—— emmenagogue 298
—— anti hysteric 301
—— purgans 300
—— digestivum *ibid*
—— asthmatic *ibid*
—— astringens *ibid*
—— alteratives *ibid*
—— nervosa *ibid*
Pastiles aromatic 302

Q.

Quin sauce 268
Quicksilver, to the inside of glass globes *ibid*

R.

Red cement 269
Rymer's cardiac tincture 281
Ruspini's tincture for teeth 275
Royal preventive 272
Roche's embrocation for the hooping cough *ibid*
Rob anti-syphilitique 270
Riga balsam 274
Remedy for the hooping cough 292
Remedy for the tooth-ach 301
Refined liquorice 267
Radcliffe's elixir 265
Remedy for itch 276
Rowland's Macassar oil 277
Rymer's cardeur tincture, No. 2. 260
Ring worm or tetter, remedy for 299
Resuscitative process for the recovery of the apparently drowned, from intense cold, suspension, or intoxication 261
Retail and wholesale prices, blank space to mark the prices opposite to each article, alphabetically, from page I *to* 202
Roses, to pickle or preserve 299
Rust in iron, to prevent 296
Red ink 287
Ryans pectoral essence of coltsfoot 278
Russian Ink powders 268

Royal sauce 269
Rot foot, in sheep 314

S

Swinton's Daffys elixir 276
Sulphur Lozenges 273
Struve's lotion for hooping cough 272
Stomachic powders 299
Storey's worm cakes 271
Stephen's, Mrs., remedy for the stone ibid
Starkey's pills 267
Spilsbury's anti-scorbutic drops 269
Speedimen's pills 261
Solomon's anti-impetigines 370
Sodaic powders 273
Smellonie's eye salve 261
Sirop, de cusiniere 270
Singleton's eye salve 265
Senna, prepared essence of selway's 271
Seidlitz powders 273
Scouring drops 274
Specific of Herrenschwand 275
Shepherd's antacid lozenges ibid
Seidlitz powders, No. 2, 277
Sibly's solar tincture 276
Scald head, ring-worm, and remedy for 281
Syrup, papav, extemp. 297
Scotts pills 292
Seidlitz powders, patent 273
Sauce, royal 269
Steel, reserve ibid
Saline, or fever mixture for a child 297
Solomons balm of gilead 268
Synonyma of the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Pharmacopæias I to 202
Solutio balsamic Boyer's 303
Sheep, remedies for 314
Scotts, Dr. muriatic acid Bath 291
Steel, to turn blue 301
Savins, compound tincture ibid
Sealing wax, the different materials for colouring it idib
Stone, remedy for Chittlicks 27
Smith's Dr. Hugh, cooling aperient pills 281
Surgery explanation of terms used in 259
Salme draught 299
Sudorific bolus ibid
Scald's, or Burn's liniment for ibid
Scott's pills, No. 2, ibid
Salts, Cheltenham 301
Stomachic essence ibid
Solution for marking ink ibid
Sennertus's medicine for the stone 303
Suffocation by noxious vapours, or lightning, what to be done 262
Suspension, by the cord means to be used ibid
Steer's chemical opodeldoo 293

T.

Thompsons Cheltenham salts 274
Thieves vinegar 294
Taylors red bottle 273
Taylors remedy for deafness 294
Towers stomachic essence 279
Tissots e e ico catharticum 267
Teeth powder, No. 3. 289
Terebinth vulgar 269
Teeth powder, No. 2 293
Table of the proportions of opium &c. in certain compounds 224
Teeth paste, No 2 301
Turpentine, varnish 302
Teeth paste, No. 3 288
—— lotion ibid
Teeth, to fasten and preserve 301
Terre feuillatee mercurielle of Pressavin 270
Teeth powder, No. 4 293
Typhus fever, to prevent 294
Tree, silver 295
—— of zinc or lead ibid
Table, shewing the equivalent proportions of concrete tartric acid & lemon juice necessary for the neutralization of alkaline salts
Tola, balsam of, lozenges 269
Teeth ach pills 301
Temperaments 220

U

Ungoentum Labiale, or lip salve 301

V

Velnos' Vegetable syrup 270
Virgin's milk 266
Varnish for boxes 291
——— for oil case, No 2. 300
——— do. ibid
Van Swieton's ague mixture 267
Vermifuge powder 269
Vehicle proper for taking the various medicinal articles, alphabetically, from page 1 to 2 202
Vinegar to prevent infection 294

Varnish for wood or metal, gold color 285
——— for pales, or course wood work 286
Verdigrease, antidote for, if taken as poison 288
Vegetable nutritions jelly *ibid*
Varnish spirit 293
Virgins milk, No. 2 266
Vinegar aromatic 298
Veterinary physic and applications 308

W

Wilsons tincture for the gout 275
Webster's, Lady, her pills 265
Warner's cordial 273
Wards white drops 269
Wards paste 272
Walkers Jesuits drops 267
Wades drops 266
Wine, to discover if adulterated 263
Water, of what formed 284
Whiteheads essence 268
Wards essence *ibid*
Wards cephalic essence 289
Writing ink luminated 295
Wards ether essence 301
Wessells drops 267
Whiteheads essence of mustard 273
Do. pills *ibid*
Williams's remedy for diseases of the eye 279
Worms, powders for 289
Do. 269
Wax different colors, to make 301
Worms in dogs, medicine for 319

Y

Vinegar thieves, or Marseilles 264
Yellows, or gargol in cows 314
Yetria 199
Yeast *ibid*

Z

Zingiber, album, &c 201
Zarza *ibid*
Zaibar *ibid*
Zaffron *ibid*
Zirconia *ibid*
Zinc 199
Zedoaricze *ibid*

FINIS.

SIDMOUTH:

PRINTED (*verbatim from the Author's M.S.*) BY G. DENNER,

FEB. 20, 1822.

" Humanum est errare."

CORRIGENDA.

N. B. The lines marked in the Corrigenda, to be counted from under the article above it, for example:—

Effects.

Page 2, *line* 6. *for* Antalkalin, *read* Antalkaline.

*** The author particulary recommends the Purchasers immediately to correct with a pen, the following Errata, in the several Pages as marked, as a considerable number of Typographical errors have occurred.

page	*line*	*for*	*read*
2	6	antalkalin	antalkaline
5	50	sulphate ar	sulphate or
6	5	Hacmorrhodial	Haemorrhoidal
7	4	exsice	exsicc
7	13	sulphates	sulphatis
9	27	ammonicia	ammoniaci
11	1	ammoniatad	ammoniated
	3	ammoniae	ammoniae
	12	aromatic spt ammonia	aromatic spt of ammonia
	34	15 grs	5 grs
12	14	attenuaing	attenuating
13	35	super tartrus	super tartras
	39	radic	radix
14	16	exerting	exciting
	19	promoing	promoting
16	5	emmanagogues	emmenagogue
17	3	rudix	radix
	11	suporific	soporific
	14	headhach	head ach
	21	emmenagoghes	emmenagogues
17	6	geum	gum
	50	fotid spt of	fetid spt of
17	2	pumiaec	pen iae
	43	toleo	tolu
18	35	nauccous	nauseous
19	10	sodoe	soda
	30	bearbery	bearberry
	33	uvoe	uva
	42	decoction aloes	decoction of aloes
	48	solanun lethale	solanum lethale
20	14	gonorrhea	gonorhaea
21	14	styrac	styracis
	35	gentinne	gentiana
	46	centaura	centaureae
23	5	vitriolatum	vitriolcum
	8	sodo	soda
	16	etsem	et sem
	33	bacae	baccae
	42	arctai	arctii
23	43	arctum	arctium
	50	burgundiea	burgundica
24	28	an	and
	32	unpleasant-nesses	unpleasantnesses as
25	13	ustium	usti
	56	ungrentum	ungentum
26	6	scrophalous	scrofulous
	12	lumbricu	lumbrici
27	8	calomi radix	calami radix
	11	sub qicksr.	sub mur of quicksr.

CORRIGENDA.

P.	L.	for	read
	24	calauiba	oalauiba
28	8	epademic	epidemio
	27	alcali	alkali
5	18		pulvis aloes comp
	51	aud	and
7	12	sulphatas	sulphatis
	49	fotid	foetid
8	3	repellant	repellent
	12	diorders	disorders
9	10	gummiferam	gummiferum
	13	mixtura	mistura
11	15	fetid	foetid
17	8	balaustium	balaustium
	11	balanstia	balaustia
	19	balsameoe	balsameae
	27	copaiboe	copaibae
18	8	diarrhoeas	diarrhaeas
19	38	helleborastie	helleborastri
30	34	opthalmiae	opthalmia
31	6	pouderosa	ponderosa
	22	impuris	impurus
	40	cordamomum	cardamomum
32	10	in a medicine	in medicine
	21	o not	of not
	23	as warm	as a warm
33	18	cortex flores	cortex et flores
	3	20 grs to 60	20 gtt to 60
	6	1 gr	10 grs
34	5	feted	fetid
	14	diarrhaes	diarrhaeas
	34	occasionlly	occasionally
		th	the
36	22	lowness	hoarseness
23	1	decotion	decoction
37	20	cetaceii	cetaceì
	44	craetae	creta
	45	opii	opio
	3	½ oz to 2 oz	½ a dr, to 2 drams
	1	twice a day	water twice a day
38	7	arrising	arising
	17	with the diarrhaea	with diarrhaea
39	2	authemides	anthemides
	5	chamomel	chamomile
	13	chfimameli	chamoemeli
	26	caribae	caribaea
	30	china	chia
	6	to 1 dram	to 2 drams
	3	4or 6 times a day	milk 4 or 6 times a day
	8	to two dram	to two drams
40	5		tonic
	6	oarroborant	corroborant
40	2	in in cysteria	in hysteriae

P.	L.	for	read
	20	emtics	emetics
	22	powders	powers
	31	prevnting	preventing
	36	& an excellent	and as an excellent
	54	convalesce	convalescence
41	1	cinshona	cinchona
		lanced leaved	lancelcaved
	3	cinchonae	cinchonae
41	25	cinchuiona inf	cinchona, inf
	44	peruviams	peruvianus
	5	2 grs, to 3	2 grs to 6
	7	1 oz to 6 oz	1 to 4 oz.
	6	2 drs 1 oz	2 drams to 1 oz.
	10	2 drs to ½ oz.	2 drs to ½ an ounce
42	5	and curing	and in curing
	6	ittto	ditto
43	12	lauuri	lauri
	22	lari	lauri
44	12	through	though
	14	as a great	as great a
	40	elegent	elegant
	49	tasto	taste
45	32	colcaynthydis	colocynthydis
	39	composietum	compositum
	3	2 drops to 4	½ drop to 2 drops
	4	dttio.	ditto
46	14	alixipharmac	alexipharmic
47	28	cuel	chelae
	34	is	triss
48	2	exanthematon	exanthematous
	27	aspecially	especially
	33	smalles	smaller
	35	pharmacy & in	pharmacy in
49	16	summaturus	immaturae
	19	fructri sumon ataorus	fructus immaturus
	2	6 grs to 1	6 grs to 12
	3	3 grs	3 grs to 10
	1	n a pill	in a pill
50	12	cidity	acidity
51	1	1 scr 2 drams	½ scr 2 drams
52	10	indispensible	indispensable
	22	as coloring	as a coloring
53	3	½ oz to 2 oz	5 grs to ½ scruple
53	2	1 scr to ½ a dram	one grain to five grains
	4	halj	half
54	6	anodyæ	anodyne
	7		aperient
55	8	decoction	decoction
	19	eringiem	eringium
	29	vitrolic	vitriolic
	31	aether	aether
56	28	reparation	preparation

CORRIGENDA.

P.	L.	*for*	*read*
57	2	fniculi	fæniculi
		d lcmes	dulcis
	18	lenum	linum
	32	nxydum	oxydum
	2	1 scr t 2 drs.	1 dr. to ½ an ounce
	3	6 dps to 1 scr.	6 grs to 12
	5	to 1 grain	to 2 grains
59	8	fir resin	fir resin
	37	saponaccum	saponaceum
60	4	purative	digestive and suppurative
	36	gall	galls
	41	themnst	the most
61	7	dram	drams
62	7	vegitable	vegetable
	26	glister in form	garlic is in the form
63	7	giass	glass
	25	vitrolatum	vitriolatum
	33	lithargyria	lithargyri
	34	cetati	acetati
	50	delutus	dilutus
64	15	ammoniatad	ammoniated
	15	visceure	viscera
66	3		sudorific
	4		do.
	5		do.
	6		do.
	7		emollient
	8		pectoral
	9		digestive and suppurative
	10		pectoral
	16	ef	of
	17	continued	continued
67	6	cornucervini	cornu cervini
	17	ingri	nigri
	9	2 to 3 drnps	1 to 3 drops
68	1	dimulcent	demulcent
	2	anndnyne	anodyne
	8	dn.	do. & alterative
	4	hefore	before
	10	maniae	mania
	11	melancholly	melancholy
	22	causes	occasions
69	10	macculati	maculati
	35	sus scrofa	suis scrofae
70	8	expaectorant	expectnrant
71	2	aesenl s	aesculns
	13	cs mpos.tus	compositus
	27	wstery	watery
	35	convol-ul	cnnvolvulus
	53	caties	calcis
	2	4 dram	1 dram
	7	5 to 13 grs	5 grs to 10
	11	1 to 2 scruples	1 to 2 drs
72	20	this a	this is a

P.	L.	*for*	*read*
73	6	callicona	callicocca
74	2	antispysmodic	antispasmodic
	3	deaphoretic	diaphoretic
	2	expulslon	expulsion
		lumbiuci	lumbrici
	7	hystera	hysteria
	8	dearrhaea	diarrhaea
	18	injurious	injudicious
		preperation	preparation
	37	excellant	excellent
75	2	icthyocolla	ichthyocolla
	4	acipener	acipenser
	21	antimeniatum	antimoniatum
	27	astringeens	astringens
	34	calaminarls	calaminaris
	40	laudunum	laudanum
	3	to 2 dram	to 2 drams
76	6	astringant	astringent
	25	lienteriae	lienteria
	31	dispepsiarabies	dispepsia rabies
77	11	lithargyriaa	lithagyria
	17	superasetatis	superacetatis
	20	asturninam	saturninum
	44	minnem	mininm
79	2	midicmalis	medicinalis
	5	parrium	porrium
	10	limomum	limonum
	21	seanae	sennae
	31	lichen, or iceland moss	lichen see iceland moss
80	10	eschoratic	escharotic
	2	phrenntis	phrenetis
	15	remittant	remittent
	17	stomaoh	stomach
	26	viscosal	visceral
	33	diarrihea	diarrhaea
	38	pisora	psora
81	16	linseed oii	linseed oil
	42	mercnrial	mercurial
82	1	re	recent
	11	nephritic	nephritic
	5	desicative	desiccative
	12	oorrosive	corrosive
	15	subsiance	substance
	21	exoept it is	except that it is
	32	toptic	tophic
83	1	litums	litmus
	8	sulphuratum	sulphuretum
	11	flowers	flowers
	40	epispastlc	epispastic
	42	ointm en	ointment
	46	vesicatnri	vesicatorii
	47	cerato	cerate
84	6	blister	blister
	15	dearrhaes	diarrhaeas

CORRIGENDA.

P.	L.	for	read
	45	althaee	althaea
	48	althaeaa	althaea
	50	althaeae	althaea
86	7	spic	s ice
	14	oruises	bruises
		and the the	and t e
87	8	terrum	ferrum
	14	pistachial cn-tiscus	pistachia lentis-cus
	33		hydrargyrus vi-triolatus
	41	mercurius	mercurius
	46	mezereon	mezerei
	2	7 to 10 grs	2 to 10 grs
	6	fo 2 drom	to 2 drams
88	2	apeiorent	aperient
	18	mercureal	mercurial
	22	gnorrhaeas	gonorrhaeas
85	16	oil nutmegs	oil of nutmegs
89	17	mithrida	mithridate
		opitaete	opiate
90	1	indigenious	indigenous
	4	alkohol	alcohol
	13	heat bilious	heat in bilious
91	28	glauberi	glauberi
	2	I oz	I dram
92	16	rhe	the
	21	giveu	given
93	29	myrrm	myrrh
	30	lozeuges	lozenges
	42	ointment	ointment
94	1	stimulanting	stimulating
	7	attenuanting	attenuating
	15	draphoresis	diaphoresis
	24	putrefection	putrefaction
	30	secretation	secretion
	36	harpes	herpes
	37	excooreations	excoriations
95	13	uitratibs	nitratus
	27	nitri	nitric
	31	nitri	nitric
	35	aethar	aether
	4	drpos	drops
96	5	diuphoretic	diaphoretic
	6	duretic	diuretic
	3	chaneres	chancres
	5	the conjunctiva	the tunica conjunctiva.
	7	opthalemies	ophthalmies
44	49	tasto	taste
4,	27	cancerorum	cancrorum
59	22	preparaon	preparation
59	32	galbanum	galbanum
64	24	inflamation	inflammation
65	17	character	character
83	14	hamatoxyli	haematoxyli
	15	hamatoxylon	haematoxylon
	19	hamatoxyli	haematoxyli
	20	ext ham	ext haem
84	2	astringant	astringent
87	45	daphne	daphne
	28	linimentnum aeruginis	linimentum aeruginis
90	22	thimes	times
92	25	phlegmonie	phlegmonic
	27	epileply	epilepsy
93	5	eatiplasm	cataplasm
	15	assoefoetida	assafoetida
	25	sec	see
79	3	myristice	myristicae
99	13	thaebaicae	thebaica
101	32	aurantii	aurantii
103	4	marjorum	marjoram
	40	vitre	vitri
105	1	arsnic	arsenic
108	24	ehest	chest
110	26	neeessary	necessary
96	12	phamacentical	pharmaceutical
	18	kidney	kidneys
	24	urina	urine
97	5		in pills
98	35	pharmacentical	pharmaceutical
99	6	londuense	londinense
	11	saponis opio	saponis c opio
	22	somniferum	somniferum
	23	confertio	confection
100	30	cholerand	cholera and
111	39	a urantii	aurantii
	9	to 40 drops	20 to 40 drops
102	23	aneXcellent	an eXcellent
103	26	sulphei or nitre	sulphur by nitre
	27	sulphurneted	sulphuretted
104	12	deaphoresis	diaphoresis
	26	dysentary	dysentery
105	2	arsnici	arsenici
	4	arsenioeus	arsenious
	20	frankincense	frankincense
	50	aethiops	aethiops
106	7	diaphortic	diaphoretic
107	40	verdegris	verdigris
	41	oeraginis	aeruginis
	42	oeruginis	aeruginis
	43	verdegris	verdigris
108	4	errpine	errhine
	5	ex iccant	exsiccant
	6	venereal	venerea
	25	dirnetie	diuretic
109	21	ostrae	ostrea
	24	acetoselia	acetosella

CORRIGENDA.

P.	L.	for	read
109	35	camphoroe	camphorae
110	1	antesypheletic	antisyphilitio
111	22	pulegenum	pulegium
	25	peclegii	pulegii
	6	tr I oz	to I oz
112	11	flue	flux
113	2	peperitae	piperitae
	5	piprietae	piperitae
	29	phopliate	phosphate
	8	diums	drams
114	25	scarce	scarcely
	27	smal	small
115	29	picii liquodae	picis liquidae
	27	burgundai	burgundia
	36	attrahans	atrahens
	3	oalf	half
116	1	pemento	pimento
	8	cinamon	cinnamon
	12	hamorrhaga	haemorrhagies
	17	emloyed	employed
		cutanaeou	cutaneous
	18	iouiuesses	foulnesses
		tenia	tinia
	19	capites	capitis
	21	labits	habits
	22	typhor	typhoid
117	4	roborans	roborans
	15	1819	1809
	17	Pimica	pumica
	20	rhaeadas	rhaeados
	43	diacordiou	diacordium
117	6	dram	1 dram
118	5	thsugh	though
	7	valuahle	valuable
	9	diearrhaeasi	diarrhaeas
	28	deliquessce	deliquesce
119	16	lixivicum	lixivium
	40	spirit us	spiritus
	41	venosus	vinosus
	2	6 d drops	6 drops
114	1	stimulunt	stimulant
120	6	aperient	aperient
126	11	gunorrhoea	gonorrhaea
	3	peemeninence	preeminence
	8	interually	internally
		lithoutriptic	lithontriptic
121	3	excilsa	excelsa
	1	dred	red
	22	hydrarjyri	hydrargyri
	43	vitrolated	vitriolated
	48	sulphurieum	sulphuricum
124	6	eruptiens	eruptions
125	2	cydonie	cydoniae
	5	mucilago	mucilago
	11	vinefera	viniferae

P.	L.	for	read
126	1	mucilagiuous	mucilaginous
126	12	residum	residuum
	21	do.	do.
127	14	rhodidendri	rhododendri
	36	tincturau	tincture
	37	raei	rhei
	39	biter	bitter
128	24	quantiy	quantity
	32	dyspeitic	dyspeptic
	39	rhubrab	rhubarb
129	3	aguosum	aquosum
	20	rhubarbari	rhabarbari
	24	palmuti	palmati
	36	rupullensis	rupellensis
131	12	solutivas	solutivus
	27	floru rosarumm	florum rosarum
132	21	draughs	draughts
133	7	seuherba	seu herbae
	9	graveoleus	graveoleus
	22	ferrum	ferri
		earbonas	carbonas
		preaparatum	praeparatus
134	8	stimulaling	stimulating
	19	headhach	headach
	29	ay	may
135	16	vitrolatum	vitriolatum
	17	dusbus	duobus
	18	vitrolatum	vitriolatum
	23	sal ply glauberi	sal polychrestus glauberi
	35	sucienic	succinic
	38	ef	of
136	9	anthelimntic	anthelmintic
	2	p legmatic	phlegmatic
	15	uterus	icterus
	36	scronhula	scrophulous
		effectious	affections
137	11	smilix	smilax
	18	sarsaparalla	sarsaparilla
	33	sassafas	sassafras
138	7	venerial	venereal
	21	mezeron	mezereon
	22	guacum	guaiacum
	48	plathoric	plethoric
139	10	santalinus	santalinus
	37	eringii	eryngii
140	2	anthelmentic	anthelmintic
141	21	lenativnu	lenitivum
142	26	easil	easily
142	35	and s	it is
143	5	serpentarea	serpentaria
	17	astreorum	ostreorum
	28	simarenba	simaroubas
	29	simaroube	simaroubae
	37	durus	durus

CORRIGENDÀ.

P.	L.	for	read
144	2	diaphoertic	diaphoretic
	9	diaphoertic	diaphoretio
	25	melignant	maligunant
145	4	sap ms	saponis
	32	tarter	tartar
	46	lupula	lujuia
	3	ternally	externally
146	8	astringant	astringent
	28	melancholie	melancholie
	42	aad	and
147	4	arteuisia	artemisia
		abrotamum	abrotanum
	7	Spenish	Spanish
	15	Sdanish	Spanish
	29	spiritus menitha	spiritus menthae
	32	mentha	menthae
	34	spearma	sperma
		cetacium	cetaceum
147	45	sulphuïc	sulphuric
		aeaethor	aether
	3	mastieatory	masticatory
148	23	of the head	from the head
	37	efluxions	defluxions
	41	primaeviae	primae viae
149	22	ather	aether
	25	atheris aleosus	aetheris oleosus
	27	mineralis	mineralis
	46	acetitis	acetatis
150	6	effections	affections
	30	spiritous	spirituous
	46	o	to
151	12	mezereum	mezereum
	20	syrupus	oxymellis
152	3	haemarrhagies	haemorrhagics
	20	colomel	calomel
	41	in forui	in the form
153	10	seponis cum	saponis cum
	15	subacte	subacetate
	37	ccmposita	composita
	40	subacetat	subacetate
155	46	lixivim	lixivium
	6	gro	grs
156	1	mutch	much
	22	excellant	excellent
157	27	praeci	praecip
	33	aquila	aquilla
	37	p nacca	panacea
	46	phemmaeis	plummers
159	16	aretis	arietis
	39	ceruleum	caeruleum
160	3	pthisis	phthisis
161	4	colcothor	colcothar
160	3	eschrastic	escharotic

P.	L.	for	read
162	43	chrystalization	chrystallization
	11	seterus	icterus
	21	e etic	emetic
163	9	la	luc
164	30	antimoni l	antimonial
165	36	p urc	phure
	13	internall	internally
166	4	diaphortic	diaphoretic
	8	anthelmentic	anthelmintic
	5	glnds	glands
	12	catarrahal	catarrhal
	16	nrsonical	arsenical
	30	part	part
167	11	spirits	spiritus
		teneic	tenuis
168	13	typhord	typhoid
		deypeptic	dyspeptic
169	7	ather	aetheris
	11	do.	do.
	18	atheris	aether
170	3	flatuencies	flatulencies
169	34	condendron	codendron
171	17	half oz. syrup	half an oz. of the syrup
	19	supercarbonate	supercarbonaté
	35	tartarum	tartarus
		vitriolatum	vitriolatus
172	24	pounded	poured
173	4	tart ri	tartari
	13	faeniculum	foeniculum
	14	faeniculi	foeniculi
	16	do.	do
	4	bruised	powder
174	20	canded	candied
	28	w en	when
175	16	amarind	tamarind
	22	londitus	conditus
176	2	erruptine	errhine
	7	refregrent	refrigerant
	9	anthelmentic	anthelmintic
	9	plan	plant
	16	sterutory	sternutory
	33	na seous	nauseous
	42	drop y	dropsy
	49	capetis	capitis
		cutaniious	cutaneous
178	3	acoprotic	eccoprotic
	8	and	and diuretic
	4	d scharge	discharge
	9	cutanious	cutaneous
	14	dierrhaea	diarrhaea
	24	rove	prove
	28	quartar	quarter
	31	prove	proves

CORRIGENDA.

P.	L.	*for*	*read*
178	42	w	when
	43	kly	quickly
180	4	melancholie	melancholic
	15	hamarrhoids	hæmorrhoids
181	2	w ne	wine
	13	nitcoiana	nicotiana
	22	toluifeirae	toluiferae
	28	sum cp	sumach
	29	m cp	sumach leaves
	30	toxicodrendron	toxicodendron
	31	rhus	rhois
	35	astraguli	astragali
182	1	cath rtic	cathartic
183	1	muciage	mucilage
	18	snechan	sacchari
	1	dissolved in the	dissolved gradually in the
	3	h te	the
	4	dissolved in	dissolved slowly in
184	33	excorations	excoriations
187	25	aegyptiaoum	aegyptiacum
191	8	bates	bates's
	9	l quor	liquor
	10	liquor in alums	liquor aluminis
192	1	stmulant	stimulant
	24	hamorrhagies	haemorrhagies
	27	rhumatism	rheumatism
	30	gonorrhea	gonorrhaea
194	20	oombs	combs
		honcy	honcy
	34	excorreations	excoriations
195	2	s lphat	sulphate
	38	ipecaiuanha	ipecacuanha
	39	ipecaiuanhae	ipecacuanhae
	42	sydentami	sydenhami
196	6	gonorrhea	gonorrhaea
	15	inerease	increase
197	40	Dulcamara	dulcamarae
	42	vesiculouss	vesiculosus
198	8	simelar	similar
	27	rhumatie	rheumatic
	28	eathurtio	eathartic
	29	uleers	ulcers
	30	lencarrhaea	leucorrhaea
	35	nseful	useful
	36	ejustant	adjunct
199	4	vegitibilis	vegitabilis
	9	yest	yeast
	21	rincium	zincium
204	6	solfarico	solforico
205	31	after the word arsenico insert (*s.*)	
206	11	pfiffer	pfeffer
	20	benediktenkract	benedictenkraut

P.	L.	*for*	*read*
207	7	guprum	cuprum
	44	ellebio	elleboro
208	10	verosae	virosae
	25	factis	flachs
	37	ofeffermunze	pfeffermunze
	47	myroxyti	myroxyli
	48	quinquica	quinquina
	55	marioloine	marjoraine
209	20	terebenthina	terebinthina
	46	leqna	legno
210	21	salvioe	salviae
211	20	assae	passae
213	36	hydrargyra	hydrargyri
216	31	spiritus	spiritus
	37	menthae	menthae
217	10	tinetura	tinctura
	22	quussiae	quassiae
		ezcelsae	excelsae
	49	scilllae	scillae
	52	althoeae	altheae
218	7	callicae	caninae
219	24	ungneutum	unguentum
223	1	concentation	concentration
	5	gallanum	galbanum
	25	penny	penny
224	8	catechu	catechu
225	15	tincturo	tincture
	47	mecurry	mercury
226	8	nitrate nitrate	nitrate of
229	4	threo	three
	19	c tharticus	catharticus
	26	colatraus	cola trans
	36	cochleari	cochleariae
	40	cocch	coch
		modiucm	modicum
	41	parium	parvum
	49	stained fittered	strained filtered
230	7	contilnuo	continuo
	39	debtur	dentur
	44	dearnentur	deaurentur
	7	aliv	alva
		225 page	229
		227 do.	230
		228 do.	231
231	16	hactenns	hactenus
232	10	drams	ounces
	24	informantur	imponantur
233	13	sexagesama	sexagesima
234	15	1 4	quartem partem
	4	medicine	medicine
235	7	pluviatilis	pluvialis
236	15	rubus idoens	rubus idoeus
	1	septimus	septimus
	45	nnder	under

CORRIGENDA.

P.	L.	for	read
239	12	union of an union	union of an acid
240	26	calarimeter	calorimeter
		calaric	caloric
	33	which	which
241	44	dulcoration	edulcoration
		substárce	substance
242	15	atmospheric	atmospheric
243	28	distiled	distilled
	39	hyperoxyginized	hyperoxygenized
244	15	lixiviam	lixivium
246	8	metallle	metallic
	26	capata	caputum
247	1	saturotion	saturation
	30	cuppel	oupel
	34	radish	violet
250	19	âmenorrhae	amenorrhaea
251	22	bieod	blood
	51	subbtances	substances
252	2	blennuhartrhagia	blennorrhagia
252	37	frigara	frigore
	39	caeliac	coeliac
	39	diarrhea	diarrhaea
253	16	diarrhea	diarrhaea
	37	inflamàmtion	inflammation
255	18	enpyrèuma	empyrèuma
		received	receive
	22	emuresis	enuresis
	51	blysters	blisters
256	14	frambaesia	framboesia
	26	padoga	podagra
257	3	excrétious	excretions
	9	hydrocaphelus	hydrocephalus
	22	chillé	chyle
	34	leucorrhea	leucorrhaea
258	17	nymphomia	nymphomania
	28	exaccerbations	exacerbations
	29	parulus	parulis
	33	prottatration	prostration
	33	osubus	buboes
259	9	Px	℞
	10	Px	℞
	16	athrodyna	áthrodynia
260	2	alakine	alkaline
263	2	o	of
	23	medicines	combines
	29	receipe	recipe
	30	preparationes	preparations
	37	tc	to
264	6	hydrarygyri	hydrargyri
265	16	puroe	purae
	33	livigated	levigated
	37	accentous	acetous
	39	f	of
266	9	liqui	ligni
267	19	diliuqie	dilute que
267	20	frigidee	frigida
		fist	fiat
		page 268	267
268		{ composition	{ composition ℞
		{ gum	{ gum
		page 269	268
		270	269
		271	270
221	10	idiosyncracy	idiosyncrasy
225	39	Edni	Edin
271	32	on	in
	37	lòcal	local
	43	panacca	panacca
		page 272	271
	1	panecca	panacea
		page 273	272
		274	273
		275	274
275	9	Phillids	Phillips
	11	sodas	soda
	21	chalybea e	chalybeate
	17	sub-car onate	subcarbonate
	24	muriata	muriate
	27	epsum	epsom
	44	porations	portions
274	47	verrhine	errhine
		page 276	275
		277	276
277	7	ángient	ancient
	9	expectation	expectoration
	11	proof of spirit	of proof spirit
	28	tha	the
	29	the the	the
		page 278	277
278	3	to proper	to a proper
	33	solutio	solution
		page 279	278
279	25	10	to
278	30	generally	generally
279	30	purifyinà	purifying
	33	unper	under
280	14	redicine	medicine
	15	aad	and
	27	almagama	amalgama
	41	compes	compused
		sp rituons	spirituous
		varn sh	varnish
	42	win 6	wine 6 drs
282	10	Preventig	Preventing
	16	anisee	anised
		quality	quality
	27	or	for
283	38	{	(*to be omitted*)
		{ use glass in the former experiment	
285	10	umes	fumes

CORRIGENDA.

P.	L.	for	read
285	18	h	he
	29	rails	nails
	31	oxygenneated	oxygeneated
	32	acurately	accurately
	34	orcibly	forcibly
	38	but with	but not with
	45	oxygonate	oxygenate
288	42	kins	kino
289	17	quotuor	quatuor
	18	sinj	sing
		tertus	tertiis
	19	alvis	alvus
	21	qua ure	quatuor
		granem	granum
	23	dzachma	drachma
		quatuor	quarta
289	37	vermifuge powders	vermifuge powders for children
290	13	oottom	bottom
	30	thamselves	themselves
291	10	pilogae	pilulae
	26	morter	mastic
	35	Scots	Scotts
292	30	lavendule	lavendulae
	37	ouuce	ounce
293	4	ald	add
	8	tar	tart
		coer	coerul
	9	alb	alba
	31	aequalis	aequales
	37	saturu	saturn
	39	corand	coriand
	40	fenigr	faenigr
	42	camp	camph
	42	on	one
	43	mur	pur
	44	a a ounce	a a one ounce
294	1	linisine	llni sine
	5	rectif 6 ld	rectif 6lbs for use
	12	tutti	tuttiae
	13	iaegentum	unguentum
	33	solhtion	solution
295	8	hrs	hours
	34	ignorance	want of caution
	38	water always	water be always
296	11	adulterating	adulterated
	11	weigh	weight
	24	empireumatic	empyreumatic
	29	gandy	candy
	44	fish fish	fish glue
297	13	w te	water
	18	mix	mix s. a. ft. syrup
298	32	emmenagague	emmenagogue
298	32	pills	pill
298	35	dry	day
	39	astri gent	astringent
	45	campor	camphor
	42	ialappa	jalapae
299	12	un or	unus
	13	scilla	scillae
		camp	comp
	17	expec orant	expectorant
	20	tertus	tertiis
	24	spermcaet	spermacet
	40	glycyrhiz	glycyrrhiz
	42	colcynth	colocynth
300	4	ounaas	ounces
	5	bargamotte	bergamotte
	6	le ther	leather
	9	o nces	ounces
	13	a mon	ammun
	16	digestw	digestiv
	19	scilla	scillae
	25	d aught	draught
	29	altera ive	alterative
301	4	chrystalize	chrystallize
	15	juiec	juice
	17	m stich	mastich
	18	onuces	ounces
	19	nunzes	ounces
	24	ul ta	ultra
	25	b ack	black
	26	d ops	drops
	44	trag canth	tragacanth
	48	ceras	cerae
	49	ungeuntum	unguentum
302	5	bolus	pulvis
	26	dd	add
	35	sulphor	sulphur
	41	camphora	camphorae
	44	a sufficient quantity starch	of starch a sufficient quantity
	45	amygal	amygdal
	46	saponas	sapunis
303	15	thiee	three
304	17	caru	carui
	18	nocte neqne	nocte maneque
306	6	in pulverem	opii in pulverem
	11	injectio	injectio
	29	contnnde	contunde
	48	aequalis	aequales
		una die	una ter in die
305	2	erfectly	perfectly
	30	ros	rosae
	33	jalapa	jalapae
		pot s	potas
316	2	certuin	certain
	8	ancint	anoint

320	23	probletical	problematical
	34	verdio	verdict
321	1	certainly	certainly
	3	against the act of the servant	against the master for the act of the servant
	22	lttle	little
322	46	trused	trusted
323	16	vegitabl	vegitable
	44	acid sugar	acid of sugar
324	7	1821	1822
327	31	cipal	copal
	36	cavenne	cayenne
	40	Wesener's	Wessner's
328	47	etc uratio	et curatio
329	27	hydroiyanic	hydrocyanic
330	47	Mashall's	Marshall's
	48	Maaseille's	Marseille's
	50	maguesion	magnesian
331	5	oxygnated	oxygenated
	8	pectorul	pectoral
	18	pastiles	pastilles
	38	cardeur	cardiac
332	41	savins	savin
	31	concretcitric	concrete citric
333	14	yettria	yttria
	23	Zedoaricae	zedoariae
40	6	in gout	in podagra

307	5	pii	opii
308	30	thun	than
309	19	ouuce	ounce
310	3	seap	soap
	4	venice turpentine turpentine	venice turpentine
	17	aloe	aloes
	34	oplum	opium
	41	a ointment	an ointment
311	1	all	ball
	7	rosin	resin
312	39	on a a charge	on as a charge
	41	fenugreek	foenugreek
		liq rice	liquorice
314	14	crowfoot	crowsfoot
314	22	crowfoot	crowsfoot
173	4	½ scr. to 1	½ a scr. to 1 in
	5	dowdered	powdered
37	21	vinum	vinum
189	3	vtriol	vitriol
21	1	o 1 oz	to 1 ounce
169	10	sweat	sweet
259	9	Px	℞
	10	Px	℞
147	45	suhphuric, ae	sulphuric aether
35	35	ex	extractum
248	21	refrigatory	refrigeratory